

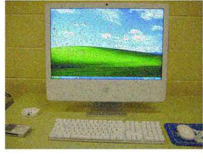
Image Query	Text Candidates	Probability	Text Candidates (with spelling error)	Probability	Image Query (with salt and pepper noise)	Text Candidates	Probability
	komputer desktop dengan latar belakang lapangan berumput English: computer with grassy field background	0.54121	komputer dwsktop degan ltar belakang lapangn burmput English: computer with grassy field background	0.84214		komputer desktop dengan latar belakang lapangan berumput English: computer with grassy field background	0.77438
	lapangan berumput yang hijau English: a green grassy field	0.00032	lapangan berumput yang hijau English: a green grassy field	0.06670		lapangan berumput yang hijau English: a green grassy field	0.00114
	komputer dan mouse di atas meja English: computer and mouse on a desk	0.45840	komputer dan moise di atas mrja English: computer and mouse on a desk	0.07750		komputer dan mouse di atas meja English: computer and mouse on a desk	0.22431
	anak kecil bermain bola di lapangan English: children playing soccer on the field	0.00007	anak kecil bermain bola di lapangan English: children playing soccer on the field	0.01366		anak kecil bermain bola di lapangan English: children playing soccer on the field	0.00017

Fig. 7. Image-Text Retrieval Inference Examples

Fig. 7 shows inference examples of image-text retrieval with our model. We observed the model can return higher probability to relevant text candidates under normal condition. Noise in image affect changes of text probability but the model still ranked relevant texts higher. It shows spelling error affected quite high changes in probability. In spelling error example, the model gave similar probability to second and third text. Although the second text got higher probability than the third, the gap between second and third text probability should be higher in spelling error example.

Fig. 8 text-image retrieval examples with our model. We tried to query an image from a text query given three images. We witnessed the model return highest probability to the relevant image given a text query. The model accurately gave higher probability to second image among the three images. We also observed images with noise did not change much the image candidates probability. Spelling error on the text query affected much lower probability changes compared to image-text retrieval inference example.

Text Query		
komputer berwarna putih di atas meja		
English: white computer on a desk		
Text with spelling error query		
kimputer berwarna purih di atas mdja		
English: whire cimputer on a drsk		
Image 1: computer setup on a desk	Image 2: white computer sit on desk	Image 3: cat on sofa
		
Result on normal condition		
Image 1: 0.147	Image 2: 0.852	Image 3: 0.001
Result on text with spelling error query		
Image 1: 0.116	Image 2: 0.874	Image 3: 0.001
Result on image with salt pepper noise		
Image 1: 0.261	Image 2: 0.738	Image 3: 0.001

Fig. 8. Text-Image Retrieval Inference Examples

V. CONCLUSION

This research is the first research to developed image-text retrieval in Indonesian. We employed large dataset and multimodal Transformer with contrastive loss objective. The

best model achieved more than 65% of Recall@10 both image to text and text to image task on COCO and Flickr30k test set. We also observed the model has potential as initial model for transfer learning to smaller dataset.

English pretrained model mostly got trained on millions of image. Our research employed around 500,000 images. We should have more dataset to improve our model. So, it can achieve metrics similar to English pretrained models in future research. There were more image-text pairs dataset in NusaCrowd. They were English dataset from web pages translated to Indonesian by machine translation system. Even though it was not as refined as COCO or Flickr30k set, these dataset can be considered to be employed in the future. It would be much better to has refined dataset. The refined dataset can be acquired either with images carefully annotated by Indonesian locals or scraped online documents with careful filtering.

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