

Alan, A.Y., Karaarslan, E., Aydin, O. (2024). A RAG-based Question Answering System Proposal for Understanding Islam: MufassirQAS LLM



# A RAG-based Question Answering System Proposal for Understanding Islam: MufassirQAS LLM

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#### Abstract:

Challenges exist in learning and understanding religions, such as the complexity and depth of religious doctrines and teachings. Chatbots as question-answering systems can help in solving these challenges. LLM chatbots use NLP techniques to establish connections between topics and accurately respond to complex questions. These capabilities make it perfect for enlightenment on religion as a question-answering chatbot. However, LLMs also tend to generate false information, known as hallucination. Also, the chatbots' responses can include content that insults personal religious beliefs, interfaith conflicts, and controversial or sensitive topics. It must avoid such cases without promoting hate speech or offending certain groups of people or their beliefs. This study uses a vector database-based Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) approach to enhance the accuracy and transparency of LLMs. Our question-answering system is called "MufassirQAS". We created a database consisting of several open-access books that include Turkish context. These books contain Turkish translations and interpretations of Islam. This database is utilized to answer religion-related questions and ensure our answers are trustworthy. The relevant part of the dataset, which LLM also uses, is presented along with the answer. We have put careful effort into creating system prompts that give instructions to prevent harmful, offensive, or disrespectful responses to respect people's values and provide reliable results. The system answers and shares additional information, such as the page number from the respective book and the articles referenced for obtaining the information. MufassirQAS and ChatGPT are also tested with sensitive questions. We got better performance with our system. Study and enhancements are still in progress. Results and future works are given.

**Keywords:** Question Answering Systems, Chatbots, Generative Artificial Intelligence, Large Language Model, Retrieval Augmented Generation, Quran



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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

There exist challenges in learning and understanding religions, such as the presence of complexity and depth of religious doctrines and teachings.

Chatbots, as question-answering systems, are becoming widely used as they provide detailed natural responses to users' inquiries on a given topic. They maintain a conversational tone and ensure a logical flow of conversation. The strength of the LLM chatbot lies in its ability to establish connections between topics and accurately respond to complex questions about sensitive topics. These capabilities make it perfect to be used in enlightenment on religion. However, a drawback of such systems is the tendency for LLMs to generate false information, known as hallucination. The research questions are as follows:

- ❖ Can we use Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) approach to prevent hallucination in LLMs?
- Can we deploy a system that utilizes this concept for understanding Islam?

#### 2. FUNDAMENTALS

In this section, we will commence by disseminating fundamental information concerning the large language models (LLM) that serve as the primary driving force behind contemporary chatbots, which are progressively aligning themselves with the domain of artificial intelligence. Moreover, we will delve into the vector-based databases in Retrieval Augmented Manufacturing (RAG). Subsequently, we will address the potential challenges encountered in the development of this language model. Additionally, there will be a shared section on the Islamic sources to be used in this study.

# 2.1. Large Language Model and Vector Based Databases

LLMs are a type of artificial intelligence system that can process and generate natural language texts. They are trained on massive amounts of text data, such as books, articles, web pages, social media posts, and more, using deep neural networks. LLMs can learn the patterns and structures of natural language from the data, and use them to perform various tasks, such as answering questions, summarizing texts, translating languages, and writing essays.

Despite their remarkable capabilities, LLMs are not without limitations. Concerns regarding potential biases embedded within training data, factual inaccuracies, and the absence of ethical



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consideration. Also, they lack explainability and transparency. This makes it nearly impossible to understand how they generate responses and how the LLM works.

#### 2.2. Vector Databases and RAG as a Solution

Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) can be used for knowledge-intensive NLP tasks [4]. RAG is a technique for enhancing the accuracy and reliability of generative AI models with facts fetched from predetermined external sources.

LLMs have some limitations, such as; presenting false information when they do not have the answer, presenting out-of-date or generic information, and creating a response from non-authoritative sources in train data. RAG addresses these challenges by redirecting the LLM to retrieve relevant information from authoritative, predetermined knowledge sources. This way, LLM can use the retrieved data as context for generating a response that is more relevant, accurate, and useful in various contexts. RAG applications potentially provide user transparency by revealing the sources of the retrieved data, offering insight into how the LLM generates its responses.

#### 2.3. Islamic sources

First of all, we can start by learning the word Mufassir and its meaning, which is also mentioned in the title of this study. It is an Arabic word and the name given to theologians who deal with tafsir. Tafsir is mostly used to explain what the Quran's words, compositions and sentences mean. Details about the Tafsir are given below. Now, let's learn the concepts we need to know within the scope of this study, starting from the most basic source of Islam. The Quran is the name of the word that was sent down to the prophet of the Islamic religion through revelation, written on the Mushafs, spread and transmitted through the tongue, and worshipped by reading it (Temel, 2018, p. 106). There are different approaches to the root of the name of the Quran. Revelation, on the other hand, is the creator's general informing of the ways of action of beings, and in particular, his transmission to his prophets of all the orders, prohibitions and news that he wants to convey to people, secretly and rapidly, in a direct or unmediated manner (Celik, 2013, p. 22). As it is known, the Quran reached the prophet Muhammad through the angel of revelation, Gabriel. It started to be downloaded in the month of Ramadan, one of the Hijri months, and in the Night of al-Qadr (Danacı, 2020). The Quran was transferred from the Preserved Tablet (Levh-i Mahfuz) to the angel of revelation in a manner whose condition we do not know, and through him, it was sent down to the prophet Muhammad at various time intervals (Keskinoğlu, 2012, p. 12). While the Prophet Muhammad was alive, many of



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the Muslims of the period who believed in him and followed the Prophet's path memorized the whole part of the Quran, so that the Quran was preserved both in writing, on tablets and pages, and in memory by memorization. We should also draw attention to the great efforts made by the Prophet Muhammad in educating the Quran and passing it on to future generations (Öge, 2019, p. 27,28).

Since it is impossible to translate the Quran verses into another language without missing any meaning, the translation of the Quran into other languages is called "Meal". This refers to the approximate meaning of the verse. On the other hand, Tafsir (Interpretation) means to declare something, to discover something, to reveal something covered up; It means explaining what is meant by a word whose meaning is unclear and whose meaning is difficult to understand. Tafsir is mostly used to explain what the Quran's words, compositions and sentences mean. Tafsir is a branch of science. In this branch of science, the Quran is interpreted, and the meanings of words and sentences, their provisions and wisdom are explained (Diyanethaber, 2021). On the other hand, Hadith is the antonym of "Kadîm". As it is known, Kadim means "Old". Over time, Hadith's meaning is "News" and over time it is created from the infinitive Tahdîs. The word Hadith gained a different meaning in Islam. The words of the Prophet Muhammad are called "el-ehâdîsü'l-kavliyye", his actions are called "el-ehâdîsü'l-fi'liyye", and the things he approves (takrir) are called "el-ehâdîsü't-takrîriyye" (Ebü'l-Bekā, pp. 370, 402).

These are the most important resources for people to understand Islam as a faith and to pass it on to the next generations. For this reason, it has become important to learn Islam from the right sources and at the same time to convey them using today's technological blessings.

#### 3. RELATED WORKS

Different use cases for Generative AI and RAG are available in the literature. The use of vector-based databases also finds a place in the literature. LLMs have been shown to experience hallucinations in their responses to instruction-following tasks. Fine-tuning with new data may not prevent hallucinations and may be costly. Therefore, RAG was introduced to provide factual information and adapt to new information (Borgeaud et al. 2022). RAG uses a vector database. When a query is made to RAG, the most relevant data from this database is selected. This data is included in the prompt for LLMs. This process can combine existing information without requiring constant fine-tuning and provides context-based information, increasing the clarity and relevance of responses. RAG provides the LLM with the ability to gain a focused understanding vis-à-vis a query.



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There are studies in the literature where RAG is used in NLP tasks (Borgeaud et al. 2022; Al Ghadban et al. 2023; Mallen et al. 2023; Ram et al. 2023; ). Pal et al. sought to create unique and enjoyable music using Generative AI. When provided with a starting bar of music, the initial Discriminatory network, incorporating Support Vector Machines and Neural Nets, selects a note or chord to guide the subsequent bar. Building upon this chosen chord or note, a Generative Net, which includes Generative Pretrained Transformers (GPT-2) and LSTMs, then generates the entire bar of music. Their innovative two-step approach aims to closely emulate the process of real music composition to enhance the authenticity of the generated music (Pal, 2020).

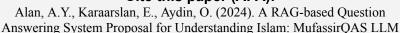
Kulkarni et al. proposed a Retrieval-Augmented Generator (RAG) approach for constructing a chatbot capable of addressing user queries using Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) data. The chatbot employs an open API-based paid ChatGPT model as a Language Model (LLM), recognizing the potential to optimize LLM token usage and cost by leveraging previously retrieved-context for specific query patterns. The authors employ Reinforcement Learning (RL) to optimize the number of LLM tokens within the constraints of a fixed retrieval model and LLM. The proposed RL-based optimization, coupled with a similarity threshold, achieves notable cost savings with a slight enhancement in accuracy. The study emphasizes the general applicability of the RL approach beyond FAQ chatbots to any existing RAG pipeline (Kulkarni et al., 2024).

There are ChatGPT-based studies in the literature such as [1-2] and online chatbot services such as QuranGPT (<a href="https://qurangpt.live/">https://qurangpt.live/</a>). The validity of the services based on ChatGPT is argued as these services do not give references [3]. Our work differentiates from these works by fine-tuning the user prompt and giving references.

#### 4. METHOD

In this study, we implemented a retrieval augmented generation (RAG) system to enhance the accuracy and transparency of large language models (LLMs) for natural language question answering tasks. We followed the RAG architecture and the proposed system is shown in Figure 1. Study consists of the following components: knowledge base, vector store, question answering LLM, user interface. The algorithm of Question answering with the RAG system is shown in Algorithm 1. The proposed system is formed of following functions which is described in the following sections.







 $\triangleleft$ 

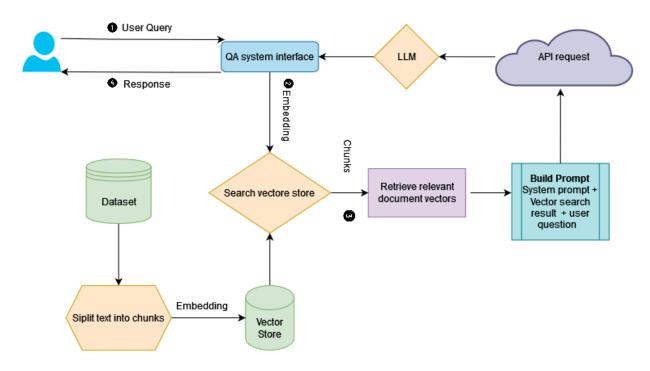


Figure 1. RAG based System

### Algorithm 1 Algorithm for Question Answering with RAG System

- Input: Question Q
- 2: Output: Answer A
- 3: Step 1: Create Vector Database
- 4: ▷ Create a vector database from dataset using proper embedding of LLM model
- 5:  $D_{enc} \leftarrow \text{Encode}(D)$
- 6: Step 2: Embed Question
- 7: ▷ Embed Question for vector similarity search
- 8:  $Q_{enc} \leftarrow \text{Embed}(Q)$
- 9: Step 3: Vector Search
- 10:  $\triangleright$  Rank chunks(document parts) based on relevance to Q using vector similarity search on embedded data and retrieve most similar n chunk
- 11:  $D_{ranked} \leftarrow \text{RankChunks}(Q_{enc}, D_{enc})$
- 12:  $R \leftarrow \text{RetrieveChunks}(D_{ranked})$
- 13: Step 4: Generate Answer
- 14: ▷ Generate answer using LLM with most similar chunks, system prompt and user question
- 15:  $A \leftarrow \text{GenerateAnswer}(Q, D_{ranked})$
- 16: Step 5: Output Answer
- 17: ▷ Display the answer along with the relevant document parts for answering the question.
- 18: Output(A)



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### 4.1. Forming knowledgebase

We use the pdf format of open access books to correctly acquire metadata of books. Following dataset are used to form the vector store:

- "Kuran yolu Türkçe meal ve tefsir" (The Way of the Quran -Turkish translation and interpretation) [5]
- Kütüb-i Sitte [6]
- "İslam İlmihali" (Islamic Catechism) [7]

### 4.2. Creating Vector Store

A vector database is a specific type of database designed to store and retrieve vectors. Vectors are lists of numbers that represent data in a multi-dimensional space. Vector search methods can be used to find similar data by querying for the nearest vectors in the space. This capability is particularly useful for applications that require fast and accurate data matching based on similarity.

In order to enable vector search, the text in the knowledge base needs to be divided into fixed-length segments called chunks. Since the context of religion issues could be long we assign a higher chunk length. It's important to assign a value to indicate how much overlap each chunk has with the previous one, known as the chunk overlap. In order to ensure that the language model understands sensitive content and maintains logical connections between parts of the document, we assign a higher value for chunk overlap. Once these values are determined, the chunks should be embedded using the appropriate language model that we utilize for our question-answering system.

#### 4.3. Vector Search

After the user submits a question, the system generates an embedding of the user's question. This embedding helps the LLM to comprehend the meaning and context of the query. By using these embedded questions, the LLM can search for relevant parts with the context and assigning a similarity score to each part. The system then selects these chunks to form a knowledge context for answering the question. We assign the value of "n" as the number of chunks with the highest similarity score to the question. Considering the abundance of cross-references and diverse explanations surrounding religious matters, we prioritize assigning a higher value to "n." This ensures that the LLM receives a more extensive amount of information regarding the question.



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### 4.4. Tuning Prompt

After gathering the context with a question, we need to create a prompt to send to the LLM by combining system prompt, user question and chunks. During this process, we should inform the LLM about the restrictions, including the desired response format and the tone in system prompt. Also, it is important to specify when the system should not generate a response.

A system prompt serves as a natural language instruction that guides a large language model in performing a specific task. These system prompts are crucial for LLMs as they enable users to tap into the extensive knowledge and capabilities of the models without requiring fine-tuning on specific datasets or domains.

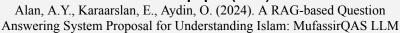
In this study we work on creating system prompts with care, ensuring they provide instructions that prevent the generation of harmful, offensive, or disrespectful responses. The chatbot needs to avoid insulting personal religious beliefs, handle interfaith conflicts respectfully, and approach controversial or sensitive topics without promoting hate speech or offending certain groups of people or their beliefs.

# 5. IMPLEMENTATION

We used the ChatGPT3.5 turbo 16k context window version. ChatGPT 3.5 can use a maximum of 32 thousand tokens. When we set the chunk size to 2000, we can provide up to 15 chunks of information. We used OpenAI embeddings and the temperature as 0.5. Langchain toolkit (<a href="https://www.langchain.com">https://www.langchain.com</a>) for RAG. Memory vector store is used for now. We use chunk Size 2000, chunk overlap 100. We give the top 5 chunks as a result of the search. Flowise (<a href="https://github.com/FlowiseAI/Flowise">https://github.com/FlowiseAI/Flowise</a>) is added to show the reference document and vector search results which is used to answer the questions.

In order to create the MufassirQAS, we require a platform that combines the mentioned steps and includes a user interface (UI) for interacting with users. This UI should allow users to ask questions, view answers, and relevant information that they use to answer questions. To develop the proof-of-concept (POC) version of this platform, we used a Colab Notebook that utilizes Chroma as a vector database and langchain as the RAG tool provider. However, for the complete platform, we opted to use an existing open-source platform that already possesses the necessary capabilities, rather



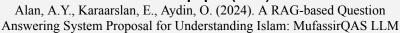




than building it from scratch. Flowise is one such tool, which enables the creation of a chatbot with RAG capabilities using Langchain. Initially, we hosted Flowise on the Railway cloud-host, but due to issues with API calls, we switched to HuggingFace spaces as the cloud-host provider.

Sample screenshots of the implementation are given in Figure 2 and 3. Turkish versions of the samples are given in the Appendix. The chunk for the question "According to Islam, are women or men superior?" is given in Figure 4. The answers of the systems are discussed in the next section.









#### You

Does getting vaccinated break the fast?



#### ChatGPT

The question of whether getting vaccinated breaks a fast depends on the interpretation of fasting rules and individual beliefs. In general, receiving a vaccination involves the introduction of a small amount of substance (vaccine) into the body to stimulate the immune system. This is not typically considered as breaking a fast in the traditional sense.

Religious and cultural practices may vary in their interpretations of what breaks a fast. For example, some religious authorities may allow vaccinations during fasting periods, while others may have specific guidelines or recommendations.

It is advisable to consult with religious or medical authorities who are well-versed in the specific fasting rules and guidelines of the particular faith or community in question. If there are concerns, seeking guidance from a healthcare professional or a religious leader can help address individual circumstances.



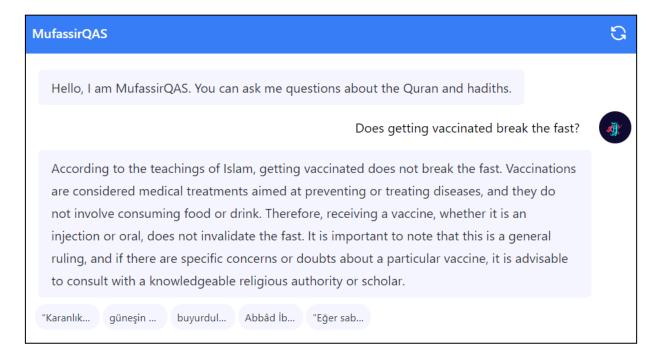
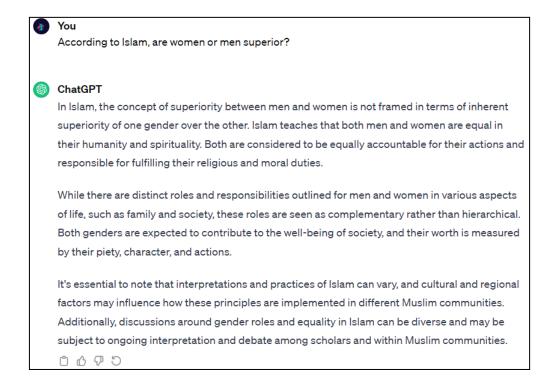


Figure 2. Answer to the Vaccination Question with (a) ChatGpt (b) MufassirQAS





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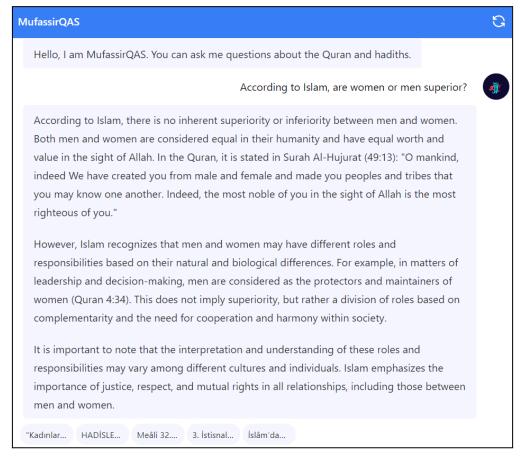


Figure 3. Answer to the Man Woman Equality Question (a) ChatGpt (b) MufassirQAS





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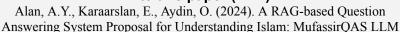
```
"pageContent": "Meâli\r\n32. Allah'ın sizi birbirinizden üstün
kıldığı şeyleri iç çekerek arzu etmeyin. Erkeklerin de
kazandıklarından nasipleri var, kadınların da kazandıklarından
nasipleri var. Allah'ın lutfundan isteyin; şüphesiz Allah her şeyi
bilmektedir. 33. Ana, baba ve akrabanın geride bıraktıklarından
her biri için yakın vârisler belirledik. Antlaşma yoluyla yakınlık
bağı kurduğunuz kimselere de paylarını verin. Çünkü Allah her şeyi
görmektedir. 34. Allah'ın insanlardan bir kısmını diğerlerine
üstün kılmasına bağlı olarak ve mallarından harcama yapmaları
sebebiyle erkekler kadınların yöneticisi ve koruyucusudurlar.
Sâliha kadınlar Allah'a itaatkârdırlar. Allah'ın korumasına uygun
olarak, kimsenin görmediği durumlarda da kendilerini korurlar.
(Evlilik hukukuna) baş kaldırmasından endişe ettiğiniz kadınlara
öğüt verin, onları yataklarda yalnız bırakın ve onları dövün. Eğer
size itaat ederlerse artık onların aleyhine başka bir yol
aramayın; çünkü Allah yücedir, büyüktür. 35. Eğer karı-kocanın
aralarının açılmasından korkarsanız, erkeğin ailesinden bir hakem
ve kadının ailesinden bir hakem gönderin. Düzeltmek isterlerse
Allah aralarını bulur; şüphesiz Allah her şeyi bilen, her şeyden
haberdar olandır.\r\nTefsiri\r\n32. Hz. Peygamber'in eşi Ümmü
Seleme, "Ey Allah'ın elçisi! Erkekler savaşıyor, biz
savaşamıyoruz, biz mirasta onların aldığının yarısını alıyoruz"
diyerek açıklama istemişti. Yine aynı hanım ve başkaları,
kadınların hicretlerinin Kur'an'da zikredilmemesi, bir erkek
şahide karşı iki kadın şahidin gerekli bulunmasına paralel olarak
amellerin karşılığının da böyle olup olmadığı gibi hususlarda
aydınlanma ihtiyacında olduğunu belirtmişti. Bu tür tereddütleri
giderici birkaç âyet gelmiş olup bunlardan birisi de açıklamakta
olduğumuz âyettir (Tirmizî, "Tefsîr", 5/8-9).",
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    "blobType": ""
    "kaynak": "KURAN YOLU TÜRKÇE MEAL VE TEFSİR",
    "loc.lines.from": 2767,
    "loc.lines.to": 2770,
    "source": "blob",
    "yayınevi": "diyanet yayınları",
    "yazar": "Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Karaman , Prof. Dr. İbrahim Kâfi
Dönmez , Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çağrıcı , Prof. Dr. Sadrettin Gümüş"
```

Figure 4. Example chunk for question "According to Islam, are women or men superior?"

#### 6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In many general religion-related questions, ChatGPT and MufassirQAS provide similar answers. This is expected because ChatGPT has been trained on a vast amount of data, so it likely includes similar religion-related questions and answers. However, MufassirGPT demonstrates its strength when faced with questions like "Is there evolution according to Islam?" (see Figure 5), where







ChatGPT tends to give uncertain responses and consider the question complex and open to discussion. In contrast, MufassirQAS immediately answers with a clear statement and provides an explanation.

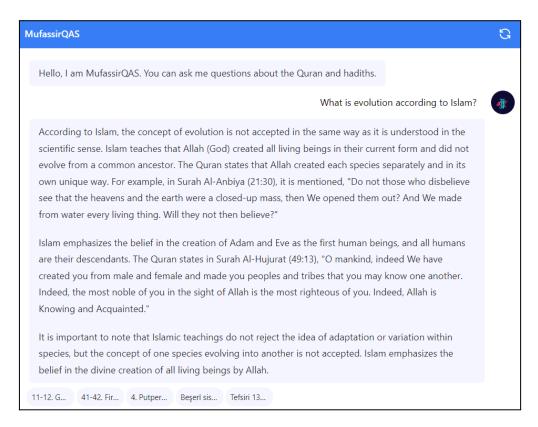


Figure 5. Answer to the Evolution Question

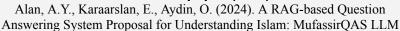
Another distinction between MufassirQAS and ChatGPT is that MufassirQAS tends to provide more references to hadiths and verses, as instructed in the system prompt. For example, when asked "According to Islam, are women or men superior?"; ChatGPT refers to an expression from the Quran without clearly indicating its source (see Figure 3.a). Meanwhile, MufassirQAS not only shows the users the knowledge source but also directly explains the matter using three Quranic verses (see Figure 3.b). Overall, we can consider MufassirQAS a reliable solution for avoiding vague and unclear responses to questions on Islam.

#### 7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

We understand that there are limitations, including the possibility of biases in the dataset and the difficulty of ensuring religious sensitivity in the responses. We are also aware of the security vulnerabilities of LLMs, which can lead to unexpected responses to prompts. Moreover, we

# (c) (i)

#### Cite this paper (APA):





recognize the challenge of ensuring religious sensitivity in the responses and are consistently refining our approach. We are actively working on mitigating biases and improving religious context awareness.

#### 8. CONCLUSION

This study showed that the Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) approach can prevent hallucination in LLMs. We developed the MufassirQAS system that utilizes this concept for understanding Islam. We conducted tests on MufassirQAS using various parameters and questions. MufassirQAS is highly effective in finding relevant information in vector databases and generating relevant user responses. It offers insights based on the information it retrieves. Surprisingly, we encounter similar responses from ChatGPT and MufassirQAS in many cases, even though MufassirQAS uses a smaller dataset to answer user questions. The main distinction is that MufassirQAS tends to provide more definite answers, whereas ChatGPT tends to give vague and uncertain responses. Another exciting aspect is that MufassirQAS often cites the Quran and hadith with specific sources, while ChatGPT often mentions their presence without providing any sources. Furthermore, we noticed that, in some instances, MufassirQAS responses contain more details than what was available in the dataset. This is because MufassirQAS uses the knowledge of source LLM (ChatGPT) to bridge gaps in the given data.

However, there are limitations to MufassirQAS. LLM models, in general, are excellent at summarizing significant texts. However, when we set the chunk size too large, the system needs help with summarization and knowledge connection in response text. Additionally, the system encounters difficulties when dealing with many chunks, as it needs help connecting different pieces of retrieved knowledge. This issue arises from the instruction to utilize given knowledge in responses, and as a result, the system sometimes needs to maintain knowledge context in its responses.

ChatGPT is a large and well-designed language model (LLM) with extensive knowledge on various topics. The difference will be more noticeable in smaller models that the model does not extensively train on religious contexts or specifically on reducing hallucinations. However, there should still be a threshold on how small the model can be to retrieve relevant data effectively. There is a limitation of RAG when reducing the model size: it requires a comprehensive understanding of both the data and the question to generate suitable representations for retrieving similar information. In the future, we



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plan to test this limitation and develop smaller and more sustainable models that are highly efficient and specialized in understanding religion and answering related questions.

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#### **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

All authors have participated in drafting the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript. All authors contributed equally to the manuscript and read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript.

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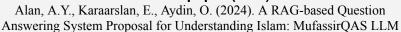


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#### APPENDIX - TURKISH VERSIONS OF THE SAMPLES

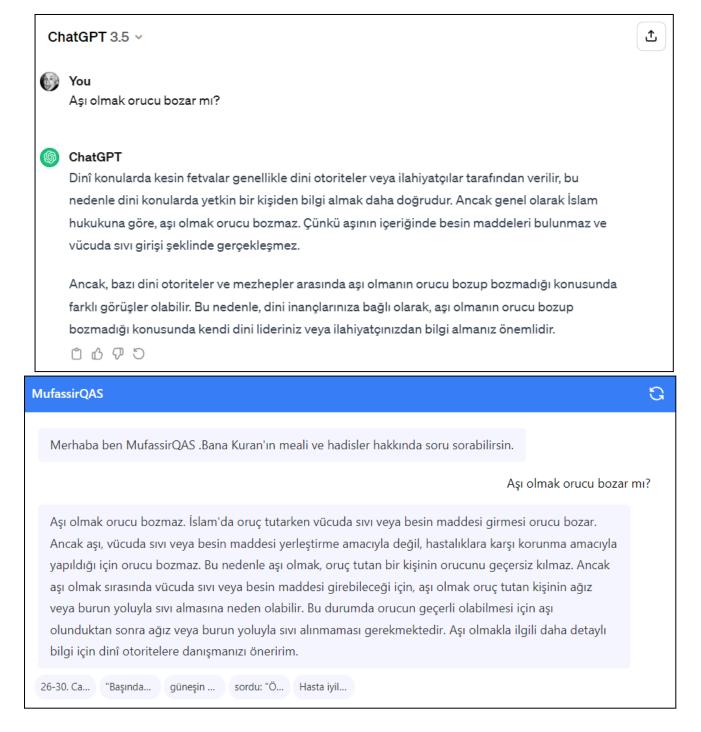
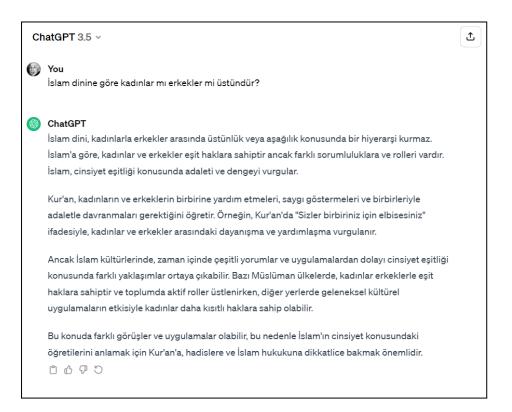


Figure 2. Answer to the Vaccination Question in Turkish (a) ChatGpt (b) MufassirQAS





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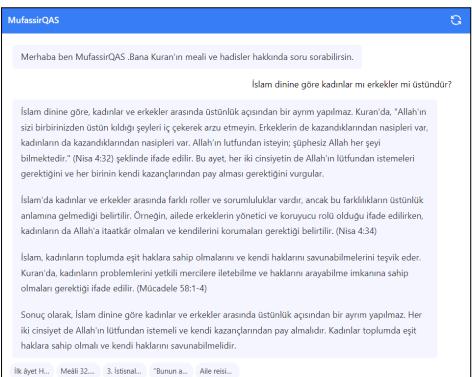


Figure 3. Answer to the Man-Woman Equality Question (a) ChatGpt (b) MufassirQAS





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Figure 4. Answer to the Evolution Question

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"21. âyette, müminlerin âhirette yakınlarıyla beraber olup olamayacakları konusuna değinilerek cennet hayatının güzelliklerini düşünenlerin hatırından geçebilecek önemli bir soruya cevap verilmiş olmaktadır. Bu âyetten ve başka birçok delilden anlaşıldığına göre cennete girmenin ön şartı iman sahibi olmaktır. Burada ayrıca, yüce Allah'ın müminlere, âhiret mutluluğunu, iman konusunda aynı yolu izleyen nesilleriyle birlikte yaşama imkânı lutfedeceği, bunun için onların iyi amellerinden bir eksiltmeye de ihtiyaç olmayacağı bildirilmektedir. İman konusunda sonraki nesillerin öncekilere uymasını, "Allah'a yürekten inanıp bu inancın gereklerini yerine getirmek yani O'na samimi kul olmak ve erdemli davranışlarda bulunmak hususunda geçmişlerini izlemek" şeklinde anlamak uygun olur. Âyette, cennette bir araya getirilecek yakınların mümin olma özelliğinde birleştikleri açıkça belirtildiği dikkate alınarak burada, böyle bir ortak noktada birleşmiş olanlar arasında dünyadaki sevgi, ilgi ve yakınlıkların cennette de devam edeceğine, bu noktada birbirinden ayrılmış olanların ise -muhtemelen oraya özgü algılama biçimine göre- zaten aynı sevgi hisleriyle dolu olamayacaklarına, dolayısıyla bu ayrılığın bir ıstırap sebebi oluşturmayacağına işaret edildiği söylenebilir. Nitekim birçok âyet ve hadise göre cennet hayatında her türlü tasa ve üzüntü son bulacaktır."

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Figure 5. Example chunk for the question "What are the conditions to go to heaven?"