

# QurSim: A corpus for evaluation of relatedness in short texts

Abdul-Baqee M. Sharaf, Eric S. Atwell

School of Computing

University of Leeds

Leeds, LS2 9JT

United Kingdom

E-mail: a.m.sharaf08@leeds.ac.uk, e.s.atwell@leeds.ac.uk

## Abstract

This paper presents a large corpus created from the original Quranic text, where semantically similar or related verses are linked together. This corpus will be a valuable evaluation resource for computational linguists investigating similarity and relatedness in short texts. Furthermore, this dataset can be used for evaluation of paraphrase analysis and machine translation tasks. Our dataset is characterised by: (1) superior quality of relatedness assignment; as we have incorporated relations marked by well-known domain experts, this dataset could thus be considered a gold standard corpus for various evaluation tasks, (2) the size of our dataset; over 7,600 pairs of related verses are collected from scholarly sources with several levels of degree of relatedness. This dataset could be extended to over 13,500 pairs of related verses observing the commutative property of strongly related pairs. This dataset was incorporated into online query pages where users can visualize for a given verse a network of all directly and indirectly related verses. Empirical experiments showed that only 33% of related pairs shared root words, emphasising the need to go beyond common lexical matching methods, and incorporate -in addition- semantic, domain knowledge, and other corpus-based approaches.

**Keywords:** Text relatedness, Quran, Information Retrieval

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Text Relatedness

The ability to quantify computationally semantic relatedness of natural language short texts has many interesting application such as: words sense disambiguation, information extraction and retrieval, automatic indexing, lexical selection, text summarization, automatic correction of word errors, and word and text clustering. Although this task is complex computationally, humans routinely perform semantic relatedness tasks readily both at word level, e.g., between words “*cat*” and “*mouse*”, or at phrase and text level, e.g., between “*drafting a letter*” and “*writing an email message*”. This task has been fairly natural for humans because they can associate a huge amount of background experience and external domain concepts, whereas computational methods lack this smart association mechanism with related external sources.

This paper describes a corpus of short texts marked with relatedness information judged by human domain expert. The degree of relatedness between texts in this corpus varies greatly: although there are instances where lexical matching is evident between the terms in a pair of related texts, the majority of instances require deep semantic analysis and domain specific world knowledge in order to relate the two texts in the pair.

Our objective in collecting this dataset is to provide evaluation and training – and perhaps gold-standard-resource for researchers in the field of computational semantic similarity and relatedness analysis in natural language texts. We chose the Quran for this purpose as it portrays the diverse ways in which scattered verses are related. More elaboration on this is given in the next sub-section.

### 1.2 Why this text?

The Quran is a scripture which is according to Muslims verbatim words of Allah containing over 77,000 words revealed through Archangel Gabriel to Prophet Muhammad over 23 years beginning in 610 CE. It is divided into 114 chapters of varying sizes, where each chapter is divided into verses, adding up to a total of 6,243 verses.

We chose the Quran for creation of this language evaluation resource for several reasons:

1. Distribution of a particular concept or subject over many scattered verses within different chapters is very evident in the Quran. Often a concept summarized in one verse is elaborated in another verse. Historical events, stories of prophets, emphasis on a command, attributes and qualities of Gods, description of paradise and hell fire, are some of the common subjects that are often repeated in the Quran. However, each repetition adds new meanings absent in other instances, and the overall subject could be fully understood when all instances are taken into consideration. This property of the Quran made it an attractive text for the purpose of analyzing semantic relatedness between short texts, which in our case are between individual verses, or a group of verses of the Quran. We will discuss some types of relatedness in the next section.

2. The Quranic scripture is a widely used and cited document that guides the lives of over 1.5 Muslim adherents today. Increasingly non-Arabic speaking Muslims –and many non-Muslims- learn classical Arabic with the objective of understanding the Quran. For Arabic speakers, the Quran is considered to be the finest piece of literature in the Arabic Language. Producing language evaluation resources for computational analysis of such an important text should be well justified. Moreover, there have been a number of language resources around other spiritual scriptures like the Bible (Resnik et al., 1999).

3. Classical Arabic text is the form of Arabic language used in literary texts authored by early Arabic scholars mainly in the 6<sup>th</sup> through 10<sup>th</sup> century. The Quran is considered to be the highest form of classical Arabic text and has been extensively analyzed and cited in linguistic scholarly works since the 7<sup>th</sup> century. In contrast to other languages, the total body of Arabic texts published during this classical period is as large as modern corpora of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) - the form used in contemporary scholarly published works as well as in the media- and other modern languages. MSA does not differ from Classical Arabic in morphology or syntax, but richness of stylistic and lexical usage is apparent in Classical works. This makes Classical Arabic subsume MSA making computational and linguistic research work on CA benefit both. However, most recent work on Arabic corpus annotation concentrated on MSA, as a result barring the computational corpus linguistic community from efficient study of a large body of materials available in Classical Arabic.

4. Being a central text in Arabic, over the past 14 centuries a huge body of scholarly commentary volumes has been compiled elaborating on linguistic, stylistic, semantic and other aspects of the Quran. This makes the task of compiling evaluation datasets and annotated corpora on the Quran simpler; as it is usually possible to find scholarly comments on any difficult annotation question. In our QurSim related-verse dataset, we relied on the Quranic commentary work of Ibn Kathir -a well-known Quranic scholar who died in 1373 CE. More elaboration on this text is given in section 2.2.

5. The Quran is widely available translated into almost all live languages of the world, and in many cases there are multiple translations within one language. Among these translations a number of them are also available in machine readable electronic format in the web<sup>1</sup>. All translations maintain chapter and verse numbers as available in the original text, allowing alignment between these translations at equivalent to sentence level. Moreover, to be faithful to the words of God, all translations are made very carefully. Given this fact, any language evaluation resource in the source language of the Quran could be used to evaluate computational tasks on the target language translations as well.

6. The size of the Quran is manageable for manual or semi-automatic annotation tasks. Given that the Arabic language still lacks many NLP resources available for a language like English (e.g., taggers, parsers, Wordnet, frameNet, etc.), developing a manually annotated language resource on a small scale like the Quran text could be a good starting point. A case in point is the Quranic Arabic Corpus (QAC)<sup>2</sup> project (Dukes et al 2010), where every word of the Quran is tagged with morphological, part-of-speech and syntactic information, and is publicly available for research purposes. Another available resource is QurAna, pronominal anaphora of the entire Quran tagged with pronoun antecedent references

<sup>1</sup> See for example: <http://quran.com> and <http://qurandatabase.org>  
<sup>2</sup> <http://corpus.quran.com>

(Sharaf & Atwell, 2012)<sup>3</sup>. Our QurSim dataset, along with these other available resources on the Quran, will enable interesting computational linguistic applications on the Quran which in turn will eventually motivate wider applications and resource development for Classical and Modern Standard Arabic.

### 1.3 Text relatedness in the Quran

The Quran has testified that God has deliberately split information within this book and that its verses are semantically paired. Verses 17:106 and 39:23 say<sup>4</sup> respectively:

وَقُرْآنًا فَرَقْنَاهُ لِتَقْرَأَهُ عَلَى النَّاسِ عَلَى مَكُتَبٍ وَنَزَّلْنَاهُ تَنْزِيلًا

And the Quran / We have divided, / that you might recite it / to / the people / at / intervals. / And We have revealed it / (in) stages. /

*And [it is] a Qur'an which We have separated [by intervals] that you might recite it to the people over a prolonged period. And We have sent it down progressively.*

اللَّهُ نَزَّلَ أَحْسَنَ الْحَدِيثِ كِتَابًا مُتَشَابِهًا

Allah / has revealed / (the) best / (of) [the] statement - / a Book / (its parts) resembling each other / oft-repeated. /

*Allah hath (now) revealed the fairest of statements, a Scripture consistent, (wherein promises of reward are) paired (with threats of punishment)..*

In what follows, we discuss some examples to illustrate various forms of relatedness among Quranic verses.

1. Both the following two related verses describe the fate of mountains at the end of times:

وَسُيِّرَتِ الْجِبَالُ فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا

And are moved / the mountains / and become / a mirage. /

*And the hills are set in motion and become as a mirage. [78:20]*

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ

And will be / the mountains / like wool, / fluffed up/  
*And the mountains will become as carded wool.[101:5]*

2. In the following pair of verses, the first verse uses an Arabic verb that could bear two meanings (arrive, or depart) and the second verse resolves the ambiguity (author's addition within square brackets):

وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا عَسْعَسَ

And the night / when / it departs, /  
*And the close [arrival or departure] of night, [81:17]*

وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا أَدْبَرَ

And the night / when / it departs ./  
*And the night when it withdraweth [74:33]*

<sup>3</sup> <http://textminingthequran.com/wiki>

<sup>4</sup> We give the Arabic text with English word-by-word translation available at <http://corpus.quran.com> followed by Pickthall translation available at <http://quran.com>

3. In the following pair of verses, the first indicates indefinite “words of revelation” which are explicitly mentioned in the second verse:

فَتَلَقَّى آدَمُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ  
 Then received / Adam / from / his Lord / words, / So  
 (his Lord) turned / towards him. / Indeed He! / He /  
 (is) the Oft-returning (to mercy), / the Most Merciful.  
 /  
 Then Adam received from his Lord words (of  
 revelation), and He relented toward him..[2:37]

قَالَا رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ  
 Both of them / "Our Lord / we have wronged / ourselves, /  
 and if / not / You forgive / [for] us / and have mercy (on) us,  
 / surely, we will be / among / the losers/ ".  
 They said: Our Lord! We have wronged ourselves. If  
 thou forgive us not and have not mercy on us, surely  
 we are of the lost! [7:23]

4. Finally, in the following pair, the term “Lord of the Worlds” in explained in the second verse, as “Lord of the heavens and the earth and all that is between”;

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ  
 All praises and thanks / (be) to Allah, / the Lord / of  
 the universe/  
 Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds,[1:2]

قَالَ فِرْعَوْنُ وَمَا رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ قَالَ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا أَإِن  
 كُنْتُمْ مُوقِنِينَ  
 Firaun said / Firaun said / "And what / (is the) Lord /  
 (of) the worlds?" / He said, / "Lord / (of) the heavens  
 / and the earth / and whatever / (is) between them, / if  
 / you (should) be / convinced." /  
 Pharaoh said: And what is the Lord of the Worlds?  
 (Moses) said: Lord of the heavens and the earth and  
 all that is between them, if ye had but sure belief.  
 [26:23,24]

It is clear from the above examples that relatedness in the Quran needs to be comprehended in a very broad sense, much broader than relatedness on just a lexical or word level. Often deep understanding and domain knowledge is necessary to relate two otherwise seemingly unrelated verses.

## 2. Compilation Process

### 2.1 Previous Datasets

There have been a number of data sources used previously for computational analysis of paraphrased texts and sentence similarity. The Multiple-Translation Chinese Corpus (Huang et al. 2002) contains 11 English translations of 105 news stories in Mandarin Chinese, which amounts to 993 sentences. (Li et al. 2006) produced a dataset comprising 65 pairs of sentences with similarity

scores from 32 human judges. Microsoft Research released a corpus of paraphrased text containing 5801 pairs of sentences collected from various news sources (Dolan et al. 2004). Among this set 3,900 pairs are considered “semantically equivalent” by human judges. Each pair has been visited by at least two annotators with an average agreement rate of 83%.

As for similarity and relatedness at word level where human judges provided scores we can cite: (Rubenstein & Goodenough, 1965) provided a dataset of 65 word pairs, (Miller & Charles, 1991) provided a dataset of 30 word-pairs, and (Finkelstein et al., 2002) with 353 word pairs. Experiments in word relatedness often use datasets from SAT test questions where the most related word pairs need to be selected from five candidates.

### 2.2 Ibn Kathir’s Tafsir

Ismail Ibn Kathir was a Muslim scholar who died in 1373 CE, well known for his classic book of Quran commentary (or *Tafsir* in Arabic). This book is one of the most widely cited commentaries of the Quran. Ibn Kathir followed a regular methodology when commenting on a verse, which he made clear at the introduction of his book. Firstly, he discusses other related verses explaining the current verse. Often, when a certain verse covers a subject briefly, there might be many other verses that cover other aspects of this subject; see the examples in section 1.3 above. Secondly, he refers to traditions and saying of the Prophet Muhammad (i.e., *Hadith*). Thirdly, he cites opinions of *Sahabah* (i.e., companions of the Prophet) on this verse, especially those who are well known for their knowledge of the Quran like *Ibn Abbas* and *Ibn Masoud*.

We exploited this methodology for the purpose of creating a dataset of related verses. We understand that Ibn Kathir never claimed to exhaustively cite all related verses when commenting on a particular verse, nor did he always observe the commutative property of relatedness, i.e., if verse y was cited while commenting on verse x, then x should also appear at the commentary page of verse y. These observations allowed us to expand the original list of related verses beyond what is found in Ibn Kathir.

### 2.3 Dataset Compilation

Tafsir Ibn Kathir is available online at several websites. We chose the online version available at the official website of the King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur’an<sup>5</sup>. After observing the structured format used in this site for displaying this *Tafsir*, we developed scripts to extract verse pairs automatically. Our script automatically retrieved the URL of a given verse and extracted the chapter and verse numbers of all other verses mentioned in the context of a given verse.

After the initial compilation of the dataset, manual

<sup>5</sup> <http://qurancomplex.com>









