Impact of Retrieval-Augmented Revision on Inference Latency and Throughput of Llama-3.1-8B Versus Static Safety Fine-Tuning

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Romanized Nepali, the Nepali language written in the Latin alphabet, is the dominant medium for informal digital communication in Nepal, yet it remains critically underresourced in the landscape of Large Language Models (LLMs). This study presents a systematic benchmarking of linguistic adaptation across three comparable-sized open-weight models: Llama-3.1-8B, Mistral-7B-v0.1, and Qwen3-8B. We evaluate these architectures under zero-shot and fine-tuned settings using a curated bilingual dataset of 10,000 transliterated instruction-following samples. Performance is quantified across five metric

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Benchmarking Linguistic Adaptation in Comparable-Sized LLMs: A Study of Llama-3.1-8B, Mistral-7B-v0.1, and Qwen3-8B on Romanized Nepali. Research question: What is the impact of retrieval-augmented revision on the inference latency and throughput of Llama-3.1-8B compared to static safety fine-tuning methods?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.6/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 24 claims extracted; 20 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.6/10.

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
Papineni et al. introduced BLEU as an n-gram precision metric for machine translation.	✓	0.20
BLEU relies on exact surface-form matches, making it poorly suited to non-standardized scripts.	✓	0.17
Popovic proposed chrF, a character n-gram F-score designed to be robust to spelling variation.	✓	0.16
Zhang et al. introduced BERTScore to evaluate semantic similarity via contextual embeddings.	✓	0.18
Perplexity is grounded in information theory and measures predictive confidence.	✓	0.15
Perplexity serves as the primary checkpoint selection criterion in this study.	×	0.14
Lin proposed ROUGE-L for structural alignment via longest common subsequence matching.	✓	0.18
All existing Nepali NLP work reviewed targets the formal Devanagari script, leaving informal Romanized Nepali unaddresse	✓	0.23
Tokenizer quality is known to predict downstream performance for low-resource scripts.	✓	0.21
No prior study has compared tokenizer design across competing comparable-sized LLM architectures for a non-standardized	✓	0.26
No prior work has benchmarked the adaptation of comparable-sized open-weight LLMs to Romanized Nepali under a rigorous m	✓	0.26
The source corpus is the Saugatkafley/alpaca-nepali-sft dataset containing approximately 52,000 samples in Devanagari sc	✓	0.26
A curated subset of 10,000 samples was extracted from the source corpus.	✓	0.21
Sequences exceeding 512 tokens were truncated for computational efficiency.	✓	0.17
The first 5,000 samples underwent selective English instruction translation while retaining Romanized Nepali Input and O	✓	0.26
The remaining 5,000 samples underwent full phonetic transliteration of all three Alpaca fields to Romanized Nepali.	✓	0.21
The transformed 10,000-sample corpus was partitioned into a 9,000-sample training set and a 1,000-sample held-out test s 4	✓	0.28
Parameter-efficient fine-tuning was applied using QLoRA with rsLoRA at rank r=32 and alpha=64.	✓	0.15
Fine-tuning was conducted using 4-bit NF4 quantization.	×	0.14
Training was performed for 3 epochs on dual NVIDIA Tesla T4 GPUs	×	0.14

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2601.14277v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2502.00306v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2604.14171v1