Cross-Lingual Alignment with Low-Resource Turkic Languages for Zero-Shot NLU Transfer Accuracy

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Large language models (LLMs) have transformed natural language processing, yet their capabilities remain uneven across languages. Most multilingual models are trained primarily on high-resource languages, leaving many languages with large speaker populations underrepresented in both training data and evaluation benchmarks. This imbalance is particularly visible in the Turkic language family. This paper proposes a theoretical framework for studying cross-lingual transfer and parameter-efficient adaptation of multilingual LLMs within the Turkic language family, focusing on Azerbaijani, Kazakh, U

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Cross-Lingual Transfer and Parameter-Efficient Adaptation in the Turkic Language Family: A Theoretical Framework for Low-Resource Language Models. Research question: How does the inclusion of low-resource Turkic languages in cross-lingual alignment training affect zero-shot transfer accuracy on downstream NLU benchmarks compared to high-resource language pairs?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 10 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.9/10.

3 Results

10 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.9/10.

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
Differences in morphology and tokenization may affect the reliability of standard automatic evaluation metrics when appl	✓	0.27
The paper proposes a conceptual scaling model for multilingual language model adaptation in morphologically rich languag	✓	0.24
The paper introduces the Turkic Transfer Coefficient (TTC) as a theoretical construct to quantify cross-lingual transfer	✓	0.23
The Turkic Transfer Coefficient (TTC) is based on morphological similarity, lexical overlap, syntactic structure, script	✓	0.23
The paper develops a language-family-level analytical framework for studying multilingual adaptation dynamics in low-res	✓	0.28
The study's framework integrates insights from multilingual representation learning, parameter-efficient fine-tuning, an	✓	0.25
The analysis examines linguistic properties of the Turkic language family, specifically agglutinative morphology, suffix	✓	0.18
The study analyzes Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA) to determine how adaptation capacity interacts with language-specific feat	✓	0.17
The study does not present empirical experiments or benchmark results.	×	0.10
The study focuses on theoretical considerations related to multilingual language model adaptation rather than empirical	✓	0.21

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2604.06202v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.08340v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2210.09934v1