



Malvi Parallel Text Corpus: Linguistic Features and Structures

MALVI PARALLEL TEXT CORPUS: LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND STRUCTURES



34

Annotated, quality language data (both-text & speech) and tools in Indian Languages to Individuals, Institutions and Industry for Research & Development - Created in-house, through outsourcing and acquisition.

Authors:

Dr. Rejitha K. S
Dr. Narayan Choudhary
Prof. Shailendra Mohan

Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages
Central Institute of Indian Language
Mysuru, India-570006

भारतीय भाषा संस्थान

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, मानसगंगोत्री, हुन्सूर रोड, मैसूरु-570006, कर्नाटक

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India
Manasagangotri, Hunsur Road, Mysuru-570006, Karnataka

www.ciil.gov.in :: e-✉ ciil.publication@gmail.com :: ☎ +91-821-234-5182

Malvi Parallel Text Corpus: Linguistic Features and Structures

Authors: Dr. Rejitha K. S., Dr. Narayan Choudhary, Prof. Shailendra Mohan

Contributors: Parul Upadhyay, Jaya Rajput, Prachi Solanki

e-ISBN: 978-81-69099-07-3

CIIL Publication No.: 1609

First published: AD 2026 March :: Phalguna 1947 Śaka

© Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru 2026

Publisher: Prof. Shailendra Mohan, Director, CIIL

Printing & Publication Unit

Aleendra Brahma, Officer-in-Charge, Printing Press & Publication Unit

B Manju Bhargavi, Unit-in-Charge, Printing Press & Publication Unit

M.N. Chandrashekar, Compositor, Printing Press & Publication Unit

Cover design: Rejitha K. S.

Table of Contents

Malvi Parallel Text Corpus	1
1.1 LDC-IL Parallel Text Corpus.....	1
1.2 Challenges in Creating A Parallel Corpus.....	2
1.3 Malvi: A Brief Introduction	2
1.4 Malvi Parallel Corpus.....	3
1.5 Summary of Malvi Parallel Corpus.....	3
1.6 Reference.....	4

MALVI PARALLEL TEXT CORPUS

Rejitha K. S.

1.1 LDC-IL PARALLEL TEXT CORPUS

LDC-IL has developed parallel corpus in Indian mother tongues. India has 270 mother tongues as per 2011 census. Most of these mother tongues have no written text readily available and they are mostly oral languages. Most of them do not have any script of their own or use one or more than one dominant script used in that region. Following the requirements of the NEP-2020, LDC-IL initiated to collect sentences from different mother tongues that could give an idea about the basic structure of these 270 mother tongues.

A parallel corpus is a collection of texts in two or more languages that are carefully aligned sentence wise in pairs and placed either side by side or matched with a common sentence/phrase identification number. It is widely used in linguistics, translation studies, and Natural Language Processing. Researchers use it to compare vocabulary, grammar, and meaning across languages, while computational systems rely on it to train statistical and neural machine translation models. Parallel corpora also support language learning by providing real translation examples and enable cross-language information retrieval, allowing users to access information in multiple languages efficiently.

LDC-IL developed a framework to accommodate all the linguistic features of mother tongues. The sentences were collected from Indian scheduled languages especially from descriptive grammar books. The sentences cover the general grammatical and structural types like adjectival phrases, adverbial phrases, compounding, Interrogative sentences, Imperative sentences, different speech types, statements, structural question, coordination, subordination and so on. Moreover, it includes linguistic features such as use of adposition, anaphora, derivational morphology, inflectional morphology and language specific features like emphasis, equative, possession, reciprocation, reflexive expression and so on. For more details on the source collection for this parallel corpus, please refer to the [LDC-IL Corpus Insights \(2025\)](#).

This parallel corpus can be used in AI development by enabling the creation of Indic multilingual foundation models, develop cross-lingual knowledge graphs and create low-resource language adapters. By providing high-quality linguistic data, it strengthens natural language understanding and generation. As India rapidly advances in the digital age, it is essential to preserve and promote undocumented mother tongues by bringing them onto digital platforms, ensuring they are sustained and able to thrive for future generations.

Low-resource languages have a significant impact on both AI development and digital world. When AI systems are trained mostly on high-resource languages, they become biased toward those linguistic and cultural contexts. Including low-resource languages helps build stronger multilingual foundational models. Exposure to diverse grammar structures, vocabulary, and linguistic patterns improves cross-lingual learning and generalization. Language carries cultural knowledge. Incorporating low-resource languages enriches AI systems with diverse worldviews, idioms, and traditional knowledge systems. If a language is not supported digitally, its speakers

may be excluded from online education, e-governance, healthcare services, and digital commerce. When digital tools support local languages, more people can participate in the economy. Local languages often contain indigenous knowledge about agriculture, medicine, environment, and culture and therefore bringing them into digital ecosystem safeguards the linguistic treasures that language might contain.

Supporting low-resource languages makes AI more inclusive, intelligent, and representative of linguistic diversity. In India, where hundreds of mother tongues co-exist, investing in low-resource language technologies is essential for equitable digital growth.

1.2 CHALLENGES IN CREATING A PARALLEL CORPUS

Creating a Parallel Corpus for mother tongues in India involves several linguistic, technical, and socio-cultural challenges. The major difficulty is the lack of standardized orthography in many regional and tribal mother tongues. Most of the mother tongues use the prominent script used in their region. Some mother tongues may use multiple scripts or even a newly created writing system, which complicates the corpus development. Another challenge is the scarcity of written and digitized resources. Many mother tongues are used for daily communication only.

Dialectal variation is another serious issue, as a single mother tongue may have numerous regional varieties with differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. This makes it difficult to ensure consistency and representativeness in the corpus. Accurate translation is a concerned matter. Proficient bilingual speakers may be limited for low-resource languages. Maintaining semantic equivalence across mother tongues with different cultural contexts can be challenging. Sometimes equivalent words are not available due to the socio-cultural differences. These factors affect large-scale parallel corpus development in Indian mother tongues. The creation of reliable and balanced parallel corpora for Indian mother tongues is a complex and resource-intensive task.

1.3 MALVI: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Malvi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken primarily in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh and in parts of Rajasthan, India. Malvi is widely spoken in districts such as Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Sehore, Shajapur, and Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh, as well as in Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar, and Kota in Rajasthan. In Indian linguistic surveys, it is treated as an independent mother tongue, with over 52,12,617 speakers reported in the 2011 Census of India. The language remains especially strong in rural villages and it functions as an important medium of everyday communication and cultural expression.

Historically, the spread of Malvi relates with the era of the Malwa Sultanate in 14th to 16th centuries and helped shape the region's linguistic boundaries through sustained political authority and cultural integration.

1.4 MALVI PARALLEL CORPUS

According to Ethnologue, Malvi is a distinct language and it identifies as ISO 639-3 code: mup. It is written in Devanagari script. Typically Malvi has 10 vowels and 30 consonants. The core vocabulary is derived from ancient roots shared with other Rajasthani dialects. Nowadays it is borrowings extensively from Hindi with the social and cultural interactions. Marathi and Gujarati influences appear in border regions. It belongs to Indo-Aryan language family and linguistic features are close to regional dialects of Rajasthani and Hindi.

Malvi nouns are inflected for gender, number, and case. Number is distinguishing as singular and plural. The case system comprises six primary cases like nominative, accusative, instrumental, locative, ablative, and genitive. It has three primary tenses such as present, past, and future. The Malvi verb consisting of a root followed by tense/aspect markers and agreement suffixes that indicate person, number, and, in certain tenses, gender. Malvi written in Devanagari is commonly used in folk poetry, modern prose and on public signs in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

1.5 SUMMARY OF MALVI PARALLEL CORPUS

The Malvi parallel text corpus connected with English and 146 mother tongues of India. Those mother tongues are Anal, Angami, Apatani, Are, Assamese, Awadhi, Bagheli/Baghel Khandi, Bagri Rajasthani, Bagri, Balti, Bengali, Bhadrawahi, Bharmauri/Gaddi, Bhojpuri, Bilaspuri Kahluri, Bodo, Brajbhasha, Bundeli/Bundel khandi, Chakru/Chokri, Chambeali/Chamrali, Chang, Chhattisgarhi, Chirri, Chungli, Churahi, Coorgi/Kodagu, Deori, Dhundhari, Dimasa, Dogri, Gangte, Garhwali, Garo, Gojri/Gujjari/Gujar, Gujarati, Gujar, Halabi, Handuri, Hara/Harauti, Haryanvi, Hindi Multani, Hindi, Irula/Irular Mozhi, Kabui, Kachchhi, Kangri, Kannada, Karbi/Mikir, Kashmiri, Khandeshi, Khari Boli, Khasi, Khezha, Khiemnungan, Khortha/Khotta, Kisan, Kodava, Kokbarak, Kolami, Koli, Kom, Konda, Konkani, Konyak, Koya, Kudubi/Kudumbi, Kuki, Kurmal Thar, Ladakhi, Lepcha, Liangmei, Limbu, Lotha, Lyngngam, Magadhi/Magahi, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Mao, Mara, Maram, Marathi, Maring, Mech/Mechhia, Mewari, Mewati, Miri/Mising, Mishmi, Mizo, Mongsen, Monpa, Mundari, Muwasi, Nawait, Nepali, Nimadi, Nissi, Nocte, Odia, Pahari, Paite, Palmuha, Pania, Pawari/Powari, Phom, Pnar/Synteng, Pochury, Poula, Punjabi, Purkhi, Rai, Rajasthani, Reang, Rengma, Rongmei, Sadan/Sadri, Sambalpur, Sangtam, Sanskrit, Santali, Saurashtra/Saurashtri, Sema, Shina, Sindhi, Sirmauri, Sugali, Surjapuri, Talgalo, Tamil, Tangkhul, Telugu, Thado, Tibetan, Tikhir, Tripuri, Tulu, Urdu, Vaiphei, Wagdi, Wancho, Yerava, Yerukala/Yerukula, Yimchungre, Zeliang, Zemi, Zou.

There are 5,332 sentences/phrases in Malvi which are systematically structured based on 159 grammatical categories. Malvi has 32454 word count and 142183 character count. The corpus is aligned with 146 mother tongues and English, comprising 4,404,845 words (over 4.4 million tokens) and 23,374,289 characters (approximately 23.3 million).

1.6 REFERENCE

- [1] Rejitha K. S. and Narayan Kumar Choudhary. (ed.). (2025). LDC-IL Corpus Insights. CIIL, Mysore. 978-93- 48633-33-0.