Few-Shot Prompting in Masked vs. Autoregressive Models for Cross-Lingual Named Entity Recognition

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 15 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does few-shot prompting performance of masked language models compare to autoregressive models on cross-lingual named entity recognition benchmarks for low-resource languages. 6 claims were extracted from source literature; 1 was independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Few-Shot Cross-Lingual Transfer for Prompting Large Language Models in Low-Resource Languages. Research question: How does few-shot prompting performance of masked language models compare to autoregressive models on cross-lingual named entity recognition benchmarks for low-resource languages?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 15 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.8/10.

3 Results

15 papers retrieved. 6 claims extracted; 1 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.8/10.

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 study defines English as the source language and any non-English language as the target language.	×	0.05
The 'Prompt' method involves prompting the PLM directly in the target language.	×	0.08
The 'Translate' method involves automatically translating the prompt from the target language to the source language, pr	×	0.08
The 'Language-adaptive fine-tuning (LAFT)' method involves performing language-adaptive fine-tuning on the PLM using the	✓	0.15
The experiments utilize three languages: Kinyarwanda, Hausa, and Luganda.	×	0.12
The experiments cover three NLP tasks, including Named-Entity Recognition (NER) and abstractive summarization.	×	0.12

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2404.17216v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2501.18750v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.06018v1