# A Qur'anic Code for Representing the Holly Qur'an (Rasm Al-’Uthmani) 

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#### Abstract

Holly Qur'an must be written correctly and precisely without any modification, despite the fact that some characters used in Qur'an does not have a corresponding Unicode representation. The aim of this paper is building a system that translates the Holly Qur'an to Qur'anic code, this translation will be done on three levels; character level, word level, and phrase level. Character level will be translated by extracting all the Arabic characters in the Holly Qur'an with all diacritics available in the Holly Qur'an regardless the linguistic combinations, and adding new character that has a symbol in the Holly Qur'an (Rasm Al-'Uthmani) [1] and has no Unicode representation for it. Word level will be translated by extracting all the duplicated words, generate a special code for these words. Phrase level will be created by extracting all similar patterns of variable lengths using enhanced (Lempel, Ziv, and Welch) LZW data Compression technique. We will use LZW technique for pattern extraction not for data compression.


Keywords - Qur'an diacritics, Rasm Al-'Uthmani, Text Size Reduction

## I. Introduction

Today, computers, Internet, mobiles, and tablets are widely used by millions of people all over the world. The processing power, storage, display capabilities, and various connectivity abilities of these devices made people depend on it in their life style, and reduce many numbers of every day belongs; for example in one device you can find radio, mobile, compass, GPS, and electronic library as well. The most important book for Muslims is the Holly Qur'an. It's originally saved by heart by listening, and reciting. It is a miracle itself [2]. You can find it in every mobile, computer, thousands of websites [3], and tablet applications. They do not want to read the Holly Qur'an only, but they also need to search, translate, and have its explication.

Muslims do not have any problem in having many explications, or translations [4], but the most important thing is that the Holly Qur'an must be written correctly and precisely, which means that any difference in any character or even diacritic is not acceptable at all. So any software developer has to compromise between precision and software features, either to present the Holly Qur'an as images without searching ability or presenting it as a text with taking into consideration a precision risk.

The Holly Qur'an is written in Arabic; which consists of letters, diacritics (التشكيل), punctuation (علاماتالوقف) such

 30 control conventions at the end of the Holly Quran-, and
marginal information like sura (chapter) name, goz'(part) number, page number, hizb, and quarter number.

## II. Chapter, Aya, and Page Numbers

In this paper, we will use this representation to represent chapter name, aya number, and page number.
\{Chapter number: Aya number: Page Number\}.

## III. HARD AND SOFT COPIES OF QUR'an

Regarding the hard copy of the Holly Qur'an we used Mushaf authorized from Al-Azhar, Islamic Research academy, and General Department for Research writing \& Translation, Authorization date the $8^{\text {th }}$ of September 1999, and 28/5/1420 Hijri to Dar Al-Maarifa. This Mushaf is 15 lines per page, where each page ends with end of an Aya.

Regarding the soft copy of the Holly Qur'an we downloaded it from www.tanzil.net (Uthmani). This copy was verified to match Medina Mushaf [5].

## IV. Problem Definitions

In the current electronic Holly Qur'an there are six problems:
A. Character has no Unicode

There is a character that has no Unicode to represent it in any electronically representation [4]. This character is Medium size Alf -faddara'tom-found in Souret Al-Baqara, Aya number 72 , and page 11 shown in figure 1.

That is why the Holly Qur'an is still hand written not typed till now; the number of writers known for writing calligraphy script for Mushaf is very limited. Mr. Osman Taha [6] is the


Figure 1. Shows the medium size Alf after the letter reh in faddara'tom $\{2: 72: 11\}$.


Figure 2. Khatat Othman Taha writing calligraphy script Mushaf Medina Quran.
most known of them for writing Medina Qur'an published in Mujamma Malik Fahd.

## B. Over Line

There is no way to represent the over line found in the hand written Holly Qur'an that represents the reason for prostration (Sajdah), as shown in figure 3


Figure 3. Shows the over line that represents the reason for Prostration (Sajdah) \{84:21:589\}
C. 41 quarter signs are not found

41 out of 240 start quarter signs found in the margin have no sign in Holly Qur'an text. The reason for the absence of these signs is that it comes with the start of new soura as illustrated in figure 4.


Figure 4. Shows the absence of the start of quarter sign $\{4: 1: 77\}$
D. Different diacritics that have no Unicode representation

The Hand written Holly Qur'an shows different diacritics that have no Unicode representation such as Al-Tanween:
"أَفاكٍ"


 "كُلّ " $16: 76: 275\}$. Therefor to differentiate between any of the two Tanween or Shadah they created combinations to represent it and created a special font to represent it. All about this problem and solving technique is discussed in the Qur'anic Model section.

## E. Special font required

Needing special font to represent the Holly Quran, such as what is found in the two examples: "كُحُ", and "كُلُّل", Both words having the same Unicode but the only difference is the font; the first one is "Courier New", and the second font is "Me_quran".

## F. Lengthening (Tatweel)

Searching for any word, is searching for certain sequence of Unicode, so if any word contains tatweel, it is totally different than a word that does not contain tatweel. For example "بسـم", and " $\qquad$ " are not the same. This tatweel is so important in Mushaf Al-Madena to make each page terminates with the end of an Aya.

## V. Proposed Qur'anic Model

The QUR'ANIC MODEL is a conceptual model that characterizes the internal representation of writing the Holly Qur'an by partitioning it into abstraction layers. The model is divided into two layers; data, and presentation layers as illustrated in figure 5. The Data layer services the presentation layer, as it contains all the Arabic letters and diacritics. The presentation layer presents the data layer in appropriate manner, using the font we have to use. For example if we want to see Arabic letter Kaf "ك"; with diacritic fatha "."; it will be written in the data layer like that: $0 \times 643,0 \times 64 \mathrm{E}$ in a UTF8 format. However the presentation layer can show the same date in three different ways; "质" \{10:14:209\}, and "أُلُكَثْبُ" \{18:49:299\}. In figure 5; you will see the Qur'anic model. If you want to search for a word without diacritic, you can use letters only in the data layer then show the results with diacritic, or you can combine the letters and diacritics if you want to search for a word with certain

## Presentation layer



Figure 5. Proposed Qur'anic Model
diacritics.

## VI. AnAlyzing character in the Holly Qur'an

The electronic Holly Qur'an consists of 68 different characters. 44 character can be stored in ANSI text file (8 bit needed to represent each character), but the other 24 character should be stored in UTF-8 text file ( 16 bits needed to represent each character) [7]. So the result is that we must store the whole file as a UTF-8. The 44 characters are:


The 24 characters are:


## VII．DEFINITIONS

Line in the calligraphy script means line，but in the electronic representation for the Qur＇an means aya，this means that the Qur＇an contains 6,236 lines．

Character unit is the combination of the letter with the diacritics，or a letter without diacritics such as $\{$ ，$\}$ ，or combination of two letters such as $\{\underline{\varepsilon}\}$ ．

Word is a set of character units or a single character that is surrounded by spaces or space and new line．We consider ＂وَ وَيْوَمَ＂
and＂يَوْم＂＂．
Number of letters in Arabic language is 28 letter but in the electronic representation is much more．

## VIII．QUR＇ANIC CODE GENERATION

This Qur＇anic Code will be done on three levels；character level，word level，and phrase level．Character level will be translated by extracting all the Arabic characters in the Holly Qur＇an with all diacritics available in the Holly Qur＇an regardless the linguistic combinations，and adding new character that has a symbol in the Holly Qur＇an（Rasm Al－＇Uthmani）［1］and has no Unicode representation for it． Word level will be translated by extracting all the duplicated words，generate a special code for these words．Phrase level will be created by extracting all similar patterns of variable lengths using enhanced（Lempel，Ziv，and Welch）LZW data Compression technique．

## A．Character Level

After checking all the letters with all the possible combinations the result was 1924 combinations（ 37 diacritics ＊ 52 letters）but in the Holly Qur＇an we found only 575 combinations．This is because many combinations are not linguistically allowed，and other combinations are linguistic allowed but not found in the Holly Qur＇an．Figure 6 shows the bits mapping of the 16 bits of the Qura＇nic Code．


Figure 6．Bit mapping of the Qur＇nic Code which is represented by 16 bits
$\mathrm{D}_{0}$ is a bit used to define the visibility of that character or not．This is valid only for the quarter sign character＂解＂． Table 1 shows that there are 41 quarter sign that are not found inside the text，but found in the margin．Table 2 shows samples of 199 quarter sign that are already found in the text．

TABLE 1
Samples of the quarter signs that are not mentioned in the Holly Qur＇an

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Page } \\ & \text { num } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Goz } \\ \text { num } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Hizb numb er |  | Printed in the page margin | Soura number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aya } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 | 4 | 8 | 31 | الحزبِ | 4 | 1 |
| 106 | 6 | 11 | 43 | الحزب | 5 | 1 |
| 151 | 8 | 16 | 61 | الحزب | 7 | 1 |
| 187 | 10 | 19 | 75 | الحزب | 9 | 1 |

TABLE 2
SAMPLES of the quarter signs that ARE MENTIONED in the Holly Qur＇An

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Page } \\ & \text { num } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Goz' } \\ \text { num } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Hizb <br> numb er | Quart <br> er number | Printed in the page margin | Soura number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aya } \\ \text { number } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ربع الحزب | 2 | 26 |
| 79 | 4 | 8 | 32 | ثُلإثّة أرباع | 4 | 12 |
| 112 | 6 | 12 | 45 | الحزب | 5 | 27 |
| 156 | 8 | 16 | 63 | الحزبِ | 7 | 47 |

$\mathrm{D}_{1}$ is a bit defines the last character in the word and has a space after it or not．We will discuss it later in the word level in more details．Table 3 shows all the possible letters and characters used in the Holly Qur＇an．Table 4 shows all the possible diacritics used．

TABLE 3
All the letters used in the holly Qur＇an

| Letter | D8－D13 | Letter | D8－D13 | Letter | D8－D13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count |  | Count |  | Count |
| － | 0 | i | 18 | て | 36 |
|  | 2 |  | 13，819 |  | 3，317 |
| 【 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 乙 | 37 |
|  | 15 |  | 25，184 |  | 4，364 |
| 蠋 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 亡 | 38 |
|  | 199 |  | 8，900 |  | 2，497 |
| 8 | 3 | $!$ | 21 | $\nu$ | 39 |
|  | 1 |  | 5，088 |  | 5，991 |
| ＊ | 4 | ¢ | 22 | j | 40 |
|  | 12 |  | 3，059 |  | 4，932 |
| ， | 5 | $\underline{\square}$ | 23 | $J$ | 41 |
|  | 1972 |  | 495 |  | 12，627 |
| \％ | 6 | $\checkmark$ | 24 | j | 42 |
|  | 68 |  | 6，605 |  | 1，599 |
| e | 7 | ي | 25 | س | 43 |
|  | 22 |  | 18，334 |  | 6，122 |
| ） | 8 | E | 26 | ش | 44 |
|  | 603 |  | 921 |  | 2，124 |
| E | 9 | ب | 27 | $ص$ | 45 |
|  | 1，682 |  | 11，603 |  | 2，074 |
| ） | 10 | $\bigcirc$ | 28 | ق | 46 |
|  | 5 |  | 2，344 |  | 7，034 |
| 9 | 11 | ت | 29 | ¢ | 47 |
|  | 24，970 |  | 10，520 |  | 10，497 |
| ＇9 | 12 | ث | 30 | $J$ | 48 |
|  | 706 |  | 1，414 |  | 38，550 |
| P | 13 | ن | 31 | － | 49 |
|  | 27，071 |  | 27，380 |  | 14，962 |
| ， | 14 | ל | 32 |  | 50 |
|  | 1，257 |  | 9，837 | C | 1，221 |
| $\stackrel{1}{ }$ | 15 | .े | 33 | $\varepsilon$ | 51 |
|  | 995 |  | 1 |  | 9，405 |
| ض | 16 | ف | 34 |  |  |
|  | 1，686 |  | 8，747 |  |  |
|  | 17 |  | 35 |  |  |


| $b$ | 1,273 | b | 853 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

By looking to the last row in table 4, you can find "No Diacritics" - 11, and "Can't have Diacritics" - 23. No diacritics means that letter comes without any diacritics, such as "ب " " " or there are other characters that can't come without diacritics "س, " $\ddagger$, ". Table 5 shows the characters that always come with diacritics, and the characters that can come without diacritics with their numbers. "Can't have Diacritics" comes with characters such as " $\mathbb{Q}$, ".

TABLE 4
All the Diacritics used in the holly Qur'an

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diacrit } \\ \text { ics } \end{gathered}$ | D2- D7 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Diacritic } \\ \mathrm{s} \end{gathered}$ | D2- D7 | Diacritic s | D2- D7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count |  | Count |  | Count |
| \% | 0 | एथे | 12 | अें | 24 |
|  | 270 |  | 5 |  | 99 |
| ॐ | 1 | ॐ | 13 | ए | 25 |
|  | 30 |  | 1708 |  | 129 |
| $v$ | 2 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { ® }}$ | 14 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 26 |
|  | 548 |  | 2,034 |  | 35,286 |
| अ" | 3 | अॅ | 15 | ¢ | 27 |
|  | 72 |  | 1 |  | 18 |
| , | 4 | अ | 16 | \% | 28 |
|  | 98 |  | 1,863 |  | 581 |
| ٪ | 5 | - | 17 | ¢ं | 29 |
|  | 4196 |  | 42446 |  | 6 |
| फं | 6 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 18 | " | 30 |
|  | 222 |  | 42 |  | 2,679 |
| ¢ं | 7 | \% | 19 | - | 31 |
|  | 100 |  | 692 |  | 16,291 |
| ¢ | 8 | $\dot{\square}$ | 20 | $\dot{\square}$ | 32 |
|  | 107,105 |  | 37372 |  | 1 |
| $\dot{\square}$ | 9 | - | 21 | $\dot{\text { i }}$ | 33 |
|  | 3988 |  | 5,376 |  | 1 |
| - | 10 | $\dot{\square}$ | 22 | , | 34 |
|  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| No Diacrit ics | 11 | Can't <br> have <br> Diacritic <br> s | 23 | ே | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{ }$ | 36 | $\overline{\mathrm{F}}$ | 37 |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |

TABLE 5
EACH LETTER AND THE NUMBER OF UN-DIACRITIC ASSOCIATED WITH IT

| letter | Number of undiacritic | letter | Number of undiacritic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ऐ | 8,815 | , | 1,092 |
| c | 828 | $\infty$ | 4 |
| ن | 5,140 | $p$ | 1,331 |
| $J$ | 5,729 | S | 1 |
| ق | 1 | ف | 1 |
| $\dot{\varepsilon}$ | 0 | $\varepsilon$ | 2 |
| b | 0 | b | 8 |
| ض | 0 | $ص$ | 3 |
| ش | 0 | س | 0 |
| j | 0 | $\jmath$ | 9 |
| $j$ | 3 | $\nu$ | 46 |


| 乙 | 0 | て | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | 0 | $\star$ | 1 |
| $\because$ | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| ب | 10 | צ | 0 |
| ي | 7,044 | $\checkmark$ | 5,315 |
| g | 0 | 9 | 9,380 |
| - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| $!$ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 18,450 | i | 13,819 |

One of our gains is the reduction ratio $(R R), S_{\text {old }}$ is the size of the old representation, and $S_{\text {new }}$ is the size of the new representation. $R R$ is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
R R=\frac{S_{\text {old }}-S_{\text {new }}}{S_{\text {old }}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

We concluded that the Qur'anic codes for the character level are: 575 unique characters. Table 6 shows sample of the Qur'anic code.

TABLE 6
SAMPLE OF ONE CHARACTER UNIT FROM THE QUR'ANIC CODE

| Qur'anic Code | (00-010111-011110-0-1) 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Character Unit | $\underline{\underline{8}}$ | Example |  |
| Number of Repetitions: |  | 65 |  |
| Old Representation |  |  |  |
| - | $\stackrel{5}{6}$ | " | ? |
| 0x0640 | 0x0654 | 0x064B | 0x06ED |
| Size of old representation in bytes: |  |  | 8 |
| Total size of the old representation in bytes: |  |  | 520 |
| Total size of the new representation in bytes: |  |  | 130 |
| Reduction ratio: |  |  | 75\% |

The total reduction ratio at the character level (TRR) is given by equation (2) where $R_{i}$ is the number of repetitions of each character unit, $S_{\text {old }}$ is the size of the old representation, and $S_{\text {new }}$ is the size of the new representation.

$$
\begin{equation*}
T R R=\sum_{i=0}^{574} \frac{S_{\text {old }_{i}}-S_{\text {new }_{i}}}{S_{\text {old }_{i}}} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

As a result, the Qur'anic code based on character level achieves $46 \%$ reduction ratio. We made reduction from $1,277,564$ bytes to 689,916 bytes.

## B. Word Level

Total number of words in the Holly Qur'an are 82,456 words, 12,452 unique words-repeated only once- such as
 distinct word-non redundant words-, and. In Table 7 you can see samples of words that are repeated many times, and the reduction ratios for each word.

TABLE 7
SAMPLE OF QUR'ANIC REDUCTION BASED ON WORD LEVEL

| Qur'anic Code |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Word | فِفى | ألّهِّ | الْلِّذِينَ |
| Number of Repetition | 1,098 | 940 | 810 |
| Size of old representation in bytes / word | 6 | 14 | 18 |
| Size of Qur'anic code representation in bytes / word | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total size of the old representation in bytes | 6,588 | 13,160 | 14,580 |
| Total size of the Qur'anic code representation in bytes | 2,202 | 1,890 | 1,632 |
| Reduction ratio: | 66.57\% | 85.63\% | 88.80\% |

We found that many words are repeated many times but we will not use word reduction level on every repeated word, we will use it if equation (3) is satisfied. Where $f_{i}$ is the frequency -number of repetition- of the word, and $l_{i}$ is the length of the word as show the condition in (3)

$$
\begin{equation*}
f_{i} \times l_{i}-f_{i}-l_{i}-1>0 \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Equation (3) is driven form comparing the total old size of a word (number of repetition * number of character per word * number of bytes to represent each character) to the total size of Qur'anic code representation ((number of repetition + number of character per word +1 which is added in the Qur'anic Code reference)*number of bytes to represent each Qur'anic code which is 2 bytes) as shown in figure 7.


| Total size $=($ Frequency $\times$ Length $) \times 2$ |  |  |  |  | Total size $=($ Frequency + Length +1$) \times 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | =( 4 | X | 6 | ) $\times 2$ | 22 | =( | 4 | $+$ | 6 | +1) |

Figure 7. Comparing the size of the old representation with the Qur'anic Code

If we apply (3) to " ${ }^{\Sigma}$ ", its frequency is 1,972 and its length is one character then 1972* $1-1972-1-1=-2$ then we will not apply this techniques on it.

The 16 bit representation of the word level is shown in table 8 , where the values of $\mathrm{D}_{14}-\mathrm{D}_{15}$ are $01, \mathrm{D}_{11}-\mathrm{D}_{13}$ are defined by the number of characters to represent this word, but if we found this number is equal to 001 this means we have to look at $\mathrm{D}_{9}$ - $\mathrm{D}_{10}$ to determine the length of the word if its length is greater than 7 as shown in table 8 , X means don't care.

TABLE 8
QUR'ANIC CODE REPRESENTATION OF WORD LEVEL

| Length <br> of <br> word | Number <br> of <br> repeated <br> words | Qur'anic code representation | Number of <br> bits required <br> to represent <br> the word |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 145 | $01-010-\mathrm{XXX}-\mathrm{D}_{7}---\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 8 |
| 3 | 881 | $01-011-\mathrm{X}^{2}-\mathrm{D}_{9}---\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 10 |
| 4 | 1708 | $01-100-\mathrm{D}_{10---\mathrm{D}_{0}}$ | 11 |
| 5 | 1749 | $01-101-\mathrm{D}_{10---\mathrm{D}_{0}}$ | 11 |
| 6 | 1409 | $01-110-\mathrm{D}_{10---\mathrm{D}_{0}}$ | 11 |
| 7 | 731 | $01-111-\mathrm{X}_{0}-\mathrm{D}_{9}---\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 10 |
| 8 | 329 | $01-001-00-\mathrm{D}_{8}---\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 9 |
| 9 | 68 | $01-001-01-\mathrm{XX}-\mathrm{D}_{6}--\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 7 |
| 10 | 7 | $01-001-10-\mathrm{XXXXX}-$ <br> $\mathrm{XD}_{2}---\mathrm{D}_{0}$ | 3 |
| 11 | 1 | $01-001-11-00000-0000$ | 1 |

As a result, the Qur'anic code based on word level we reached $62.26 \%$ reduction ratio. We made reduction from $1,277,564$ byte to 482,126 byte.

$$
\text { Num. of Spaces }=\text { Num. of Words }- \text { Num. of Lines }(4
$$

After looking to the Holly Qur'an we found that we have 82,456 word, 6,236 line and 76,220 space. This relation is found in (4) as shown in figure 8. By using $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ bit in the Qur'anic code in the character level we can reach $64.71 \%$ reduction ratio. We made reduction from $1,366,254$ bytes to 482,126 bytes.


Figure 8. The relationship among spaces, number of words, and lines

## C. Phrase Level

In the Holly Qur'an many phrases are repeated such as
 114 time, and its size is 38 character. So its original size is 8,664 bytes, but by applying the Phrase Qur'anic Code the new size is reduced to only 268 bytes; $2 *(114+19+1)$. This leads to $96.90 \%$ reduction ratio.

We searched for the 25 sequential words repeated in the Holly Qur'an but we didn't find, but when we searched for 24 we found a phrase that is repeated twice "' إِن كُنتُمَّرَضَمَىَأَوْ عَلَّ
为 (44:43:85\}, and $\{5: 6: 108\}$. But of course not all the repeated phrases have the same number of words, table 9 shows the relationship between the number of words and number of repeated phrases found.

We used N-GRAM and fast pattern extraction algorithm [8] which was driven from LZW data compression technique [9] to extract table 9. There is a problem in that technique; the shortest pattern may be repeated in the longer pattern. That is why we will not provide any results related to the reduction
ratio of the phrase level. We think this work will be completed in anther research.

TABLE 9
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORDS AND THE NUMBER OF REPEATED PHRASE FOUND IN THE HOLLY QUR'AN

| Number of <br> words | Number of <br> repeated phrase <br> found | Number of <br> words | Number of <br> repeated phrase <br> found |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | 1 | 23 | 2 |
| 22 | 4 | 21 | 6 |
| 20 | 9 | 19 | 12 |
| 18 | 15 | 17 | 20 |
| 16 | 27 | 15 | 36 |
| 14 | 53 | 13 | 79 |
| 12 | 113 | 11 | 164 |
| 10 | 238 | 9 | 368 |
| 8 | 558 | 7 | 839 |
| 6 | 1304 | 5 | 2073 |
| 4 | 3371 | 3 | 5375 |
| 2 | 8023 |  |  |

## IX. RESULTS AND COMPARISONS WITH TRADITIONAL

 SYSTEMS

Figure 9. Show reduction ratios for each level
After using the Qur'anic code based on character level we reached $46 \%$ reduction ratio, from $1,277,564$ byte to 689,916 bytes.

After using the Qur'anic code based on word level we reached $62.26 \%$ reduction ratio, from $1,277,564$ byte to 482,126 bytes.

If we apply the space reduction convention then reached $64.71 \%$ reduction ratio, from $1,366,254$ byte to 482,126 byte.

We didn't have the final reduction ratio of the phrase level as we didn't apply it yet as we mentioned before.

## X. Conclusions

The Unicode representation is not the best way to represent the Holly Qur'an, but by using the Qur'anic code we have solved 5 problems out of 6 , we reached more than $65 \%$ reduction ratio, more searching capability, and standard way to store and present the Holly Qur'an on any electronic device.

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