

Learning Meters of Arabic and English poems

With Recurrent Neural Networks

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Introduction

فَقُولُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَزْكَى وَأَشْرَحُ

وَدَعْ عَنْكَ آرَاءَ الرِّجَالِ وَقَوْلَهُمْ

But ... What is poetry?

General Definition:

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

Example, *English verse*:

That **time** of **year** thou **mayst** in **me** behold

To detect poems' meters, we need to learn those **Patterns**.

- **Foot** التفعيلة: is a sequence of vowels and consonants.

| Feet | Scansion |
|----------------|----------|
| فَعُولُنْ | 0/0// |
| فَاعِلُنْ | 0//0/ |
| مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ | 0//0/0/ |
| مَفَاعِيلُنْ | 0/0/0// |
| مَفْعُولَات | 0//0/// |
| فَاعِلَاتُنْ | 0/0//0/ |
| مُفَاعِلَتُنْ | 0///0// |
| مُتَفَاعِلُنْ | 0//0/// |

Arabic Patterns/Meters بحور الشعر:

- **Meter** البحر: is a sequence of **feet**.

| Meter Name | Meter <i>feet combination</i> |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>al-Wafeer</i> | مُفَاعَلَتُنْ مُفَاعَلَتُنْ فَعُولُنْ |
| <i>al-Taweel</i> | فَعُولُنْ مَفَاعِيلُنْ فَعُولُنْ مَفَاعِيلُنْ |
| ⋮ | ⋮ |
| <i>al-Moktadib</i> | مَفْعُولَاتُ مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ |
| <i>al-Modar'e</i> | مَفَاعِيلُنْ فَاعِلَاتُنْ مَفَاعِيلُنْ |

Arabic Prosody, example!

From بحر الوافر:

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------|
| ويسأل في الحوادث ذو صوابٍ | | |
| ويسأل فل | حوادث ذو | صوابين |
| 0///0// | 0///0// | 0/0// |
| مفاعلتن | مفاعلتن | فعولن |

English Meters Building Blocks:

- Syllables: $/\text{'w}\text{ɔ:t}\text{ə}/ = / \text{'w}\text{ɔ:}/ + / \text{t}\text{ə}(\text{r})/$.
 - **stressed** + unstressed.
- Foot: is a combination of stressed and unstressed syllables.

| Feet | Stresses Combination |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Iamb</i> | $\times /$ |
| <i>Trochee</i> | $/ \times$ |
| <i>Dactyl</i> | $/ \times \times$ |
| <i>Anapest</i> | $\times \times /$ |
| <i>Pyrrhic</i> | $\times \times$ |
| <i>Amphibrach</i> | \times / \times |
| <i>Spondee</i> | $//$ |

Meter: is repeating a foot n times; where $n \in [1, 8]$.

Iambic pentameter verse:

That **time** of **year** thou **mayst** in **me** be**hold**.
Iambic Foot 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Literature Review

Abuata and Al-Omari:

- Five-step 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 **تفعيلات**.
 4. A class is assigned to the input.
- **Results:** 82.2% of 417 verses.

Alnagdawi et al, similar approach; Context-Free Grammar; 75% correctly classed from 128.

ويسأل في الحوادث ذو صوابٍ
ويسأل فل حوادث ذو صوابين
0///0// 0///0// 0///0//
مفاعلتن مفاعلتن مفاعلتن

Issues;

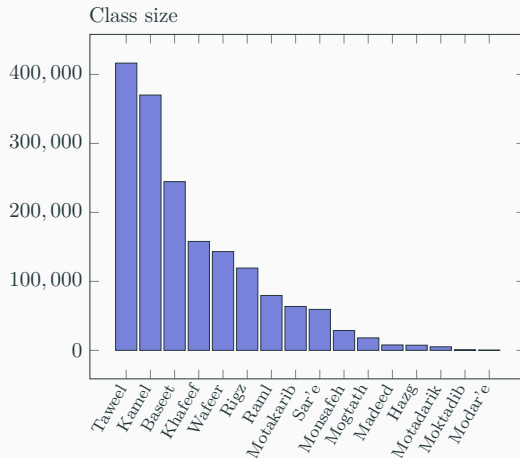
- A huge constrain. **Diacritics** are a must.
- Converting the text into pronounced text is **probabilistic**.
 - اثبات الحروف المحذوفة خطأً
 - التصرف فى التقاء الساكنين

Binary Classification; Metric or Free-Verse:

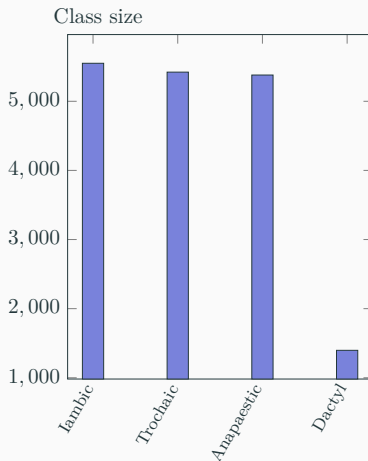
- verses are represented as vectors of statistical features.

Datasets

Arabic Dataset:



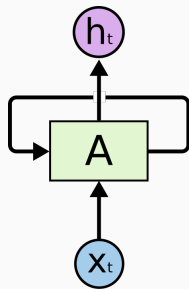
English Dataset:



Methodology

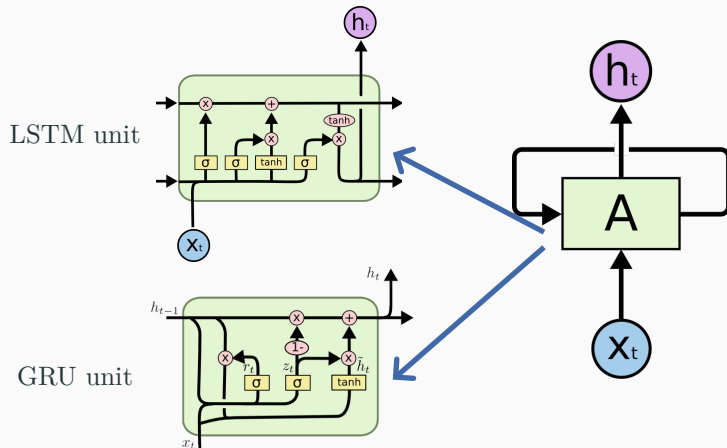
Which Network!

- **Pattern:** is a sequence of characters.
- Unlike feedforward neural networks, RNNs can use their internal state (memory) to process sequences of inputs.



Rolled Rnn unit

RNN, Architectures



- Two variants of unidirectional *recurrent units*.

Bi-direction unit.

An Issue:

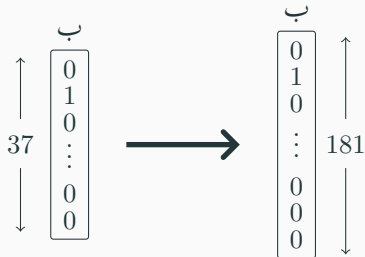
- Diacritics are standalone characters!
 - $\text{len مرحبا} \neq \text{len مَرَحَبًا}$
 - We have represented the letter and its diacritic as a **one character**.

Benefits:

1. Verse's length is fixed, regardless the diacritic states.
2. Saving more space, by shorten the length of full diacritic verses.
3. Models can be tested on both diacritic or non-diacritic data.

Encoding Techniques

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

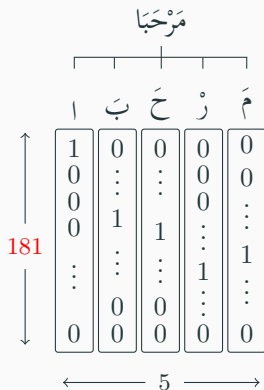


One-Hot Vector: from 37×1 to 181×1

181 is the number of all combination between letters and diacritics.

$$181 = 36 + 36 \times 4 + 1$$

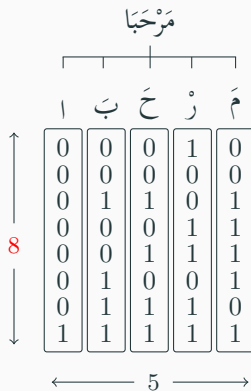
One-Hot, example



Binary

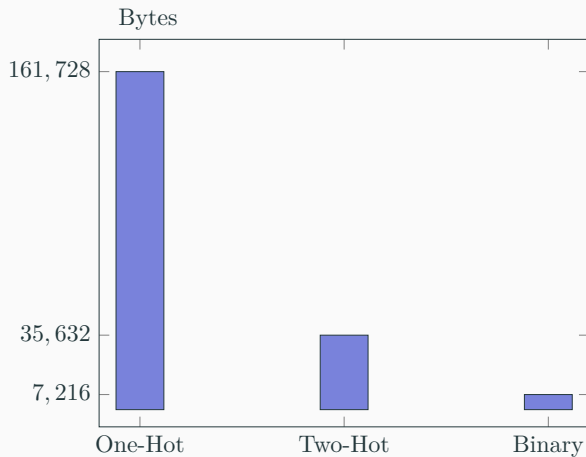
Let n be the vector length.

$$n = \lceil \log_2 l \rceil \quad l \in \{181, 28\}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \updownarrow 37 \\
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{ح} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array}} \\
 m
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{و} \\
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}} \\
 k
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \updownarrow 41 \\
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{ح} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array}} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{4} \times 1 \text{ diacritic vector} \\ \text{which represents } \text{و} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{37} \times 1 \text{ letter vector} \\ \text{which represents } \text{ح} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

Space Comparison



Results
