
Abstract

The Quran is defined as both a guiding and fundamental aspect for every Muslim to fulfill. It contains elements as simple as how to dress properly and as complicated as the stories of the messengers who spread the message of God. In the process of Quranic learning, it is common for learners to research the translation of every word in each verse, be it one word or more. With the advancement of technology, humans are able to manage their activities faster and better than before. Hence, a new invention is necessary for searching Quranic verses. In natural language processing, there is a subject that discusses how a document is analyzed based on how each word is situated and how to detect a word that stands either before or after the selected word, or how the relations between two or more searched words in a sentence, a paragraph, or a document stand. Are they attached to each other, or are these words found separately? Through this explanation, a Quranic verse can be analyzed in such a way that people can search for more words in each verse or verses in one or more Quranic chapters. The method uses several techniques based on NLTK such as stopword, tokenize, and lemmatize. The method incorporates HEAPQ, Sastrawi, Seaborn and Tensorflow to accommodate the data that is going to be retrieved to the output with a table consisting of the Surah, the position of Ayah, the Arabic verse, Indonesian subtitle and the linear similarity value that determine how accurate is the output from input that had been run.

Keywords: Quran, search, verse, Natural Language Processing, Python

