

Impact of Hybrid Batch Training on Zero-Shot Retrieval Recall@10 for Low-Resource Languages in MIRACL Benchmark

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Abstract

Information retrieval across different languages is an increasingly important challenge in natural language processing. Recent approaches based on multilingual pre-trained language models have achieved remarkable success, yet they often optimize for either monolingual, cross-lingual, or multilingual retrieval performance at the expense of others. This paper proposes a novel hybrid batch training strategy to simultaneously improve zero-shot retrieval performance across monolingual, cross-lingual, and multilingual settings while mitigating language bias. The approach fine-tunes multilingual lang

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Synergistic Approach for Simultaneous Optimization of Monolingual, Cross-lingual, and Multilingual Information Retrieval. Research question: How does hybrid batch training impact zero-shot retrieval recall@10 on the MIRACL benchmark for low-resource languages compared to monolingual fine-tuning?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.0/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.0/10.

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 approach fine-tunes multilingual language models using a mix of monolingual and cross-lingual question-answer pair b | ✓ | 0.41 |
| Experiments are conducted on XQuAD-R, MLQA-R, and MIRACL Datasets. | × | 0.08 |
| XQuAD-R and MLQA-R are question-answering datasets with parallel questions and passages in 11 languages and 7 languages, | ✓ | 0.20 |
| The evaluation of the models is conducted on datasets that are completely separate and distinct from the ones used for t | ✓ | 0.23 |
| The models have not encountered any data samples, whether from the training or testing splits, of the evaluation dataset | ✓ | 0.23 |
| The mean average precision (mAP) is reported for XQuAD-R and MLQA-R. | × | 0.11 |
| The macro-averaged mAP is reported over all the cross-lingual and monolingual retrieval settings. | ✓ | 0.15 |
| In XQuAD-R (MLQA-R), there are 11 and 7 parallel languages; thus, there are 110 (42) and 11 (7) cross-lingual and monoli | ✓ | 0.23 |
| Hybrid batch sampling achieves the best performance in multilingual retrieval settings. | ✓ | 0.29 |
| Hybrid batch sampling is better than the other two baseline batch sampling methods when using XLM-R and LaBSE as initial | ✓ | 0.26 |
| Hybrid batch training substantially reduces language bias in multilingual retrieval compared to monolingual training. | ✓ | 0.36 |
| Hybrid batch training enables strong zero-shot retrieval performance across diverse languages. | ✓ | 0.28 |

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2511.19325v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.01870v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2408.10536v1>