

Intermediate-task training efficiency vs. standalone instruction-tuning for zero-shot XTREME-R performance

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Instruction tuning has emerged as a powerful technique, significantly boosting zero-shot performance on unseen tasks. While recent work has explored cross-lingual generalization by applying instruction tuning to multilingual models, previous studies have primarily focused on English, with a limited exploration of non-English tasks. For an in-depth exploration of cross-lingual generalization in instruction tuning, we perform instruction tuning individually for two distinct language meta-datasets. Subsequently, we assess the performance on unseen tasks in a language different from the one used for

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Deep Exploration of Cross-Lingual Zero-Shot Generalization in Instruction Tuning. Research question: How does the efficiency of intermediate-task training with instruction-tuning compare to standalone instruction-tuning for zero-shot cross-lingual performance on XTREME-R, measured by F1 score per training step?.

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 7.5/10.

3 Results

10 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.5/10.

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
Instruction tuning has been shown to improve cross-lingual zero-shot generalization in multilingual large language model	✓	0.16
Prior investigations into cross-lingual generalization through instruction tuning have predominantly focused on English	✓	0.27
Previous research lacks validation of cross-lingual generalization of instruction tuning for languages other than English	✓	0.19
The study defines a new cross-lingual setting where the training and inference language differs.	×	0.14
The study conducts a comparative analysis between cross-lingual instruction tuning and monolingual instruction tuning.	×	0.13
The KORANI meta-dataset comprises 51 diverse Korean benchmarks, including 34 NLU benchmarks and 17 NLG benchmarks.	✓	0.26
KORANI surpasses the quantity of non-English benchmarks explored in previous multilingual research.	✓	0.22
The mT5 model is a publicly available multilingual model used for assessing cross-lingual generalization.	✓	0.16
The mT5 models encompass a range of sizes, from 300M to 13B parameters.	✓	0.22
The study employs mT5 models with 1.3B to 13B parameters for experiments.	×	0.12
The study introduces cross-lingual templates in the training or inference phases to investigate the advantage of instruction	✓	0.22
The study introduces model variants mT-Ko, mT-En, mT-Ko-CT, mT-En-CT, mT-Ko-CI, and mT-En-CI for assessing cross-lingual	✓	0.29

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.08796v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2310.04793v2>

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.13013v2>