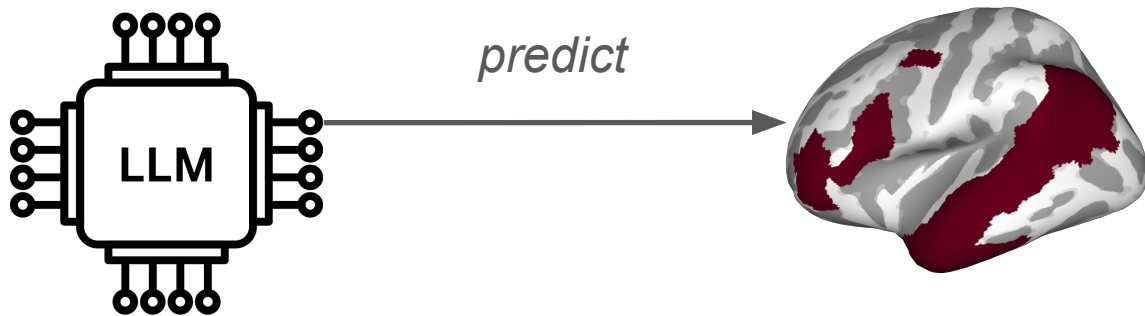


Brain-informed Fine-tuning for improved multilingual understanding in Language Models

Anuja Negi*, Subba Reddy Oota*, Anwar O Nunez-Elizalde, Manish Gupta, Fatma Deniz
Technical University of Berlin / Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience Berlin/ Microsoft

Language models accurately predict brain activity during language processing

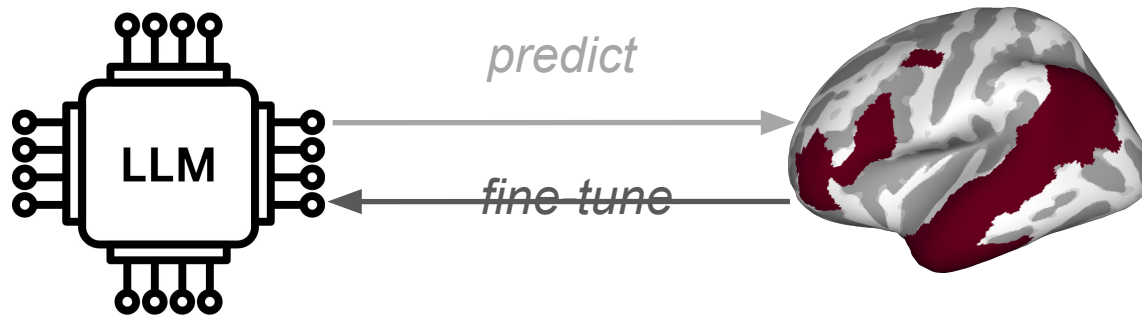


Wehbe et al., 2014b; Jain & Huth, 2018; Toneva & Wehbe, 2019; Schrimpf et al., 2021; Caucheteux & King, 2022;

*LLM: Large Language Model

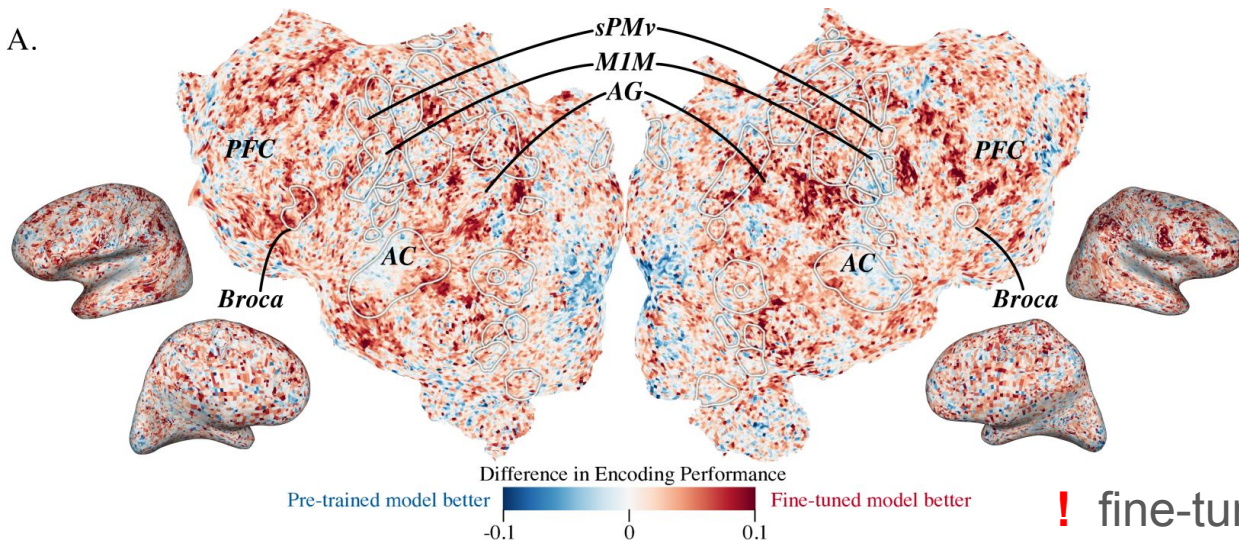
Goldstein et al., 2022; Karamolegkou et al., 2023; Oota et al., 2025

Fine-tuning language models with brain data



Fine-tuning language models with brain data

A.



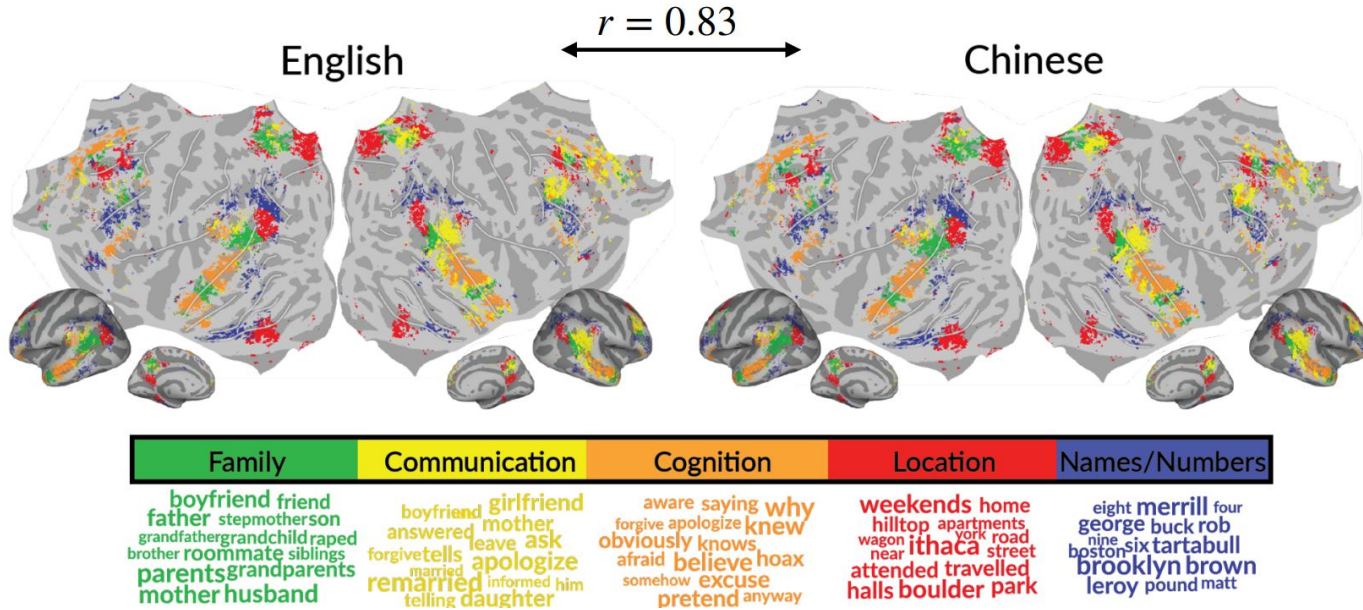
→ improves alignment with the brain

→ improves their semantic downstream task performance

! fine-tuning with monolingual brain data (English)

! only monolingual models were evaluated

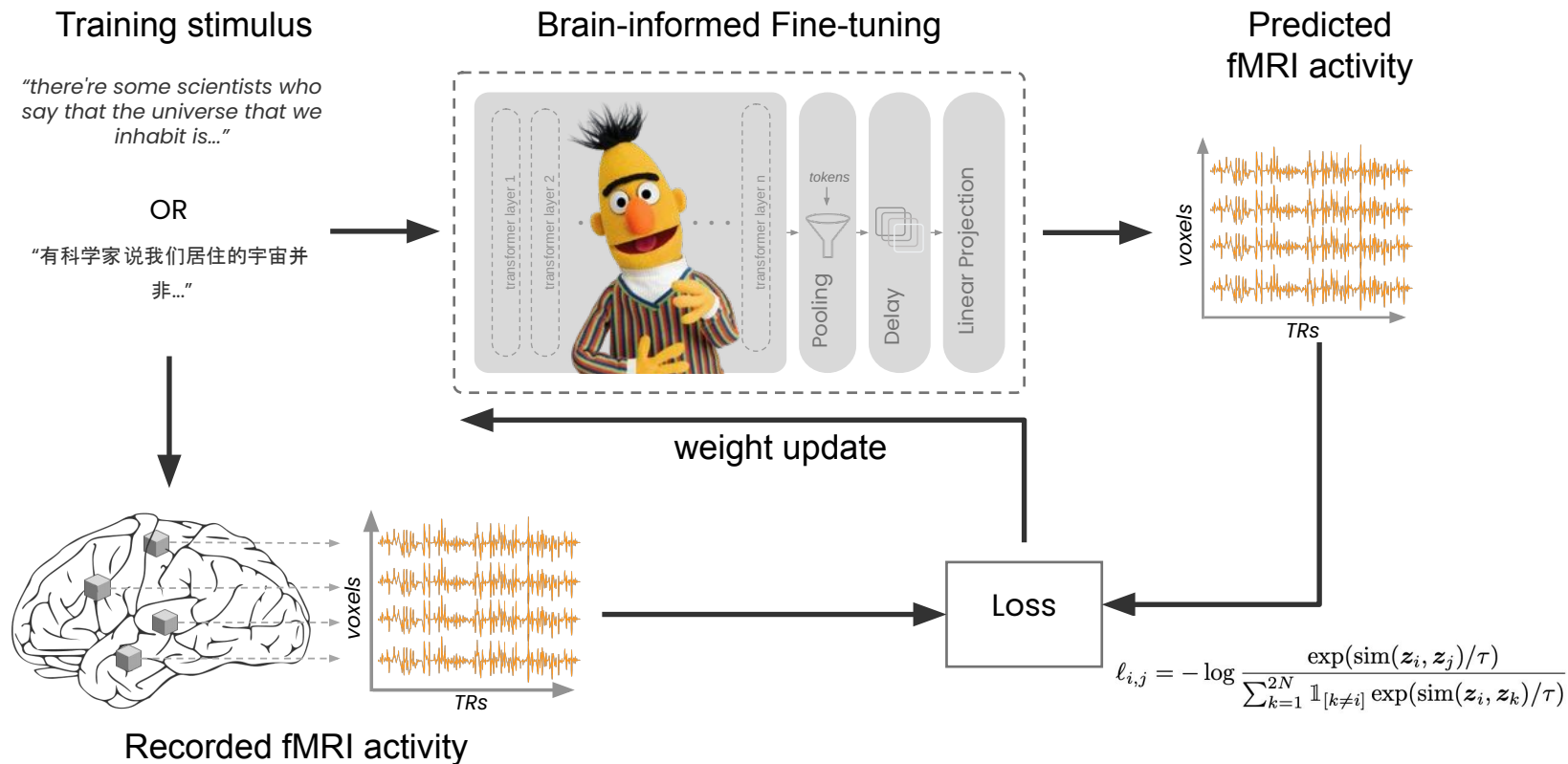
Shared semantic representations in bilinguals



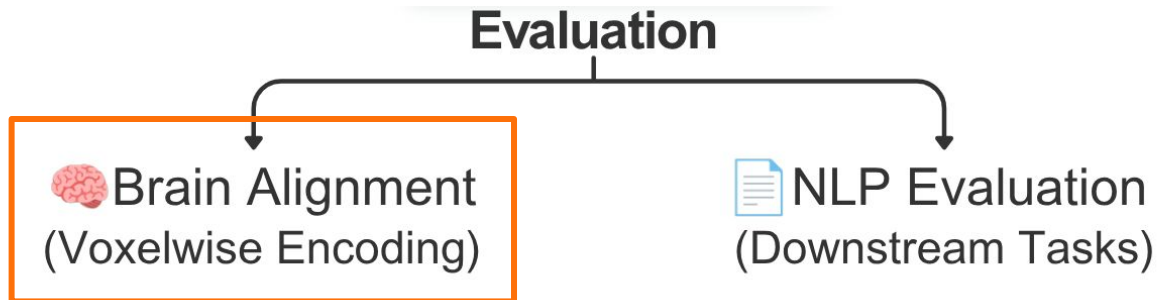
→ Bilingual language processing relies on shared semantic representations

Can **fine-tuning** language models with **bilingual brain data** elicit multilingual capabilities in them?

Brain-informed fine-tuning with bilingual brain data



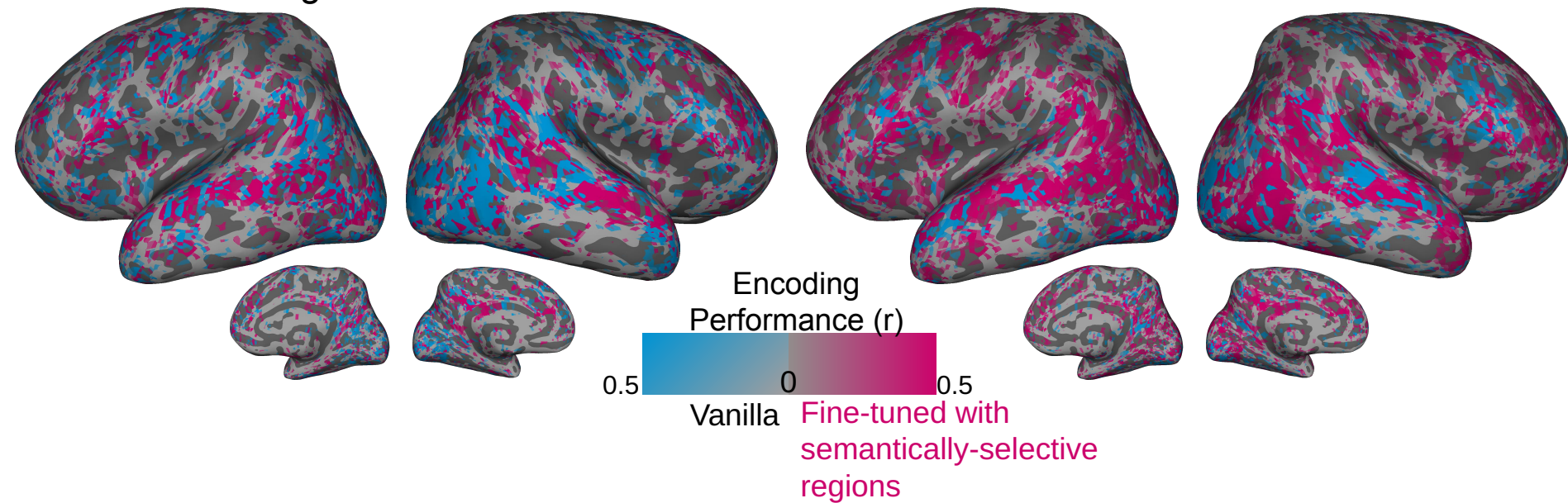
Evaluating brain-informed fine-tuned models



Brain-informed fine-tuning improves brain alignment

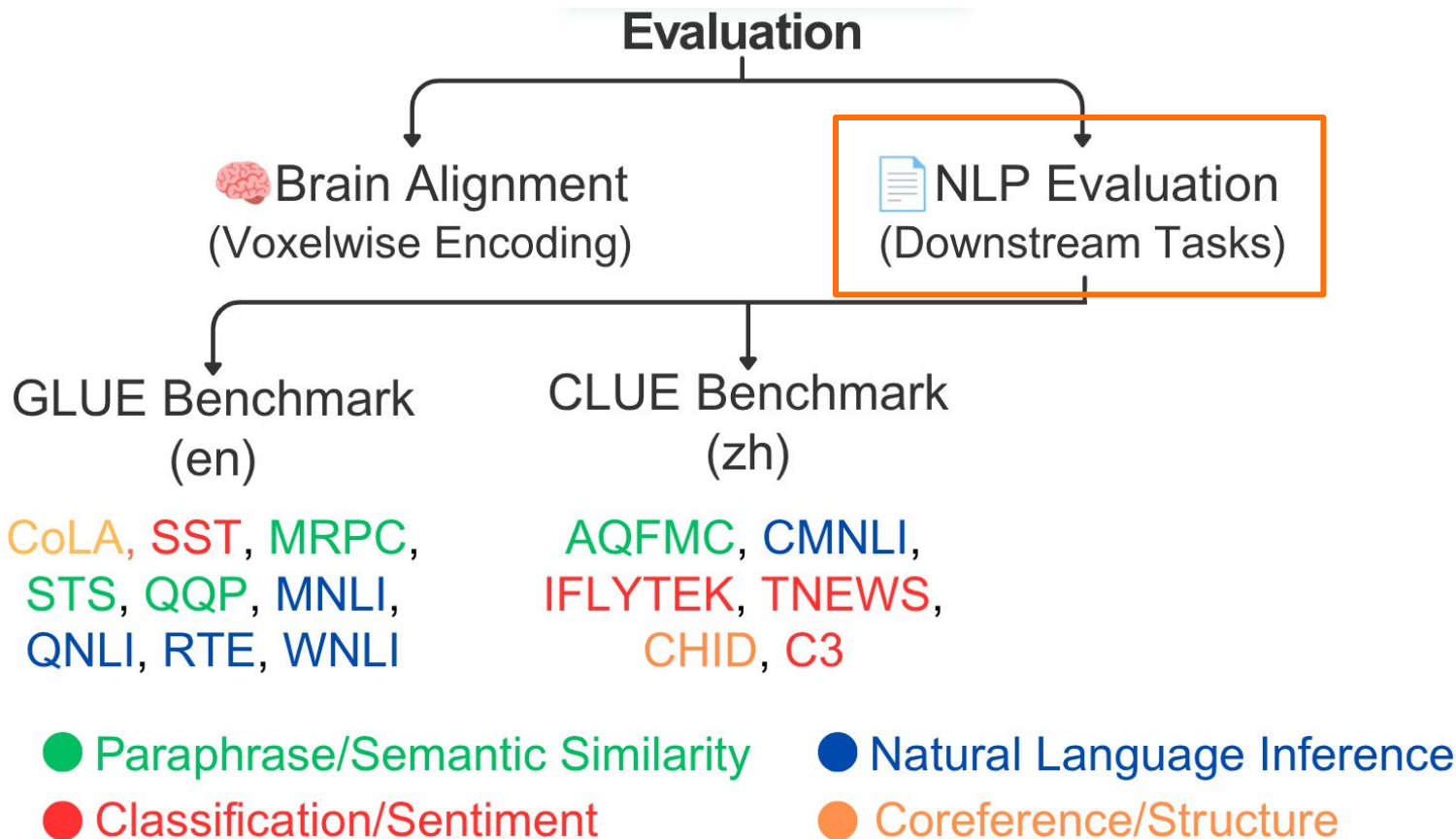
BERT-en fine-tuned with
English brain data

BERT-zh fine-tuned with
Chinese brain data



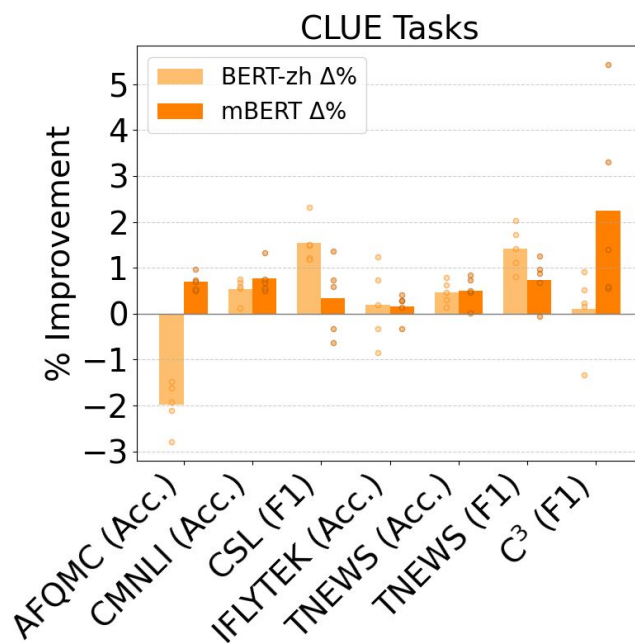
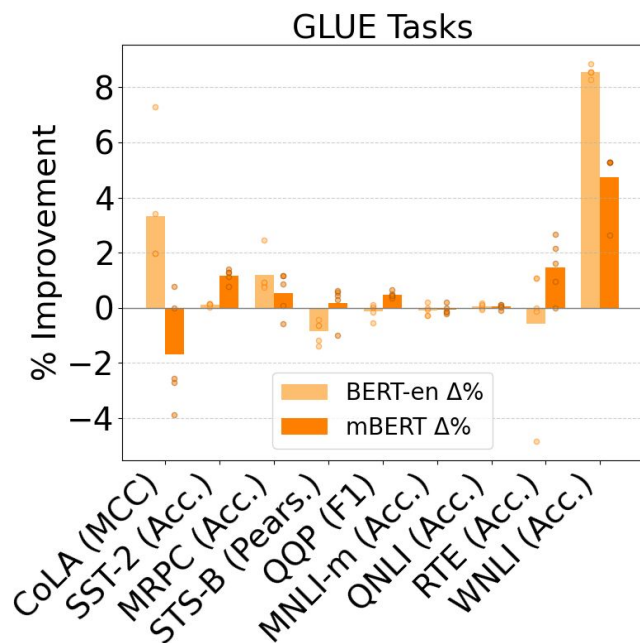
~ 70% semantic voxels prefer a fine-tuned model over vanilla model

Evaluating brain-informed fine-tuned models



Fine-tuning and Evaluation in the Same Language

Fine-tuning improves linguistic task performance



Monolingual model

↑ 7/9 on English benchmark (GLUE)

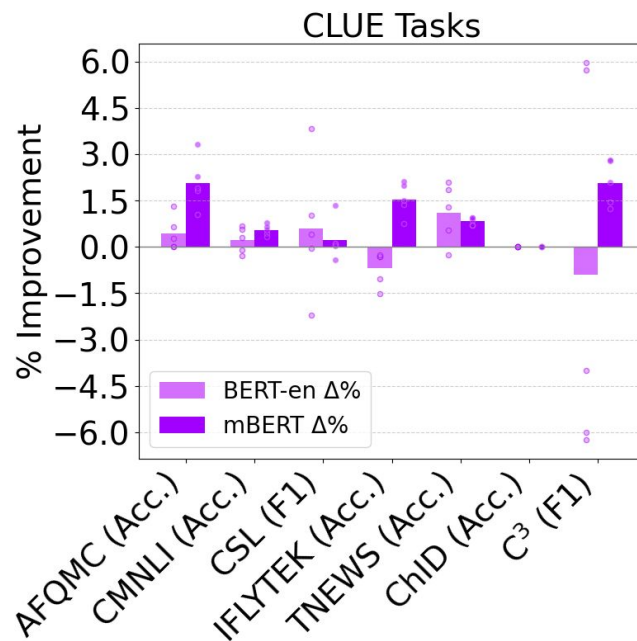
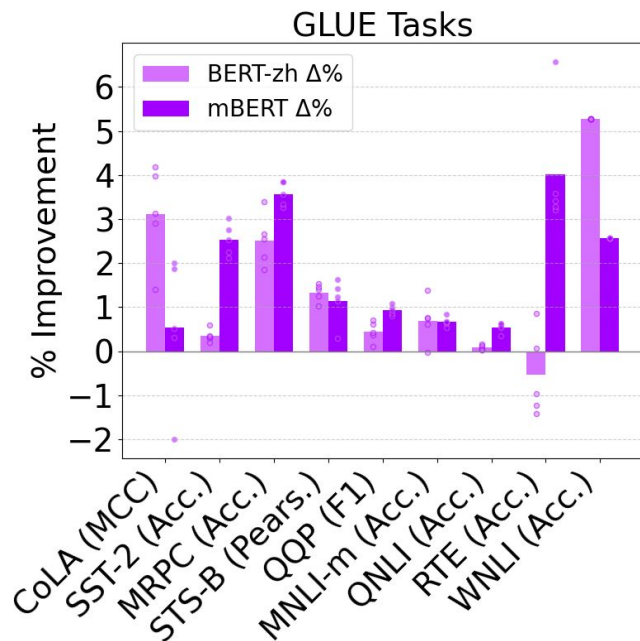
↑ 6/7 on Chinese benchmark (CLUE)

Multilingual model

↑ 8/9 on English benchmark (GLUE)

↑ 7/7 on Chinese benchmark (CLUE)

Fine-tuning enables cross-language transfer



Monolingual model

↑ 8/9 on English benchmark (GLUE)

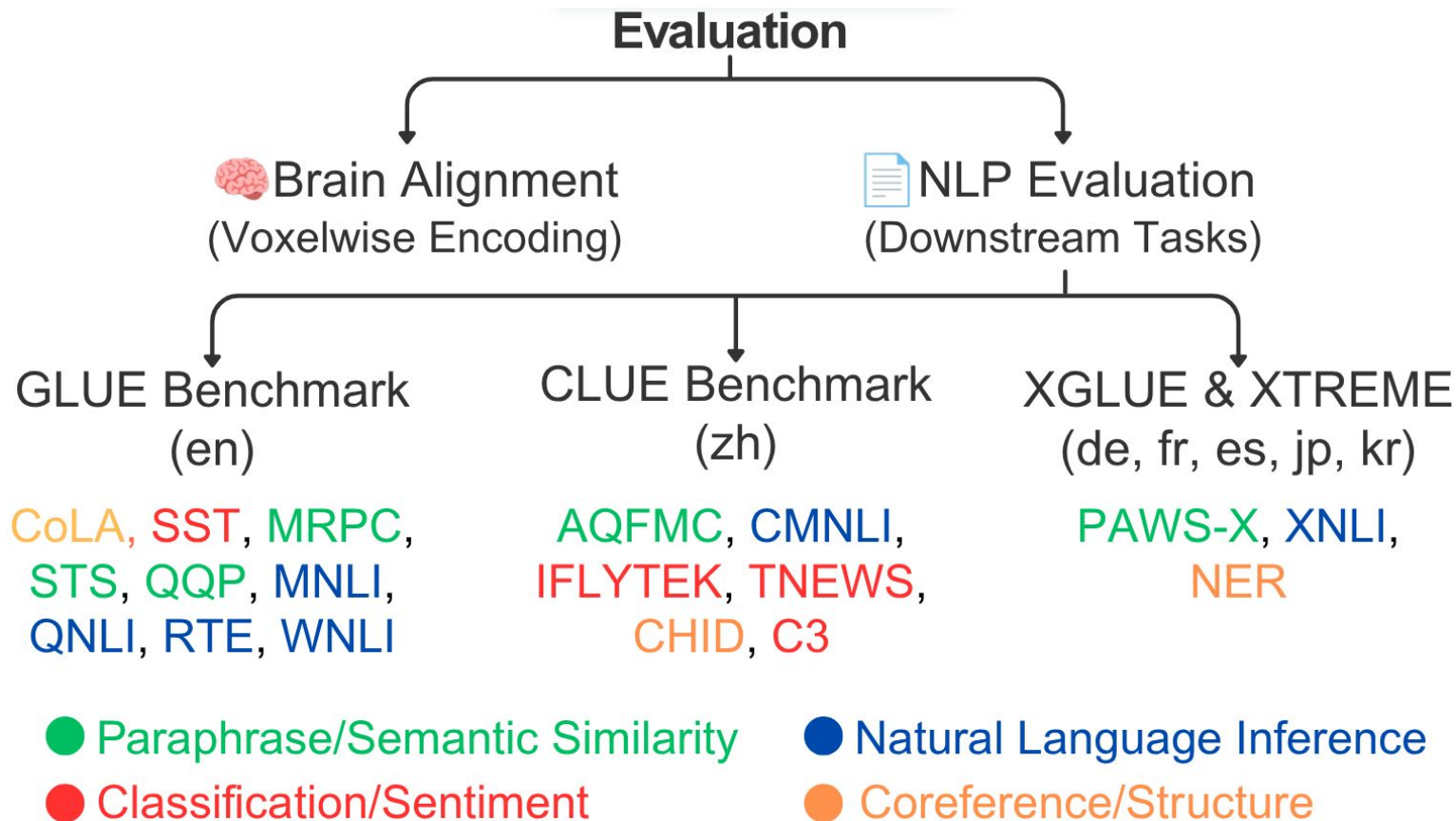
↑ 6/7 on Chinese benchmark (CLUE)

Multilingual model

↑ 9/9 on English benchmark (GLUE)

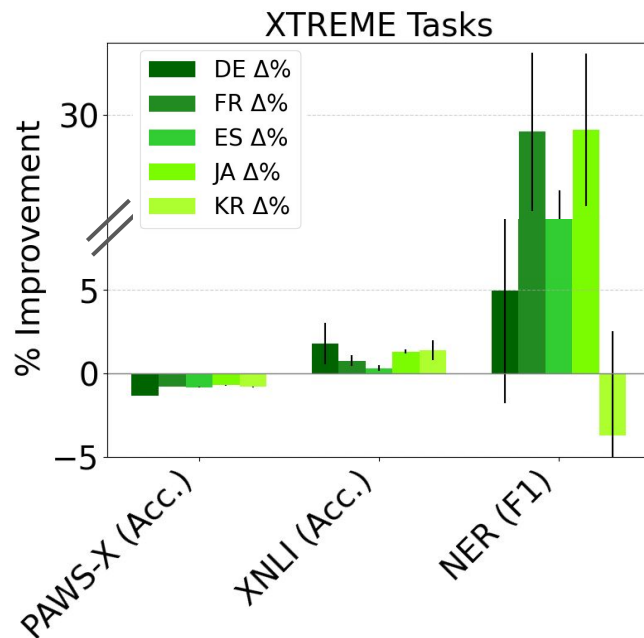
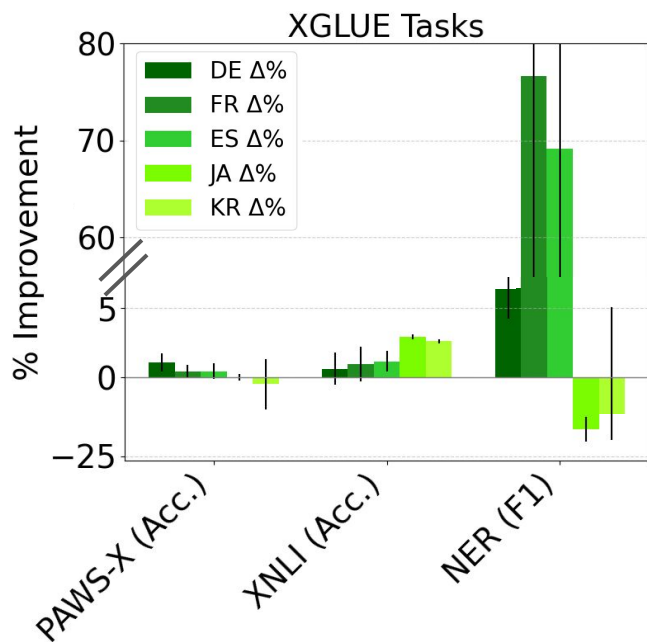
↑ 7/7 on Chinese benchmark (CLUE)

Evaluating brain-informed fine-tuned models



Evaluation on unseen languages

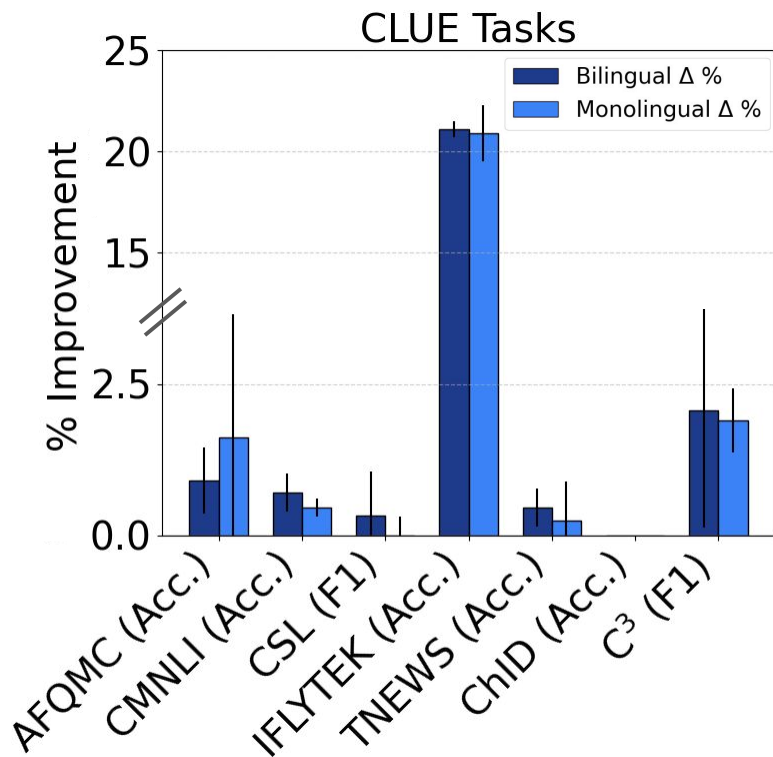
Fine-tuning improves language-agnostic representations



↑ 2/3 on DE, FR, ES

Fine-tuning with monolingual VS bilingual brain data

Cross-linguistic transfer is because of **bilingual brain**



↑ 6/7 bilingual > monolingual

Potentially driven by shared semantics:

- in bilingual brains (Chen et al., 2024)
- across different languages in the brain (de Varda et al., 2025)

Conclusions

- First study to perform brain-informed fine-tuning using bilingual brain data.
- Brain-informed fine-tuning improves
 - ◆ brain alignment
 - ◆ downstream task performance across within-, cross-, and unseen language settings.
- Improvements are driven specifically by fine-tuning with bilingual brain data, not brain data in general.
- Potential of leveraging bilingual brain representations for developing language-agnostic models.

Future Work: Explore which linguistic properties the model captures (e.g., syntax, morphology, discourse) to improve model training and evaluation.

Thank you :)



Anuja Negi



Subba Reddy Oota

Questions?

NeurIPS poster

Fri, 5 Dec
11 a.m. - 2 p.m.



Anwar Nunez Elizalde



Manish Gupta



Fatma Deniz

