

Naqsh: Recognition and Translation of the Ancient South Arabian Musnad font's Inscription letters

Afnan Altalhi, Atheer Alwethinani, Bashaer Alghamdi, Jumanah Mutahhar, Wujud AlMatrafi

Supervised by: Dr.Seereen Noorwali

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Computer Science Department, College of Computers and Information Systems, Umm Al-Qura University

Abstract

Inscriptions are an important source of historical information and are often found on hard surfaces such as stones and monuments. The Musnad font is considered one of the earliest forms of writing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, preceding the modern Arabic font. This project aimed to recognize the Musnad font, a dataset of Musnad inscriptions was collected from the Ministry of Culture and preprocessed for recognition using three different Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architectures. The VGG16 model achieved the highest accuracy of 93.81%, followed closely by MobileNetV2 at 93.52%, with ResNet50 achieving 89.39%.

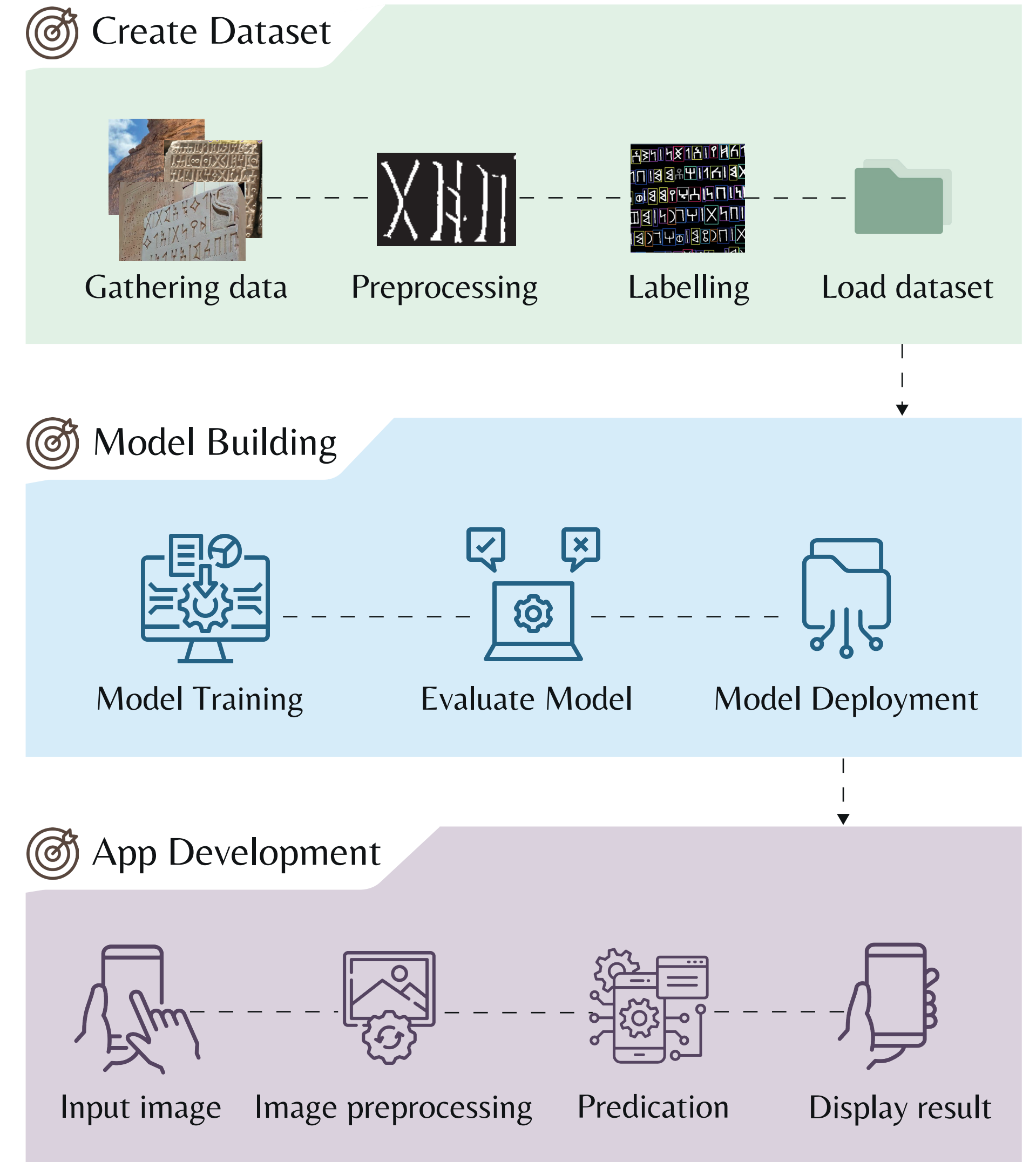
Objectives

- Create a dataset specifically for the Musnad font.
- Compare the effectiveness of three different Convolutional Neural Network models (VGG16, MobileNetv2, and ResNet50).
- Develop a system for recognition and translation of the Musnad font.

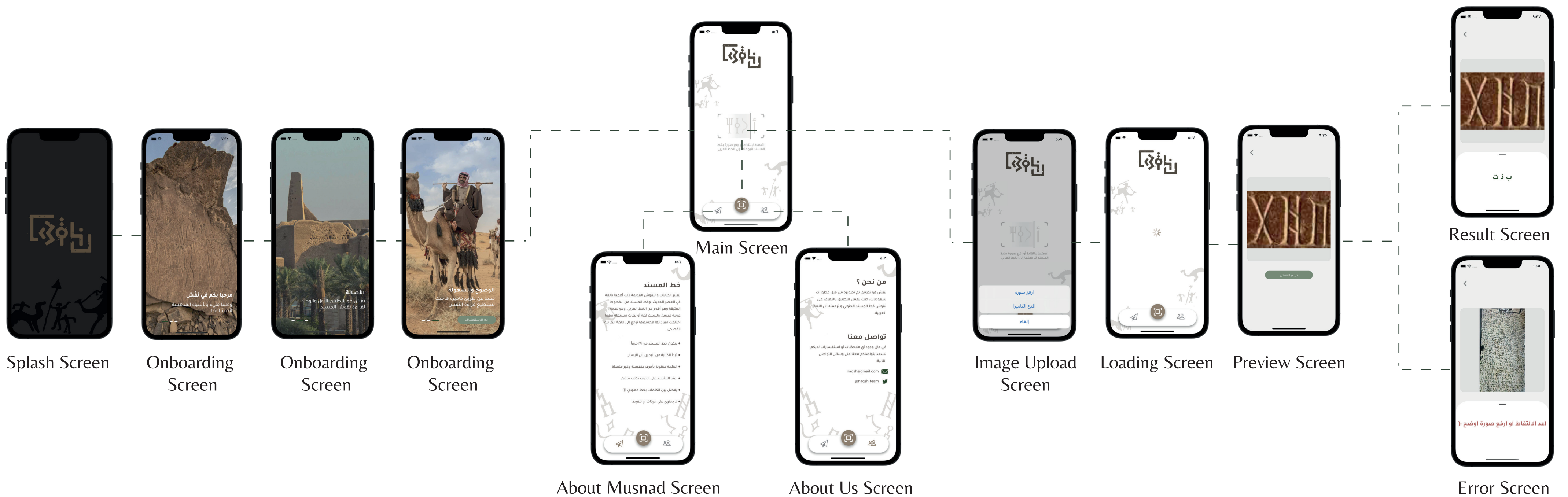
Development tools



Methodology



Interfaces



Result

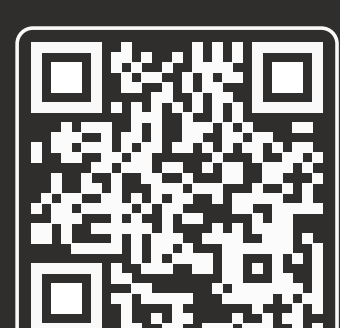
	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Test-accuracy	Test-loss
VGG16	93.00	91.00	91.00	93.81	23.79
ResNet50	90.00	83.00	85.00	89.39	40.05
MobileNetV2	92.00	91.00	91.00	93.52	31.84

Conclusion

- Successfully developed application for automating recognition and translation of Musnad font, make reading inscriptions easier and more accessible.
- Improvement can be made by enlarging data sets and enhancing image processing for generating high-quality data set.
- Natural language processing can be used to determine Arabic meaning of words in Musnad font to further enhance results.



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