

# Learning Meters of Arabic Poems with Recurrent Neural Networks

A step forward for language understanding and synthesis

Mostafa A. Mahmoud

A Thesis Presented to the Faculty  
of Information Technology and Computer Science  
Nile University  
In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
of Master of Science

Supervised By,  
Prof. Samhaa El-Beltagy  
Assoc. Prof. Waleed A. Yousef

# Table of Contents I

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Literature Review
- 3 Datasets Design
- 4 Training and Architecture
- 5 Experiments and Results
- 6 Discussions

# Introduction

# But ... What is poetry?

## Definition

**Poetry** is a piece of writing or speaking, which **MUST** follow specific **Patterns**.

## Example

وُلِدَ الْهُدَى فَالْكَائِنَاتُ ضِيَاءُ      وَفَمُ الزَّمَانِ تَبَسُّمٌ وَثَنَاءُ

*Al-Farahidi* (718 – 786 CE)  
analyzed the Arabic poetry,  
then he discovered the  
**Patterns** which is the  
succession of consonants and  
vowels.

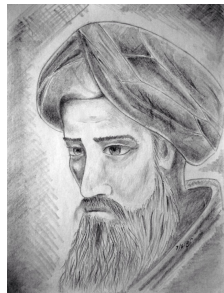


Figure: *Al-Farahidi*

figure taken from <https://goo.gl/ZJySa8>.

- A **poem** is a set of verses having the same meter and rhyme.

- A **poem** is a set of verses having the same meter and rhyme.
- **Vowels** carry one of ِ ُ َ which represent the following short vowels /a/, /u/, /i/.

- A **poem** is a set of verses having the same meter and rhyme.
- **Vowels** carry one of ِ ُ َ which represent the following short vowels /a/, /u/, /i/.
- **Consonants** carry ْ.



- A **poem** is a set of verses having the same meter and rhyme.
- **Vowels** carry one of ِ ُ َ which represent the following short vowels /a/, /u/, /i/.
- **Consonants** carry ّ.
- **Shadaa** indicates the letter is doubled ّ.

- A **poem** is a set of verses having the same meter and rhyme.
- **Vowels** carry one of ِ ُ َ which represent the following short vowels /a/, /u/, /i/.
- **Consonants** carry ّ.
- **Shadaa** indicates the letter is doubled ّ.
- **Tanween** *harakah* and *Noon* letter with consonant to the end of the word. It sounds /n/.

# العروض Arabic Prosody

ذُمَّهُ بِالْحَقِّ وَبِالْبَاطِلِ		وَمَنْ دَعَا النَّاسَ إِلَى ذِمِّهِ			
جَاطِلِي	حَقَّقِي وَبِذْ	ذُمَّهُ بِذْ	ذَمِّمِي	نَاسَ إِلَى	وَمَنْ دَعَا نَـ
0//0/	0///0/	0//0/0/	0//0/	0///0/	0//0//
مَفْعَلَا	مُسْتَعْلَن	مُسْتَفْعِلَن	مَفْعَلَا	مُسْتَعْلَن	مُتَفَعِّلَن

- A **foot** (*tafa'ilah* التفعيلة) : is an **ordered** sequence of vowels and consonants.

- **Meter** البحر: is an **ordered** sequence of **feet**.

Meter Name	Meter feet combination
<i>al-Wafeer</i>	مفاعلاتن مفاعلاتن فعولن
<i>al-Taweel</i>	فعولن مفاعيلن فعولن مفاعِلن
:	:
<i>al-Moktadib</i>	مفعولات مُستفعلن مُستفعلن
<i>al-Modar'e</i>	مفاعيلن فاعلاتن مفاعيلن

Feet	Scansion
فعولن	0/0//
فاعِلن	0//0/
مُسْتَفْعِلَن	0//0/0/
مفاعيلن	0/0/0//
مفعولات	0//0///
فاعلاتن	0/0//0/
مفاعِلتن	0///0//
مُتَفَعِّلَن	0//0///

# Thesis Working Steps.

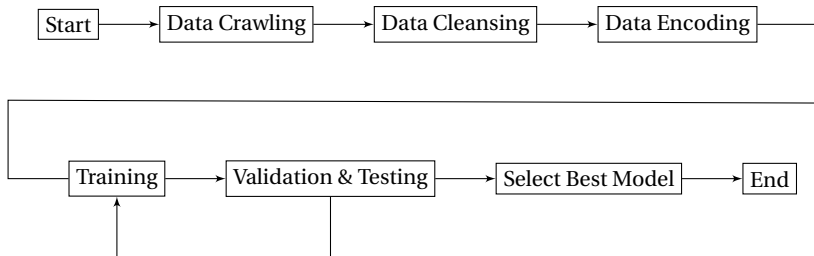


Figure: Thesis Working Steps.

# Literature Review

# Detecting Arabic poems meters

## Deterministic Approach

There is some literature on recognizing the meters of written Arabic poem using rule-based deterministic algorithms

## Machine Learning Approach

Learning and classifying poems to the right meter has not been addressed before!

- **Abuata and Al-Omari [1]:**

## – Abuata and Al-Omari [1]:

- Deterministic Algorithm

- 1 Getting the input, carrying full diacritics.
- 2 Metrical scansion rules are applied to the Arud writing. 0/0/..
- 3 Grouping zero and ones to feet تنفعيلات.
- 4 A class is assigned to the input.



## – Abuata and Al-Omari [1]:

- Deterministic Algorithm
  - 1 Getting the input, carrying full diacritics.
  - 2 Metrical scansion rules are applied to the Arud writing. 0/0/..
  - 3 Grouping zero and ones to feet تنفعيلات.
  - 4 A class is assigned to the input.
- **Results:** 82.2% of 417 verses.

- **Abuata and Al-Omari [1]:**
  - Deterministic Algorithm
    - ① Getting the input, carrying full diacritics.
    - ② Metrical scansion rules are applied to the Arud writing. 0/0/..
    - ③ Grouping zero and ones to feet تنفعيلات.
    - ④ A class is assigned to the input.
  - **Results:** 82.2% of 417 verses.
- **Alnagdawi et al [2],** similar approach; Context-Free Grammar; 75% correctly classed from 128.

# Our point of departure

## Issues;

- Dataset size.
- Accuracies: (75%, 82%) tested on (128, 417) verses respectively.
- Diacritics are a must.
- Converting verses into Al-Arud writing style is probabilistic.
- For detecting meters, all models are so **naive and primitive**. They do not have any clue about the real pattern.

# Our Approach

- We present:
  - ① Machine Learning approach.

# Our Approach

- We present:
  - ① Machine Learning approach.
  - ② Big Dataset.

# Our Approach

- We present:
  - ① Machine Learning approach.
  - ② Big Dataset.
  - ③ New encoding technique.

# Our Approach

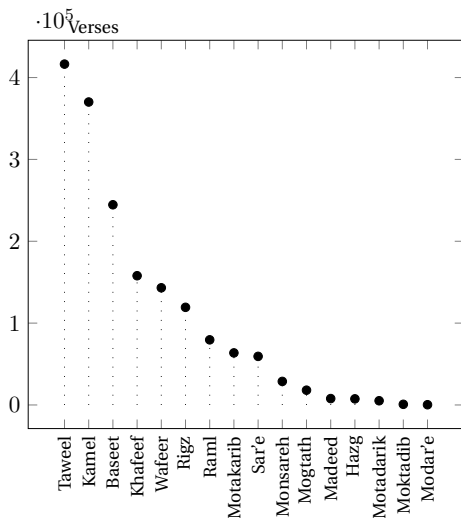
- We present:
  - 1 Machine Learning approach.
  - 2 Big Dataset.
  - 3 New encoding technique.
  - 4 Results.

# Datasets Design



# Dataset

Our dataset consists of **1,722,321** labeled data points.



**Figure:** Number of verses per *meter* ordered descendingly on y-axis vs. meter name on x-axis.

Basic cleansing rules:

- Filtering the 16 classic meters.
- Removing many unnecessary white spaces.
- Removing non-Arabic characters.
- Factoring Shadaa and Tanween.

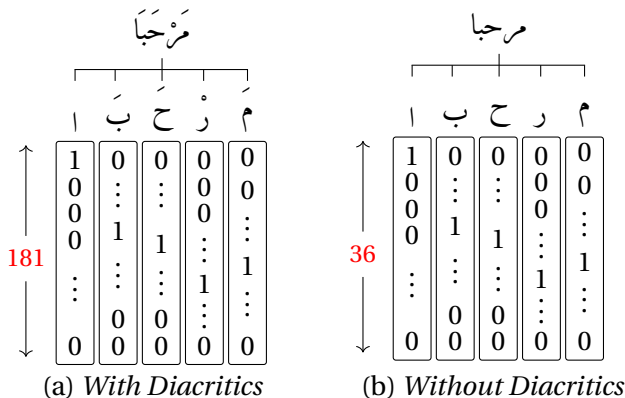
<b>Diacritics</b>	<i>With Shadda</i>	<i>Without shadaa</i>	<i>With tanween</i>	<i>Without tanween</i>
<b>Shape</b>	دّ	دّ °	دّ	دّ °

Table: Diacritics on the letter د

# Data Representation

## An Issue:

- Diacritics are standalone characters!
  - $\text{len مرَجَبًا} \neq \text{len مَرَجَبًا}$
  - We have represented the letter and its diacritic as a **one character**.



**Figure:** Example of *One-hot* encoding for the Arabic word (مرجبا).

# Encoding Techniques

- 1 One-Hot
- 2 Binary
- 3 **Two-Hot** (new technique)

# Encoding Techniques

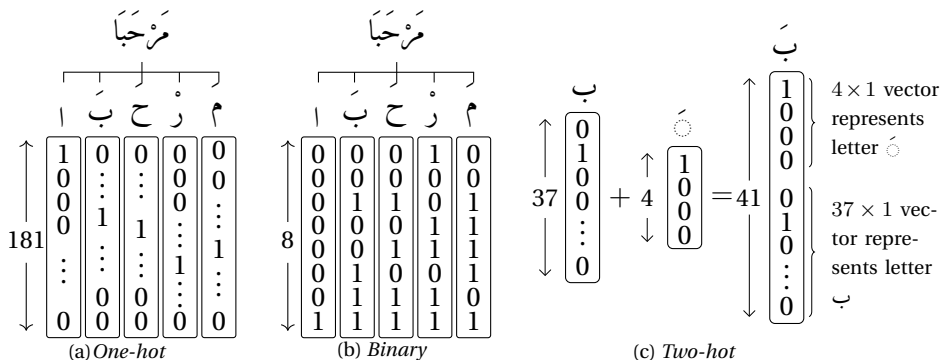


Figure: Different encoding mechanisms

# Training and Architecture

# Which Network!

- **Pattern:** is a sequence of characters.
- Unlike feedforward neural networks, RNNs can use their internal state (memory) to process sequences of inputs.
- In theory, RNNs are capable of handling long-term dependencies. However, in practice they do not, due to the **exploding gradient problem**
- LSTMs was designed to solve the long-term dependency problem using internal memory gates.

# RNN, Architectures

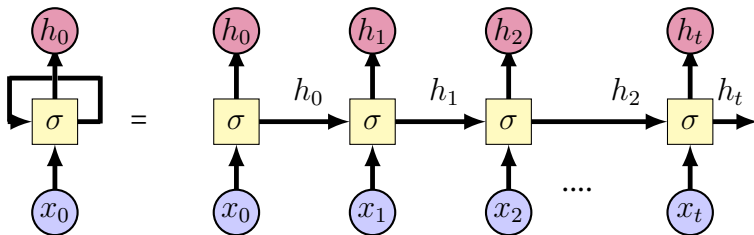


Figure: Recurrent Neural Networks Loops adapted from [3]



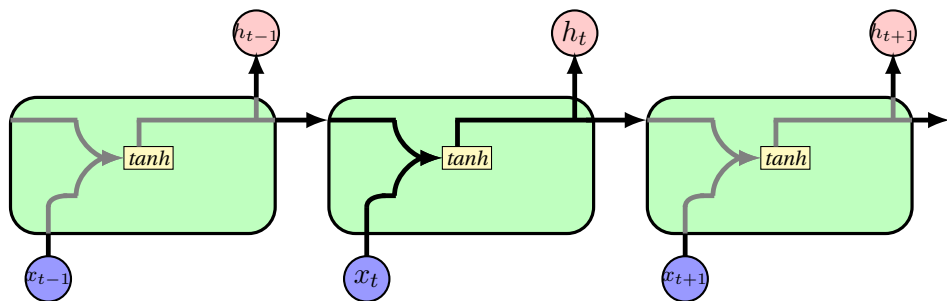


Figure: A single recurrent layer adapted from [3]

# LSTM Architectures

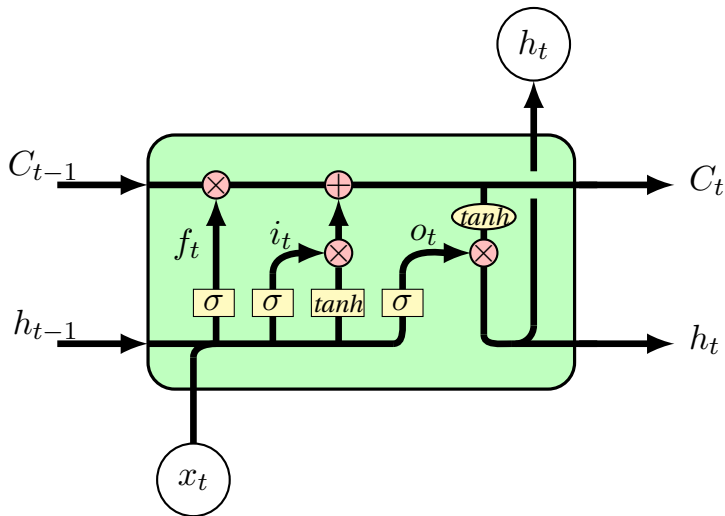


Figure: LSTM internal cell adapted from [3]

# LSTM Architectures

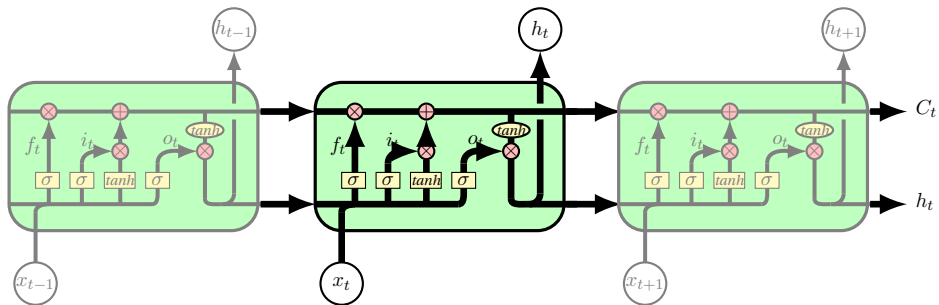


Figure: Unfold LSTM adapted from [3]

## Bi-LSTM Motivation

- *Harry* is the king, and he will travel next week.
  - The new book which makes the big sale is named *Harry* Potter.
- 
- Bi-LSTM models always outperform LSTM models.
  - It means that models can't learn the pattern from one direction, it should be two directions together.

# LSTM Architectures

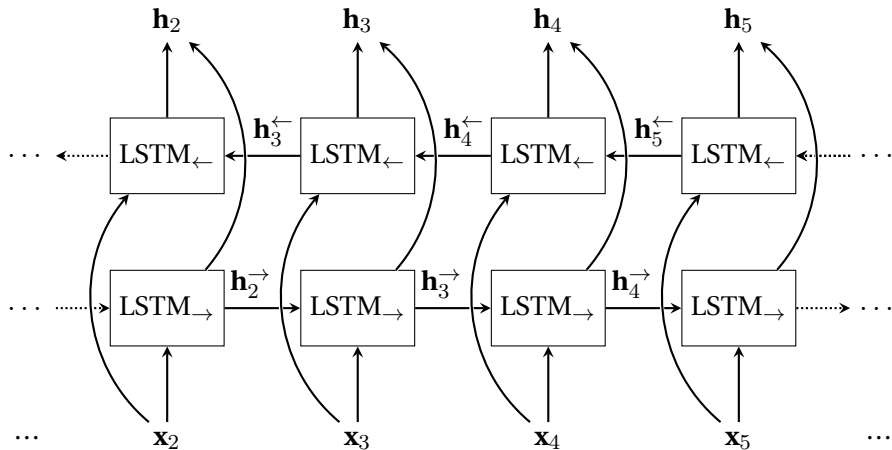


Figure: bidirectional long short-term memory [4]

## Experiments and Results

- **Dataset Configurations:**

- Encoding technique: BinE, OneE, TwoE.
- Diacritics: 0D, 1D.
- Trimming: 0T, 1T.

- **Network Configurations:**

- Loss functions: *Weighted* or *Non-Weighted* (**1, 0**) respectively.
- The number of layers: nL.
- The number of cell units: nU.
- Cell type: LSTM, Bi-LSTM.

# Overall Accuracy!

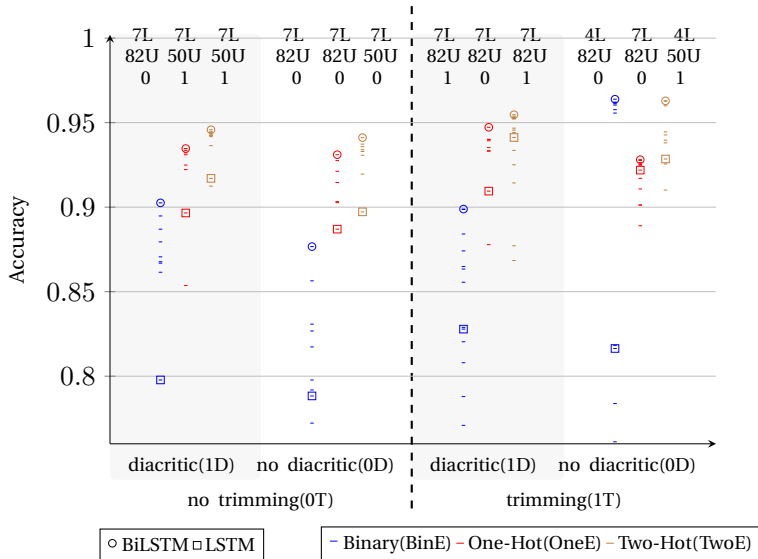


Figure: Overall accuracy of the 192 experiments



# Comparison with related works

<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>Test Size</b>
[2]	75%	128
[1]	82.2%	417
This article	96.38%	150,000

**Table:** Overall accuracy of this article compared to literature.

# Per-class Accuracy!

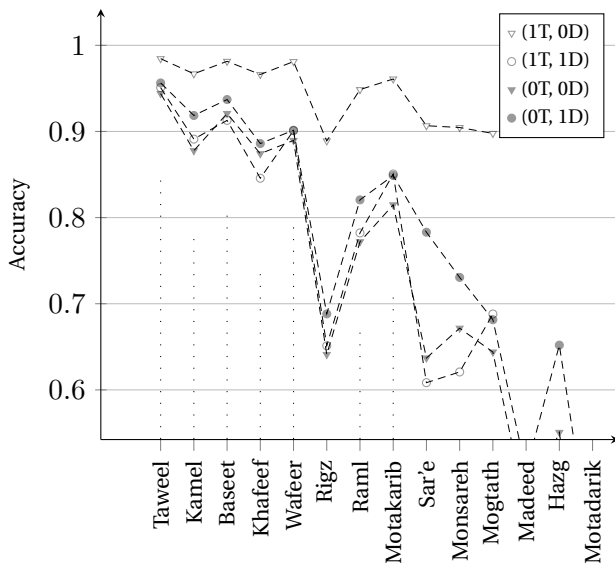
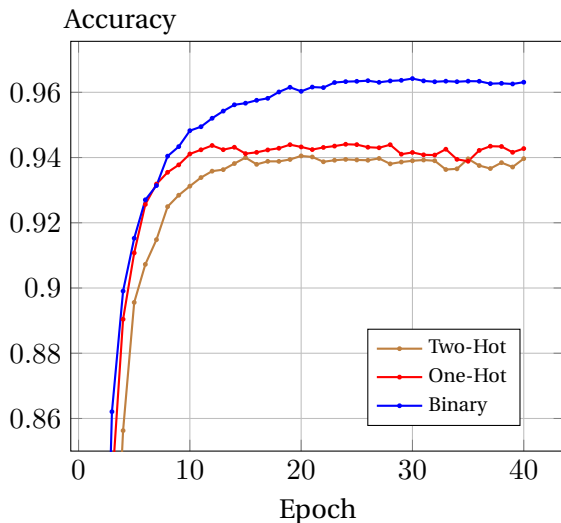


Figure: The per-class accuracy score of the best four models.

# Discussions

# Encoding effect



**Figure:** Encoding effect on Learning rate with the best model (1T, 0D, 4L, 82U, 0W, BinE) and when using the two other encodings instead of BinE.

## Encoding

- The encoding method is a transformer function  $\mathcal{T}$  which transform a discrete input values  $X$ .
- If the network  $\eta_1$  is the most accurate network which can “decode”  $\mathcal{T}(X)$ .
- If we have another encoding function  $\mathcal{T}_2$  and we tried to use the same network  $\eta_1$  for the  $\mathcal{T}_2$  as  $\eta_1(\mathcal{T}_1(X)) = (\eta_1 \cdot \mathcal{T}_1 \cdot \mathcal{T}_2^{-1})(\mathcal{T}_2(X))$ . This network may be of complicated architecture to be able to “decode” a terse or complex pattern  $\mathcal{T}_2(X)$ .

# Classifying Arabic Non-Poem Text

مساء السبت بالجولة 26 من المسابقة	التي	المباراة	خلال
مساءس سبتيلجو لتلنل مسابقه	لتيج	مباراتل	خلالل
0//0// 0//0// 0/0/0// 0/0//	0//0// /0//	0/0/0//	0/0//
0//0// 0/0// 0/0/0// 0/0//	0/0/// /0//	0/0/0//	0/0//
مفاعيلن فعولن مفاعيلن فعولن	مفاعِلن فعول	مفاعيلن	فعولن

# Classifying Arabic Non-Poem Text

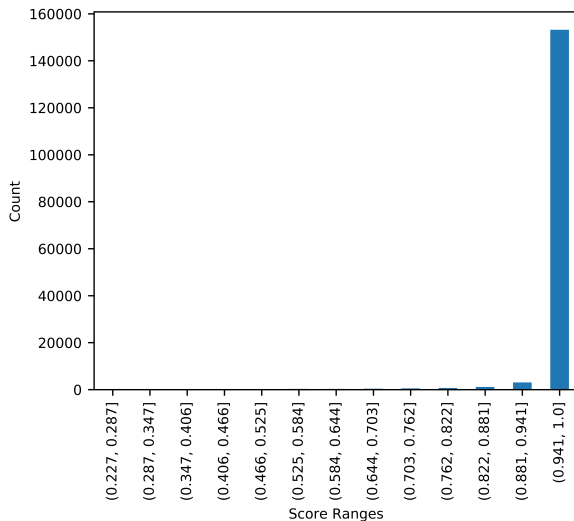


Figure: Testing data score ranges distribution.



**Abuata, Belal and Al-Omari, Asma**

A Rule-Based Algorithm for the Detection of Arud Meter in Classical Arabic Poetry

*International Arab Journal of Information Technology. (2017), 15.*



**Alnagdawi, Mohammad and Rashaideh, Hasan and Aburumman, Ala**

Finding Arabic Poem Meter Using Context Free Grammar

*J. of Commun. & Comput. Eng. (2013), 3, 52-59.*



**Colah**

Understanding Lstm Networks

<http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/> , 2015.



**Petar Veličković**

Collection of Latex Tikz figures

<https://github.com/PetarV-/TikZ>.



# Questions!

Questions.