

Corpus

The Chinese-translated Muqam lyrics corpus is gathered from two Uyghur Twelve Muqam books (Dawamat, 1997; Li & Meng, 2008). The corpus contains twelve sets of Muqam, each composed of three parts, each part is further separated into two to thirteen smaller parts, and each smaller part contains one to five poems. Figure 2 shows the structure of a Muqam.



Figure 2: The Structure of the Muqam

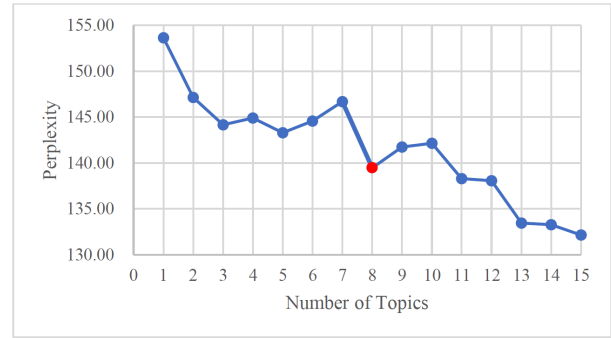


Figure 3: Perplexity of LDA

Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7	Topic 8
Disaster	Appearance	Love	Wine	Kingdom	Cry	Garden	Faith
disaster	cherry lips	lover	lover	Allah	heart	fairy	Allah
world	face	pain	wine	flower	hair	home	nightingale
sun	girl	love	beggar	lover	pain	goddess	lover
love	hair	garden	pub	monarch	lover	paradise	rose
pain	eyes	nightingale	soul	slave	love	juniper	garden
destiny	visage	slender	thirst	nightingale	blood tears	miss	faithful
society	nightingale	promise	Allah	beauty	body	valerian	face
suffer	veil	flowerbed	winecup	beggar	tears	cherry lips	precious
enemy	everybody	destiny	secret	king	pearl	musk	king
friend	body	tryst	destiny	binocular	eyes	flowerbed	sadness
man's world	wish	misery	moth	heaven	beauty	flower	lamentation
joy	haggard	wish	world	love	soul	hair	man's world
people	sun	tender	tavern	alley	eyelash	oasis	care
infatuation	vellus hair	wonderful	wine glasses	wealth	flower	black eyes	piety
scar	soul	robber	believer	world	lips	garden	sorrow

Figure 4: Topic Modeling of Uyghur Twelve Muqam

Preliminary Experimental Results

Next, we demonstrate the preliminary results of mining Uyghur Twelve Muqam lyrics using topic modeling, sentiment analysis, and social network analysis.

Topic Modeling

We apply the statistical topic model Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to extract topics of semantically related words in Muqam poems, instead of manually identifying topics. We first preprocess the Muqam text using tokenization and POS tagging methods in the Python package Jieba, and keep only the nouns and adjectives in the poems for topic modeling. Then, we use the Python package scikit-learn to conduct LDA. By calculating the elbow point based on perplexity (shown in Figure 3), we set the number of topics of LDA to eight. Figure 4 shows the eight topics identified. Among the eight topics, four are already identified by previous research, which are love, cry, disaster, and faith (Zhou, 1995). The other four topics, including appearance, wine, kingdom, and garden, are newly discovered by our research.

Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis identifies emotion from texts. Previous Muqam research studies the sentiment difference among different parts of Muqam, while the sentiment difference among different poets has not been investigated. Thus, we employ the Python package baidu-aip to directly calculate the sentiment of each poem and analyze the sentiment distribution of poets. The number and percentage of positive poems written by each of the Muqam poets are shown in Figure 5. We could observe that among the 41 poets, 31 prefer to write comedies, and only five write more tragedies.

Poet	Number of Positive Poems	Percentage of Positive Poems	Poet	Number of Positive Poems	Percentage of Positive Poems
Näwä'i	33	80.49%	Häfiz	2	66.67%
Mäsräb	10	90.91%	Xaräzmi		
Näwbäti	9	100.00%	Şäyfi	2	100.00%
Mäshuri	7	77.78%	Särayi		
Näsimi	6	85.71%	Niyazi*	2	100.00%
Ärsi	5	83.33%	Firaqi	2	66.67%
Huwäyda	4	80.00%	Şadliqi*	2	100.00%
Zäliili	4	100.00%	Atayi	2	66.67%
Futuhi	4	100.00%	Zumurräd	1	100.00%
Bilal Nazim	4	80.00%	Nizali*	1	100.00%
Mähzun	3	33.33%	Räşidi	1	50.00%
Gäda'i	3	100.00%	Lutfi	1	33.33%
Ayazi	3	75.00%	Riza'i	1	100.00%
Babir	3	75.00%	Ziya'i*	1	50.00%
Zühuri	3	60.00%	Miskin	1	100.00%
Gumnum	3	100.00%	Älib'i*	1	100.00%
HäfizXaräz	3	75.00%	Nakis*	1	100.00%
Qäländär	3	50.00%	Mäzhal*	1	100.00%
Wäfa'i	2	100.00%	Şalihi	0	0.00%
Şäyid*	2	100.00%	Näfis	0	0.00%
Säkkari	2	50.00%	Säburi	0	0.00%

*The asterisk mark indicates that the name is translated by the author according to Transliteration used from post-1978 Uyghur Arabic Script

Figure 5: Sentiment Distribution of Muqam Poets

Social Network Analysis

Social network analysis measures relationships between social actors. While previous research focuses on analyzing Muqam poets individually (Zhou, 2006), social network analysis could discover the topic similarity relationship between multiple poets. We select nouns that appear more than ten times in Muqam poems, calculate the noun co-occurrence between poets, and visualize the co-occurrence relationship using a social network via Gephi. Figure 6 shows the noun co-occurrence network between Muqam poets. The thicker the lines in the graph, the greater number of nouns shared by the two poets. We could observe that many poets share similar nouns and topics in their poems.

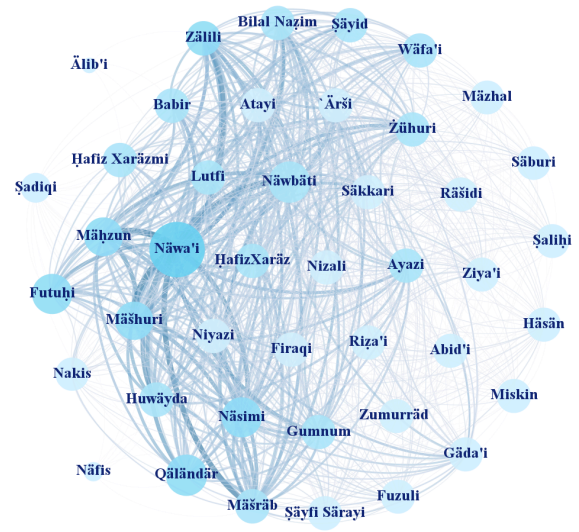


Figure 6: Noun Co-Occurrence Graph Between Muqam Poets

Conclusion and Future Work

In this paper, we introduce the preliminary results of our project “Let data sing the Uyghur Twelve Muqam”. Based on text mining, we discover Muqam poem topics, sentiment styles of individual poets, and topic similarity among poets that have not been discovered by previous qualitative Muqam research. In the next phase of the project, we will develop natural language processing tools for Uyghur, and use these self-developed tools to analyze the Uyghur version of Muqam poems.

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