Vision-Language Backbone Size Effects on Zero-Shot Cross-Lingual Retrieval Performance

Assignee Research

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Abstract

There has been a recent spike in interest in multi-modal Language and Vision problems. On the language side, most of these models primarily focus on English since most multi-modal datasets are monolingual. We try to bridge this gap with a zero-shot approach for learning multi-modal representations using cross-lingual pre-training on the text side. We present a simple yet practical approach for building a cross-lingual image retrieval model which trains on a monolingual training dataset but can be used in a zero-shot cross-lingual fashion during inference. We also introduce a new objective func

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Towards Zero-shot Cross-lingual Image Retrieval and Tagging. Research question: What is the impact of varying the size of the vision-language backbone (e.g., CLIP ViT-B/16 vs. ViT-L/14) on zero-shot cross-lingual image-text retrieval performance in terms of mAP and inference latency?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.2/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.2/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The paper introduces a Cross-lingual Test Dataset called XTD10.	✓	0.16
The paper extends previous work to use a One-model-fits-all approach on multi-lingual image tagging as a zero-shot probl	✓	0.20
Monolingual image tagging models in languages other than English face extensibility issues and training data constraints	✓	0.25
Using an English image tagger and direct translation at the tag level is error-prone due to word ambiguity.	✓	0.25
The contextual approach captures both image context and text semantics irrespective of the language.	×	0.13
Metric learning is used to project samples from different modalities into a common semantic representation space.	✓	0.18
Recent multi-lingual metric learning methods minimize distance between image and caption pairs as well as multi-lingual	✓	0.26
The paper uses [29] as a baseline to measure the model's performance, which follows a zero-shot approach at the word lev	✓	0.16
The paper uses a pre-trained image embedding model like ResNet trained on ImageNet.	✓	0.20
The image embedding extraction model is kept frozen and no trainable layers are added on the visual side.	×	0.13
The paper experiments with two state-of-the-art cross-lingual models: LASER and Multi-lingual USE (mUSE).	✓	0.19
LASER uses a language-agnostic BiLSTM encoder to create sentence embeddings and supports 93 languages.	✓	0.23
mUSE is a Transformer-based encoder that supports sentence-level embeddings for 16 languages.	✓	0.28

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2109.07622v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2012.05107v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2210.15212v2