

Projection-based Method Scalability and Cross-lingual NER Accuracy in Low-Resource Languages

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Cross-lingual Named Entity Recognition (NER) leverages knowledge transfer between languages to identify and classify named entities, making it particularly useful for low-resource languages. We show that the data-based cross-lingual transfer method is an effective technique for crosslingual NER and can outperform multilingual language models for low-resource languages. This paper introduces two key enhancements to the annotation projection step in cross-lingual NER for low-resource languages. First, we explore refining word alignments using back-translation to improve accuracy. Second, we pres

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Revisiting Projection-based Data Transfer for Cross-Lingual Named Entity Recognition in Low-Resource Languages. Research question: To what extent does the scalability of projection-based methods impact the accuracy of cross-lingual NER in low-resource languages when evaluated with metrics like F1-score across different language families?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 4 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.3/10.

3 Results

4 papers retrieved. 11 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.3/10.

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 evaluation was performed across a total of 57 languages using the XTREME (39 languages) and MasakhaNER2 datasets (18	✓	0.15
The XLM-R-Large model, fine-tuned on the English split of the CONLL2003, served as both the source model and for target	✓	0.20
The NLLB200-3.3B model was employed as a translation model for all experiments.	×	0.12
The evaluation involved full pipelines, considering both translation and source NER model performance.	×	0.12
The proposed approach involving n-gram candidates extraction provides comparable or superior results while offering grea	✓	0.21
The paper introduces two key enhancements to the annotation projection step in cross-lingual NER for low-resource langua	✓	0.36
The first enhancement explores refining word alignments using back-translation to improve accuracy.	✓	0.20
The second enhancement presents a novel formalized projection approach of matching source entities with extracted target	✓	0.21
The findings highlight the robustness of projection-based data transfer as an alternative to model-based methods for cro	✓	0.42
Data-based methods automate labelling through translation and annotation projection processes while leveraging advanceme	✓	0.34
This approach allows models trained in high-resource languages to identify and classify named entities in other language	✓	0.18

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2406.16030v2>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2412.10008v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2501.18750v1>