

**QUERY ANSWERING SYSTEM OF SHAHIH HADITH MUTTAFIQUN
'ALAIH USING INDONESIAN THESAURUS BASED ON QUERY EXPANSION
AND NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**JURUSAN TEKNIK INFORMATIKA
FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

2019

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to:
Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi
Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN)
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Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Persyaratan Dala
Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Komputer (S. Kom)

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JURUSAN TEKNIK INFORMATIKA
FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
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MALANG
2019

APPROVAL SHEET

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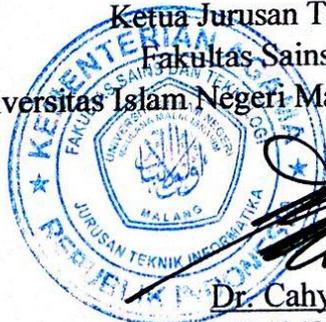

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VALIDITY SHEET

QUERY ANSWERING SYSTEM OF SHAHIH HADITH MUTTAFIQUN 'ALAIH USING INDOONESIAN THESAURUS BASED ON QUERY EXPANSION AND NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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MOTTO

**Nothing is impossible as long as
you have God.**



DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my beloved mother and father, also my brother who always supports and advises me.



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السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah SWT for all the Blesses so that the researcher can accomplish this undergraduate thesis. Also, my peace and salutation be given to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

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Hopefully, my Allah SWT always blesses those mentioned above. The researcher realizes that this research is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted. Finally, it is expected that this undergraduate thesis will be beneficial for the readers.

ولسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

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The Researcher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
VALIDITY SHEET	iii
STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xiv
ABSTRAK	xv
ABSTRACT	xvi
المستخلص	xvii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Research Question	3
1.3 Research Objectives	3
1.4 Research Scope	3
1.5 Research Benefit	4
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Hadith	5
2.2 Information Retrieval	7
2.3 Query Expansion	10

2.4 Related Research	11
3.1 Research Procedure	15
3.2 Data Collection.....	16
3.3 System Design.....	18
3.3.1 Process Design.....	19
3.3.2 Interface Design.....	36
3.4 Experiment	38
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	40
4.1 Testing Process.....	40
4.1.1 System Testing.....	40
4.1.2 Expert Testing.....	49
4.2 Result and Analysis	50
4.3 Integration with Al-Qur'an.....	56
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	58
5.1 Conclusion.....	58
5.2 Suggestion	59
BIBLIOGRAPHY	60
APPENDIXES	62

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 Simple role model of Information Retrieval.....	8
Figure 3. 1 Research Procedure	15
Figure 3. 2 Flowchart System Design	19
Figure 3. 3 Flowchart case folding of Hadith documents	21
Figure 3. 4 Flowchart tokenizing of Hadith documents.....	22
Figure 3. 5 Stopword removal process of Hadith documents	24
Figure 3. 6 Flowchart stemming of Hadith documents.....	25
Figure 3. 7 Flowchart of indexing term	27
Figure 3. 8 Flowchart of query expansion process	30
Figure 3. 9 Flowchart of Naive Bayes Classifier	32
Figure 3. 10 Home page	36
Figure 3. 11 Page of preprocessing data	36
Figure 3. 12 Page of searching Hadith	37
Figure 3. 13 Page of Hadith data.....	37
Figure 3. 14 Page of thesaurus data	38
Figure 4. 1 Home page	40
Figure 4. 2 Page of preprocessing menu	41
Figure 4. 3 Source code of case folding.....	41
Figure 4. 4 Source code of tokenizing	42
Figure 4. 5 Source code of stopwords removal	42
Figure 4. 6 Source code of stemming process	43
Figure 4. 7 Source code of counting terms	43
Figure 4. 8 Page of Query Answering System.....	46
Figure 4. 9 Source code of query expansion.....	47
Figure 4. 10 Source code of probability calculation	48
Figure 4. 11 Result of searching Hadith without QE.....	49
Figure 4. 12 Result of searching Hadith with QE	49
Figure 4. 13 Comparison graph for top 5 data	52
Figure 4. 14 Comparison graph for top 3 data	53
Figure 4. 15 Comparison graph for top 1 data	54

Figure 4. 16 Comparison graph for testing without query expansion..... 55
Figure 4. 17 Comparison graph for testing with query expansion..... 56



LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1 Table of Hadith data.....	17
Table 3. 2 Dataset Hadith.....	20
Table 3. 3 Dataset after case folding process	21
Table 3. 4 Dataset after tokenizing process	23
Table 3. 5 Dataset after stopword removal process	25
Table 3. 6 Dataset after stemming process.....	26
Table 3. 7 Table indexing term	28
Table 3. 8 Table query	29
Table 3. 9 Table of query after preprocessing.....	29
Table 3. 10 Table of thesaurus	31
Table 3. 11 Index term	33
Table 3. 12 Query compared with dataset.....	34
Table 3. 13 Base Rates	34
Table 3. 14 Evidence.....	34
Table 3. 15 Likelihood	34
Table 3. 16 Probability Calculation	35
Table 3. 17 Confusion matrix of accuracy, precision, and recall.....	38
Table 4. 1 Table index	44
Table 4. 2 Table similarity thesaurus	45
Table 4. 3 Terms of query without query Expansion.....	47
Table 4. 4 Terms of query with query Expansion.....	47
Table 4. 5 List of query test	50

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Table of system testing result without query expansion	62
Appendix 2: Table of system testing result with query expansion	63
Appendix 3: Table of ground truth from expert.....	64
Appendix 4: Table of calculation testing for top 5 data without query expansion	65
Appendix 5: Table of calculation testing for top 5 data with query expansion	67
Appendix 6: Table of calculation testing for top 3 data without query expansion	69
Appendix 7: Table of calculation testing for top 3 data with query expansion	71
Appendix 8: Table of calculation testing for top 1 data without query expansion	73
Appendix 9: Table of calculation testing for top 1 data with query expansion	75



ABSTRAK

Rounaqi, Muhammad Fairuz Zumar. 2019. **Query Answering System of Shahih Hadith Muttafaqun 'Alaih Using Indonesian Thesaurus Based on Query Expansion and Naïve Bayes Classifier**. Skripsi. Jurusan Teknik Informatika, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Cahyo Crysdiyan, (II) Roro Inda Melani, M. Sc.

Kata Kunci: Hadits, *Information Retrieval*, *Query Expansion*, *Naïve Bayes Classifier*

Hadits merupakan sumber hukum Islam yang kedua setelah Al-Qur'an. Hadits adalah semua perkataan, perbuatan dan ketetapan Nabi Muhammad SAW yang digunakan sebagai hukum Islam. Salah satu kitab himpunan hadits yang terkenal adalah kitab Lu' Lu' Wal Marjan karangan Muhammad Fuad Bin Abdul Baqi. Kitab ini berisi hadits-hadits shahih dari dua orang Imam yang terkemuka yakni Imam Bukhari dan Imam Muslim. Sebagai kitab himpunan hadits yang terkenal, pasti banyak orang yang menggunakan kitab tersebut sebagai referensi hadits, dengan membuat sebuah sistem *Information Retrieval* yang dinamakan *Query Answering System*, diharapkan dapat memudahkan pengguna dalam mencari dan menemukan dokumen hadits yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan pengguna. Penelitian ini mengimplementasikan metode *Naïve Bayes Classifier* yang dikombinasikan dengan tesaurus Indonesia sebagai *query expansion* untuk menemukan dokumen hadits yang sesuai dengan query masukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengukur akurasi, presisi, dan *recall* dari hasil penerapan metode *Naïve Bayes Classifier* yang dikombinasikan dengan tesaurus Indonesia sebagai *query expansion*. Berdasarkan pengujian dari 50 data query, hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan *query expansion* menunjukkan hasil yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan tanpa menggunakan *query expansion*. Berdasarkan dari pengujian 1 data teratas tanpa menggunakan *query expansion* didapatkan nilai rata-rata *recall* sebesar 62%, nilai rata-rata *precision* sebesar 62%, nilai rata-rata *accuracy* sebesar 92.4% dan nilai rata-rata *f-measure* sebesar 62%, sedangkan pengujian dengan menggunakan *query expansion* didapatkan nilai rata-rata *recall* sebesar 66%, nilai rata-rata *precision* sebesar 66%, nilai rata-rata *accuracy* sebesar 93.2% dan nilai rata-rata *f-measure* sebesar 66%. Berdasarkan hasil pengujian tersebut penggunaan *query expansion* menunjukkan peningkatan pada nilai rata-rata *recall* sebesar 4%, peningkatan pada nilai rata-rata *precision* sebesar 4%, dan peningkatan pada nilai rata-rata *accuracy* sebesar 0.08% dan peningkatan pada nilai rata-rata *f-measure* sebesar 4% dibandingkan dengan tanpa menggunakan *query expansion*.

ABSTRACT

Rounaqi, Muhammad Fairuz Zumar. 2019. **Query Answering System of Shahih Hadith Muttafaqun 'Alaih Using Indonesian Thesaurus Based on Query Expansion and Naïve Bayes Classifier**. Undergraduate Thesis. Computer Science Department, Science and Technology Faculty, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: (I) Dr. Cahyo Crysdiyan, (II) Roro Inda Melani, M. Sc.

Index Terms: Hadith, Information Retrieval, Query Expansion, Naïve Bayes Classifier

Hadith is the second source of Islamic law after Al-Qur'an. Hadith are all the words, deeds and provisions of the Prophet Muhammad SAW that are used as Islamic law. One of the best-known hadith collection books is the book of Al Lu' Lu' Wal Marjan by Muhammad Fuad Bin Abdul Baqi. This book contains authentic hadiths from two prominent Imams namely Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim. As a famous collection of hadith books, surely many people who use the book as a hadith reference, by creating an Information Retrieval system called the Query Answering System, is expected to facilitate users in searching and finding the hadith documents as the user's needs. This research implements the Naïve Bayes Classifier method combined with Indonesian thesaurus as a query expansion to find the hadith documents that relevant to the input query. The purpose of this study is to measure the accuracy, precision, and recall from the results of the implementation of the Naïve Bayes Classifier method combined with Indonesian thesaurus as a query expansion. Based on the testing of 50 query data, the test results show that the use of query expansion shows better results than without using query expansion. Based on testing the top 1 data without using query expansion obtained an average recall value of 62%, an average precision value of 62%, an average accuracy value of 92.4% and an average value of the f-measure of 62%, while testing using query expansion obtained an average recall value of 66%, an average precision value of 66%, an average accuracy value of 93.2% and an average f-measure value of 66%. Based on the test results, the use of query expansion shows an improvement in the average recall value of 4%, an improvement in the average precision value of 4%, and an improvement in the average accuracy value of 0.8% and an improvement in the average f-measure value of 4% compared on without using query expansion.

المستلخص

روناعي، محمد فيروز زمر. ٢٠١٩. نظام الرد على الأسئلة لصاحب الحديث متفق عليه باستخدام المعجم الإندونيسي المعتمد على توسيع الاستعلام و Naïve Bayes Classifier . الأطروحة. قسم التكنولوجيا والمعلومات، كلية العلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: (الأول) الدكتور جاحيو جريس ديان، (الثاني) رورو إندا ميلاني، الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: الحديث، استرجاع المعلومات، استعلام التوسعة، تصنيف بايز باي

الحديث هو المصدر الثاني للشريعة الإسلامية بعد القرآن. الحديث هو كل أقوال وأفعال وأحكام النبي محمد كقانون إسلامي. إحدى الكتب المشتمل على مجموعة الأحاديث الأكثر والشاهرة هي كتاب لؤلؤ والمرجان للكاتب محمد فؤاد بن عبد الباقي. يحتوي هذا الكتاب على أحاديث صحيحة من إمامين بارزين هما الإمام البخاري والإمام مسلم. هذا الكتاب يستخدمه عديد من الأشخاص كمرجع الحديث، من خلال إنشاء نظام لاسترجاع المعلومات يسمى نظام الرد على الاستعلام، من المتوقع أن هذا الكتاب يسهل المستخدمين في العثور على وثائق الحديث التي تناسب احتياجات المستخدمين. يقوم هذا البحث بتطبيق طريقة تصنيف Naïve Bayes Classifier مع قاموس المرادفات الإندونيسي كتوسيع استعلام للعثور على مستندات الحديث التي تطابق استعلام الإدخال. أهداف البحث هي قياس دقة واستدعاء نتائج تنفيذ طريقة تصنيف Naïve Bayes Classifier مع قاموس المرادفات الإندونيسي كتوسيع في الاستعلام. اعتمادا على اختبار ٥٠ من استعلام البيانات، توضح نتائج الاختبار أن استخدام توسيع الاستعلام يُظهر نتائج أفضل من دون استخدام توسيع الاستعلام. اعتمادا على اختبار أعلى ١ من البيانات دون استخدام توسيع الاستعلام، وحصل على قيمة استدعاء متوسطة تبلغ ٦٢٪، ومتوسط قيمة الدقة ٦٢٪، ومتوسط قيمة الدقة ٩٢,٤٪ ومتوسط قيمة المقياس ٦٢٪، بينما حصل الاختبار باستخدام توسيع الاستعلام على قيمة استدعاء متوسطة تبلغ ٦٦٪، ومتوسط قيمة الدقة قدرها ٦٦٪، ومتوسط قيمة الدقة قدرها ٩٣,٢٪ ومتوسط قيمة المقياس "ف" البالغ ٦٦٪. اعتمادا على نتائج الاختبار، يُظهر استخدام توسيع الاستعلام زيادة في متوسط قيمة الاستدعاء بنسبة ٤٪، وزيادة في متوسط قيمة الدقة ٤٪، وزيادة في متوسط قيمة الدقة ٠,٠٨٪ وزيادة في متوسط قيمة مقياس "ف" ٤٪ مقارنة دون استخدام توسيع الاستعلام.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the research background, research question, research objectives, and research scope.

1.1 Research Background

Hadith is the second source of Islamic law after Al-Qur'an. Hadith is very influential in Islam to determine the activities, both of life or the afterlife. When Muslims find cases that are not preferred in Al-Qur'an, Muslims use the hadith as a source of law. Hadith is everything that is done by the Prophet Muhammad SAW, in terms of words, deeds, and approval (Baqi, 2015). The hadith is divided into several types, i.e. based on the Sanad Hadith, based on the Narrator's Hadith, and based on the Shahih Hadith.

Based on Sanad Hadith, hadith is classified into 6 types, namely Mursal Hadith, Munqathi Hadith, Mu'dlal Hadith, Mu'allaq Hadith, Mudallas Hadith, and Musnad Hadith. Then, based on the Narrator of Hadith is classified into 2 types, namely Mutawatir Hadith and Ahad Hadith. And then, based on Shahih Hadith is classified into 4 types, namely Shahih Hadith, Hasan Hadith, Dhoif Hadith, and Maudlu' Hadith (Amzah, 2009).

Shahih hadith is the highest level of hadith based on the quality of the hadith with certain terms. The Hadith narrated by Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim and classified as Shahih Hadith is called "Muttafaqun Alaih". Dr. Mahmud At-Thahan said in his book entitled Tafsir Mushthalhul Hadith. Shahihain is an Islamic term that refers to the shahih book of Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim.

The hadith that can be used as a way of life is a hadith that claims it is truth by the Ulama of hadith experts. One type of hadith that can be used as a way of life is the shahih hadith, narrated by Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim. The book of hadith written by Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim has been approved by the Ulama of hadith experts as the most authentic hadith that can be used as a reference for Islamic law after Al-Qur'an.

Shahih hadith is widely used by Ulama to determine the law of certain disputes. One of the books of the collection of authentic hadith written by Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim is the book of Al-Lu'Lu' Wal Marjan by Muhammad Fuad Bin Abdul Baqi. To facilitate the users for finding references to the hadith in the book of Al-Lu'Lu' Wal Marjan that accommodates with the users needs, it is important to develop an Information Retrieval system as a simple data search system where users only posed a query to the system, then the system will look for hadith that match from the database and displays search results to the users. A simple search like this sometimes displays data that is irrelevant to the query posed by the user.

Information Retrieval is used to find information from unstructured data (usually text) that satisfies the information needed from large data collections (usually stored on a computer). Implementation of an Information Retrieval system is to facilitate the users in finding data that is relevant to the query posed by the user. To find a piece of relevant information with the query posed by the user, we apply the query expansion based on Indonesian thesaurus to scale up the searching data process. So, the use of query expansion can improve recall (Manning, 2008).

To find a relevant information, it is necessary to measure the similarity between queries and documents in the database. Many methods can be applied in this study

to measure and find documents that are relevant to the queries posed by the users. In this study, the Naïve Bayes method is used to measure the probability of queries on documents in the database. Then the probability search results will be ranked and sorted from the highest probability value, where the hadith data will be displayed based on the ranking results as feedback from the query posed by the users.

1.2 Research Question

How high is the accuracy, precision, and recall of Naïve Bayes to retrieve information from hadith utilizing the combination of Indonesian thesaurus?

1.3 Research Objectives

To measure the accuracy, precision, and recall of the Naïve Bayes to retrieve information from hadith utilizing the combination of Indonesian thesaurus.

1.4 Research Scope

The research scope of this study is limited by the following:

1. The hadith used in this study is a translation of the authentic hadith of Bukhari and Muslim from book of *Al Lu' Lu' Wal Marjan* which was narrated by Muhammad Fuad Abdul Baqi has the follow Indonesian term such as "*Iman, Thaharah, Haidh, Shalat, Mushala, Shalat Orang Musafir, Al-Jum'ah, Shalat Dua Hari Raya, Shalat Istisqaa', Salat Gerhana, Janazah*".
2. The thesaurus used in this study is the Indonesian Thesaurus which has a connection with the query, it is taken from the book of *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa Kemendiknas, 2008*.

1.5 Research Benefit

The output of the research could be utilized for users to find the hadith references based on the hadith from the book of Lu' Lu' Wal Marjan.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents several studies that are related to this study. Cover an explanation about hadith, information retrieval, query expansion, and several related studies.

2.1 Hadith

Al-Hafidz Imam Ibn Hajar Al Asqalany explains in the book of Bulughul Maram that the hadith are all the words, deeds and decrees of the Prophet Muhammad which are used as provisions or Islamic law (Hidayat, 2010). Hadith is the second source of Islamic law after the Qur'an, where the Hadith is very influential in taking the law of every activity and case encountered in Islamic life, both relating to world life and the hereafter.

In general, the Hadith is in line with the Qur'an, where the hadith explains the mubham (something that requires explanation), details the mujmal (something general), limits the absolute, specifies the general and elaborates on the laws and the aims of its purpose, in besides explaining the laws that have not been explicitly explained by the Qur'an whose contents are in line with its rules which are the realization of its aims and objectives. The position of the hadith is close to the position of the Qur'an. The Hadith functions to interpret the text and explain its meaning. The scholars agree that the hadith serves as an explanation for the Qur'an, therefore we must follow it as it follows the Qur'an.

Many verses in the Qur'an explain the obligation to obey the Messenger of Allāh SWT like the word of God in Surah Al-Hasyr verse 7 below.

... وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا ...

“..... And whatever the Messenger has given you - take; and what he has forbidden you - refrain from.” (QS Al Hasyr, 7).

Based on the number of narrators, the hadith is divided into 2 types (Amza, 2009):

1. Mutawatir Hadith

Mutawatir hadith is a hadith narrated by many narrators and agreed not to lie. In this category, several conditions must be fulfilled so that the hadith can be considered as a mutawatir. Below are the requirements:

- a. The contents of the hadith are things that can be achieved by the senses.
- b. The narrator who said it must be a lot of people who have an impossible habit to lie.
- c. The narrator must live in the same generation.

2. Hadith Ahad

The Hadith Ahad is a hadith narrated by one or more narrators but does not reach the step of the mutawatir hadith. In this case, the narrators agree to divide this hadith into 2 types: Sahih Hadith and Da'eef Hadith. But then Imam At-Turmudzi divided this hadith into 3 types: Sahih Hadith, Hasan Hadith, and Dhaif Hadith.

1. Shahih hadith is a hadith that has continuing sanad. The hadith can be regarded to be shahih hadith if this follows terms are fulfilled. That is the terms follows:

- a. The content is not a contradiction with Al-Qur'an
- b. Must have continuing sanad.

- c. Narrated by the fair narrators.
- d. Narrated by the narrators who have a strong memory (dhobit)
- e. The hadith is not contradiction with other hadith that more shahih
(No syadz)
- f. Not disabled even if hidden

2. Hasan Hadith

Hasan hadith is the source and the narrator of hadith no one presumed a lie or not syadz.

3. Dhaif Hadith

Dhaif hadith is hadith that is unrelated to his sanad and narrated by unfair people and not dhobit, syadz and disable.

The hadith data that use to this study is referred from the book of Al Lu 'Lu' Wal Marjan which contains a collection of authentic hadith narrated by Imam Bukhari and Muslim Imam written by Muhammad Fuad Bin Abdul Baqi.

2.2 Information Retrieval

Hundred million peoples engage in information retrieval every day when they use a web search engine or search their email. Information retrieval is finding material of an unstructured that satisfied an information need from within large collections (Manning, 2008). This is mean, Information retrieval system is the way to find the correct document with query input that inserted by the user in the searching process. Information Retrieval system will return the correct feedback like the desired user.

The information retrieval system will recall the same or similar result to the queries based on the level of document similarity. Figure 2.1 will give you an idea about a simple role model of Information Retrieval.

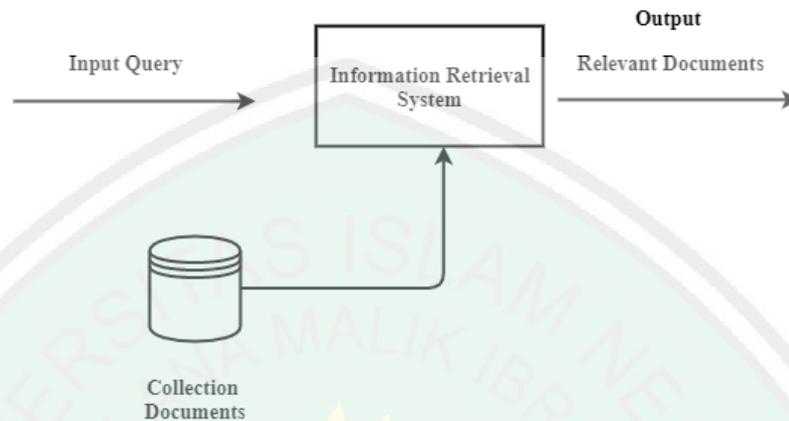


Figure 2. 1 Simple role model of Information Retrieval

An example of an information retrieval system is a search engine, where users can search and get appropriate feedback that is desired by the user. In the field of information retrieval system, precision and recall determine the performance of the system. Both elements determine the effectiveness of a search engine.

Buttcher, *et al.* (2010) explain in his book “*Information Retrieval and Evaluating Search Engine*”, the information retrieval is related to the representation, search, and manipulation of data (usually text or documents) or other data. Information retrieval is the foundation of a modern search engine. In this book also given the example of systems that apply the information retrieval system, among others:

- a. Search engine, document routing, filtering and selection.
- b. Text clustering and categorizing system.
- c. Summarization system.

- d. Information extraction system.
- e. Topic detection and tracking system.
- f. Question answering system.
- g. Multimedia information system.

Information Retrieval System performs to return the document in response to a query entered by the user. Documents generated by the System Information Retrieval are categorized into two, namely relevant documents and retrieved documents. That's why a system evaluation is needed to find out how effective the information retrieval system is. A general measure commonly used to measure the quality of an information retrieval system is a combination of recall and precision. The recall is used to evaluate the ability of the system to find back information. While precision is used to evaluate the ability of the system to retrieve information that is relevant to the user's query (Darmawan *et al*, 2011). The value of precision and recall depends on the level of relevance of the document. Relevance is a match between what is queried with what is found (Pendit, 2007).

The calculation of precision and recall is very important to evaluate the information retrieval system, but there is a trade-off between recall and precision. The condition of a trade-off between precision and recall results in the following 2 situations (Cios, 2007).

1. If the precision is too high and the recall is low, the system will return several documents and almost all of them are relevant, but a large number of other relevant documents are ignored.

2. If the recall is very high and the precision is relatively low, the system can return a large number of documents that include almost all relevant documents but also cover most unexpected documents.

Therefore, it is also necessary to measure accuracy and f-measure. Where the measure of accuracy aims to determine the closeness between the predicted value with the actual value. While the f-measure calculation is used to evaluate the information retrieval system by combining the results of precision and recall calculations. The F-measure represents the relative effect between precision and recall. F-measure is the mean harmonic weight of precision and recall which is a reciprocal measure between these.

2.3 Query Expansion

Query Expansion is the set of techniques for modifying a query in order to satisfy an information Need. (Selberg, 1997) Query Expansion techniques can be partitioned into three sets:

1. Manual Query Expansion (MQE)

Manual Query Expansion refers to techniques that a user may employ to modify the query. The system does not aid the user at all.

2. Automatic Query Expansion (AQE)

Automatic Query Expansion refers to techniques that modify a query without user control. For Example, a system that always adds thesaurus terms to a query would be considered an AQE system.

3. Interactive Query Expansion (IQE)

Interactive Query Expansion refers to techniques where the user has some interaction with the system in the query expansion process. This set of techniques encompasses relevance feedback and this is the focus of this study.

Query Expansion added to this research is in the form of word synonyms and/or thesaurus. Query Expansion aims to broaden user queries and deepen the search process.

2.4 Related Research

Ginting & Trinada (2014) examines the implementation of the Naïve Bayes Classifier method as a technique for constructing a classification model based on documents contained in libraries. In their research, the Naïve Bayes Classifier method is used to classify several titles and categories of documents that are already in the library database, then the search process is carried out by involving descriptions of each document so that it can display more references as search results. The results of this study, the information retrieval system that has been made can display more documents based on user queries so that users get more document references. However, this research does not measure the amount of recall and precision of the documents retrieved, so it is not known how much the percentage of relevant documents to the user query.

Santoso & Rachmat (2008) examines text mining for journal classification and search systems using the Naïve Bayes method and Vector Space Model with the Cosine Similarity approach. The stages of the process of text mining begin with preprocessing text with parsing, a transformation of text with stemming and stopwords removal, feature selection, and pattern discovery. As a result, the

classification process using the Naive Bayes method applied in this study can produce good predictions if the vectors formed can represent each category. While searching for the Vector Space Model with the Cosine Similarity approach produces a recall of 54.8% and a precision of 60.7%.

Rasyidi, *et al.* (2013) examines the application of the thesaurus in the Indonesian Hadith retrieval system. In this research it is said that the hadith retrieval system in Indonesia only executes input requests directly to the DBMS, resulting in low-quality search results. To overcome this problem, they tried to implement a thesaurus in the system. In this study, the thesaurus document is used in the query expansion process during the search process. The results of this study indicate that the use of a thesaurus can improve accuracy for precision. Where, the accuracy calculation results for precision show a 34% increase in searches using the thesaurus as query expansion, compared to searches without using a thesaurus as query expansion.

Rahman & Bakar (2010) examines the use of Thesaurus as a query expansion in increasing the hadith information generated from the Malay Hadith Information Retrieval. Thesaurus used is Malay Thesaurus. The results of this study indicate that the use of thesaurus as an expansion query can improve search results. The use of the thesaurus also helps the user to get documents relevant to the request entered.

Aulia, *et al.* (2017) studies the development of the Al-Hadith Information Retrieval system in Bahasa, the Bukhari Hadith case study. Information Retrieval system was built using Nazief and Andriani stemming algorithms. The results of this study indicate that the Information Retrieval System created can produce a recall of 1 and a precision of 0.961. This shows that the retrieval process returns a

large number of relevant documents and also includes most or some irrelevant documents.

Yadav (2014) applies the document similarity matrix and Naïve Bayes classification to do web information retrieval. In this research, the document-document similarity matrix was used after performing pre-processing and feature construction. Then, a Naïve Bayes Classifier was used to find the relevant category of information that is required for the user. The purpose of this research is to analyze the proposed algorithm with sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. The result of this research is the proposed algorithm can increase 3% of sensitivity as compared with the existing algorithm. Also, it increased the specificity and accuracy as compared with the existing algorithm.

Yang (2002) proposes the efficient technique to address the word mismatch for searching distributed collection based on query expansion and naïve bayes method. They are present, this technique can make a system automatically add other topics terms related to the same concepts in a user query to effectively rank collections and search the subset efficiently.

Wang, *et al.* (2003) presents an automatic classification system namely WebDoc. One of the classification method that used to this system is naïve bayes classification method. That method used to build the knowledge base. This research also compare the performance of WebDoc with each method in terms of recall, precision, and f-measure. The result of this research is WebDoc that use the naïve bayes classification method can classify web documents effectively and efficiently.

Amalia (2017) studies the application of the Dice Similarity method to the query answering system. Dice Similarity is used to measure the similarity of keywords to a collection of hadith documents. Also, this study applies thesaurus as a query expansion to expand the query by redefining the original query by adding several word terms to the query based on Indonesian Thesaurus. The results of this study indicate that the use of expansion queries can increase recall, precision, and f-measure.

Shahabadkar, *et al.* (2017) proposes a new Enhanced Query Expansion based Classifier (EQC) technique for web document retrieval. Where expansion of demand is used to improve document retrieval. Original user requests are reformulated and feedback is given to the dataset to find relevant documents. The results of this study showed an increase in the value of precision by 1%, an increase in the value of recall by 3% and an increase in the value of the f-measure by 3.5%. That is measurements of precision, recall, and f-measure show an increase in document retrieval schemes relevant to reduced computational complexity.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research procedures, data collection, system design which includes the design process and interface design, and the experimental process conducted while the study.

3.1 Research Procedure

Research procedure is a step that used to collect data and answer questions in the research. The process of the research procedure is given by Figure 3.1 below.

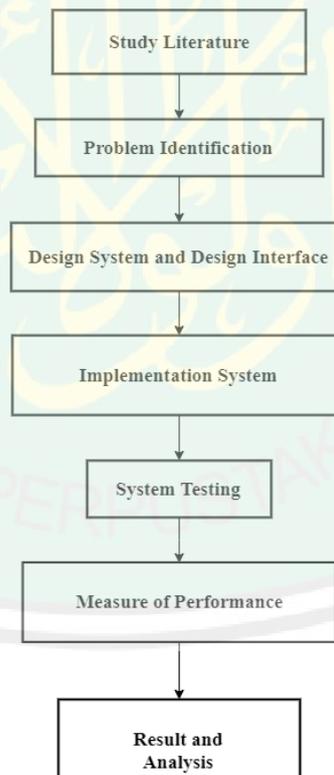


Figure 3. 1 Research Procedure

Figure 3.1 shows the process that must be carried out to complete this research. The process began with study literature on Sahih hadith narrated by Imam Bukhari and Muslim. In addition to supporting this research, it is also necessary to study literature about Information Retrieval, Query Expansion, Naive Bayes Classifier method, and related research. The next step is the process of problem identification, at this stage will be determined the several questions of this study, the research objective of this study, the research scope of this study, and the research benefits of this study. The next step is the system design process, where this stage aims to create a process design and interface design which will be applied to the system. The next step is the implementation of the system based on the system design that has been made in the previous stage. In the next step, after the system implementation is complete, the system testing process will be carried out and perform precision, recall, accuracy, and f-measure calculations to evaluate the effectiveness of the system that has been built.

3.2 Data Collection

The data used in this study was taken from the book Al Lu 'Lu' Wal Marjan which contains a collection of Sahih hadith narrated by Imam Bukhari and Muslim Imam by Muhammad Fuad Bin Abdul Baqi. The hadith topics taken from the book are about Iman, Thaharah, Haidh, Shalat, Mushala, Shalat Orang Musafir, Al-Jum'ah, Shalat Dua Hari Raya, Shalat Istisqaa ', Salat Gerhana, Janazah. Then the documents that have been determined will be stored in the database. Table 3.1 is an example of the hadith data that has been stored in a database with fields that have been adapted to the composition of the hadith in the book Al-Lu 'Lu' Wal Marjan.

Table 3. 1 Table of Hadith data

Hadith Number	Book	Chapter	Hadith	Hadith Translation
1	<i>Iman</i>	<i>Shalat lima waktu salah satu rukun islam</i>	<p>حَدِيثُ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ ثَائِرُ الرَّأْسِ يُسْمَعُ دَوِيُّ صَوْتِهِ وَلَا يُفْقَهُ مَا يَقُولُ، حَتَّى دَنَا فَإِذَا هُوَ يَسْأَلُ عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ؛ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: خَمْسٌ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي الْيَوْمِ وَاللَّيْلَةِ فَقَالَ: هَلْ عَلَيَّ غَيْرُهَا قَالَ: لَا إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَّوَّعَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: وَصِيَامٌ رَمَضَانَ قَالَ: هَلْ عَلَيَّ غَيْرُهُ قَالَ: لَا إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَّوَّعَ قَالَ، وَذَكَرَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الزَّكَاةَ قَالَ هَلْ عَلَيَّ غَيْرُهَا قَالَ لَا إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَّوَّعَ قَالَ فَأَدْبَرَ الرَّجُلُ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أَزِيدُ عَلَى هَذَا وَلَا أَنْقُصُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: أَفَلَحَ إِنْ صَدَقَ أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ فِي: ٢ كِتَابِ الْإِيمَانِ: ٣٤ بَابِ الزَّكَاةِ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ</p>	<p><i>Thalhah bin Ubaidillah r.a. berkata: Seorang dari Najed datang kepada Nabi saw. sedang ia terurai rambutnya, lalu ia mendekat kepada Nabi saw. dapat didengar dengung suaranya tetapi tidak dapat ditangkap (dimengerti) apa yang ditanyakannya, tiba-tiba ia menanya tentang Islam. Maka Rasulullah saw. bersabda: Lima kali shalat dalam sehari semalam. Ia bertanya: Apakah ada kewajiban bagiku selain itu? Jawab Nabi saw. : Tidak, kecuali jika anda akan shalat sunnat. Lalu Nabi saw. bersabda: Dan puasa pada bulan Ramadhan. Orang itu bertanya: Apakah ada lagi puasa yang wajib atasku selain itu? Jawab Nabi saw.: Tidak, kecuali jika anda puasa sunnat. Laju Nabi saw. menerangkan kewajiban zakat. Maka ia tanya: Apakah ada kewajiban selain itu? Jawab Nabi saw.: Tidak, kecuali jika anda bersedekah sunnat. Maka pergilah orang itu, sambil berkata: Demi Allah saya tidak akan melebihi atau mengurangi dari itu. Maka Rasulullah saw. bersabda: Sungguh bahagia ia jika benar-benar. (Ya'ni dalam ucapannya tidak akan mengurangi atau melebihi itu). (Bukhari, Muslim)</i></p>

2	Iman	Iman yang dapat memasukkan ke surga	<p>حديث أبي أيوب الأنصاري رضي الله عنه أن رجلاً قال: يا رسول الله أخبرني بعمل يُدْخِلُنِي الْجَنَّةَ، فَقَالَ الْقَوْمُ: مَا لَهُ مَالَهُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: أَرَبُّ مَالَهُ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ لَا تُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَتُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ وَتَصِلُ الرَّجِمَ نَزْهَا قَالَ كَأَنَّهُ كَانَ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ أُخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ فِي: ٧٨ كِتَابِ الْأَدَبِ: ١٠ بَابِ فَضْلِ صَلَاةِ الرَّحْمِ</p>	<p>Abu Ayyub Al-Anshari r.a. berkata: Seorang Badwi menghadang Nabi saw. di tengah jalan, lalu memegang kendali onta kendaraan Nabi saw. dan bertanya: Ya Rasulullah, beritakan padaku amal yang dapat memasukkan aku ke surga. Maka sahabat bertanya-tanya: Mengapa, mengapa orang itu? Jawab Nabi saw.: Ada kepentingannya. Lalu Nabi saw. menjawab: Hendaknya anda menyembah Allah dan tidak mempersekutukannya dengan suatu apa pun, dan mendirikan shalat, dan menunaikan (mengeluarkan) zakat dan menghubungi famili (kerabat). Kemudian Nabi saw. berkata padanya: Lepaskan kendali onta itu. (Bukhari, Muslim).</p>
3	Iman	Rukun Islam Lima	<p>حديث ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَالْحَجِّ وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ فِي: ٢ كِتَابِ الْإِيمَانِ: ٢ بَابِ دَعَاؤِكُمْ إِيْمَانَكُمْ</p>	<p>Ibn Umar r.a. berkata: Rasulullah saw. bersabda: Islam didirikan di atas lima: 1. Percaya bahwa tiada Tuhan melainkan Allah, dan bahwa Nabi Muhammad utusan Allah. 2. Mendirikan shalat. 3. Mengeluarkan zakat. 4. Haji ke baitullah jika kuat perjalanannya. 5. Puasa bulan Ramadhan. (Bukhari, Muslim)</p>

3.3 System Design

This section discusses the process design and interface design that will be implemented in this study.

3.3.1 Process Design

The design process proposes to create a flow system that will be implemented in this study, an overview of the design process that has been made is given by Figure 3.2 below.

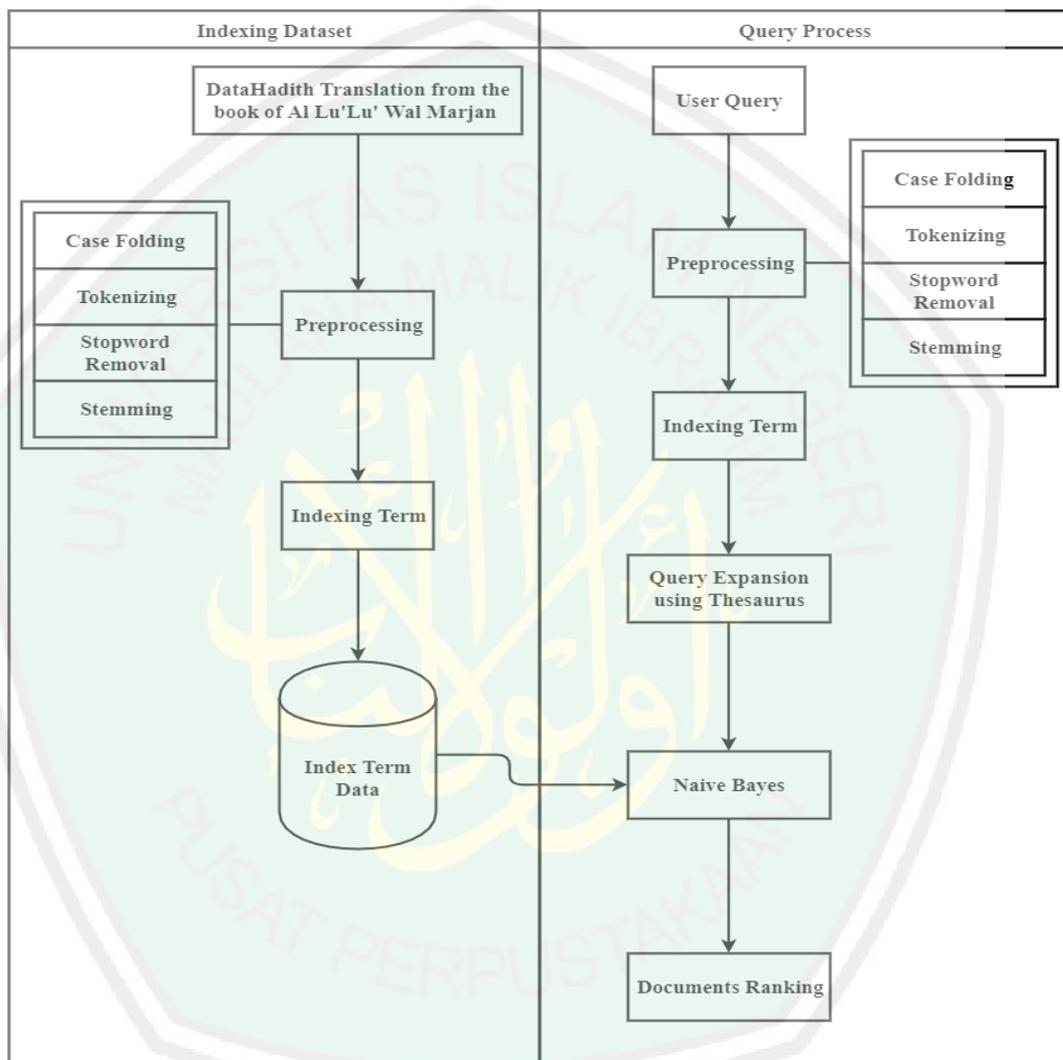


Figure 3. 2 Flowchart System Design

3.3.1.1 Indexing Dataset

The indexing dataset is taken to process the data of the hadith that has been stored in the database to facilitate the process of searching hadith.

3.3.1.1.1 Dataset Hadith

The first step is collecting hadith data and saving the data to the database. At this stage, the authors exemplify the 3 hadith documents which is given by Table 3.2 below.

Table 3. 2 Dataset Hadith

D1	<i>Shalat lima waktu salah satu rukun islam. Shalat lima waktu wajib dikerjakan bagi setiap muslim yang baligh dan berakal.</i>
D2	<i>Shalat adalah tiang agama yang wajib dijalankan bagi umat muslim.</i>
D3	<i>Shalat wajib ada 5 waktu, yaitu : Shubuh, Dzuhur, Asar, Maghrib, dan Isya'</i>

3.3.1.1.2 Preprocessing

Based on the irregular structure of text data, the information retrieval or query answering system that will develop requires several initial stages, so that the text data can be changed to be more structured. Preprocessing is the first step that has to do before the system can analyze the dataset. The implementation of preprocessing covering 4 steps, follows case folding, tokenizing, stopword removal, and stemming.

1. Case Folding

The case folding process is needed to convert the entire text in documents into a standard form (usually is lowercase). This process is done because not all text documents are consistent to use capital letters. This process can make the system to be easier to analyze data. The case folding process for hadith documents is given by Figure 3.3 below.

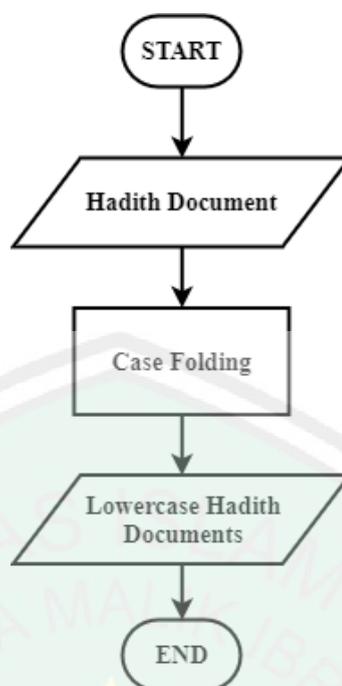


Figure 3. 3 Flowchart case folding of Hadith documents

Based on Figure 3.3, the case folding process changes the text in the hadith document that is represented in Table 3.2 into lowercase letters. The results of the folding case process is given by Table 3.3 below.

Table 3. 3 Dataset after case folding process

D1	<i>shalat lima waktu salah satu rukun islam. shalat lima waktu wajib dikerjakan bagi setiap muslim yang baligh dan berakal.</i>
D2	<i>shalat adalah tiang agama yang wajib dijalankan bagi umat muslim.</i>
D3	<i>shalat wajib ada 5 waktu, yaitu : shubuh, dzuhur, asar, maghrib, dan isya'</i>

2. Tokenizing

In this section, tokenizing is needed to splitting the text in the hadith documents into smaller pieces, called token. Words, punctuation marks and the other can be considered as tokens. The tokenizing process for the text in the hadith documents is given by Figure 3.4 below.

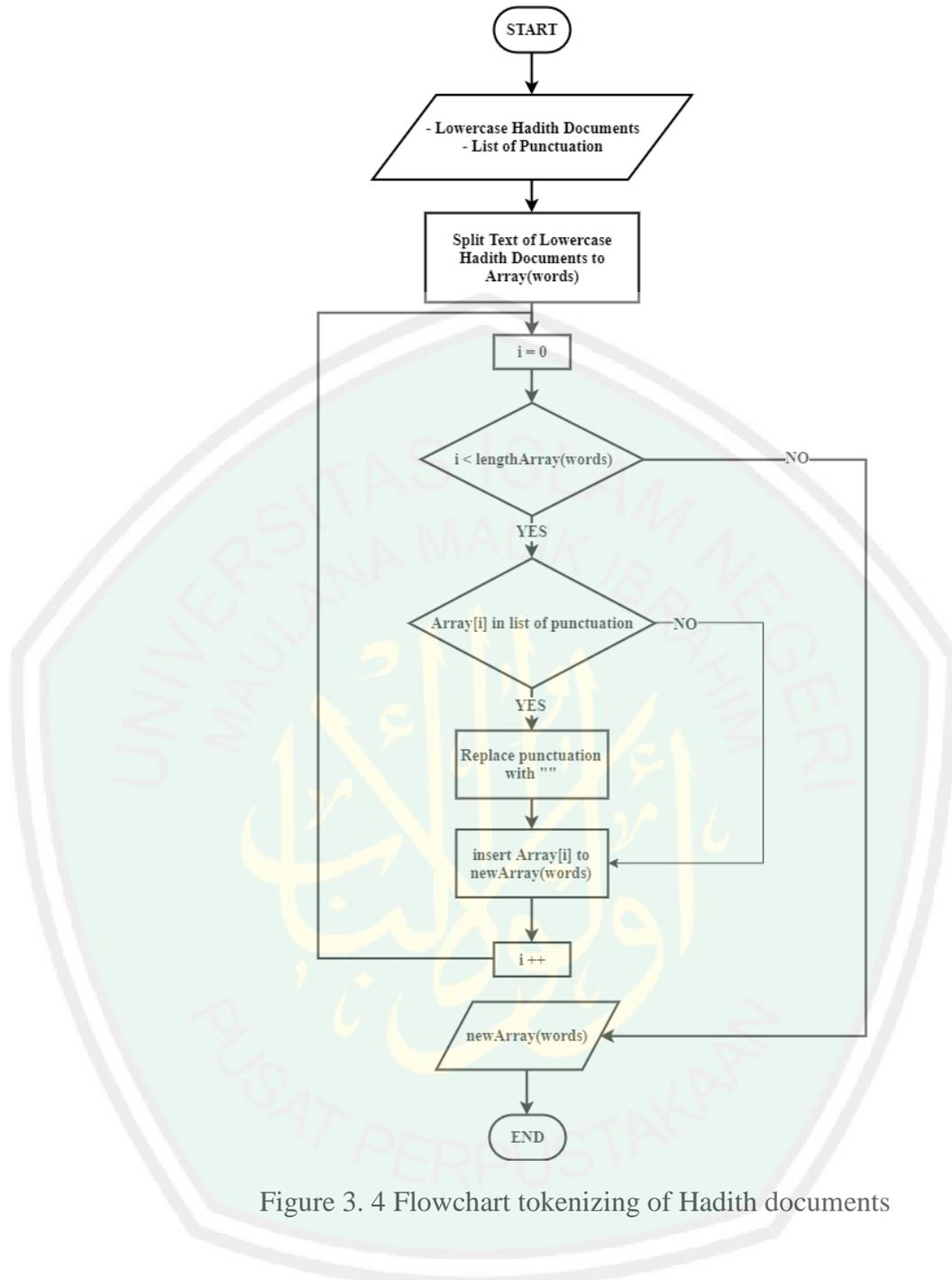


Figure 3. 4 Flowchart tokenizing of Hadith documents

Based on Figure 3.4 above, the tokenizing proses started with use the text documents as the result of case folding process. The punctuation marks that are contain in the text documents will removed and the text documents will split into the pieces of word. Table 3.4 below is the example of tokenizing result. The text documents are converted in the pieces of word, called terms.

Table 3. 4 Dataset after tokenizing process

1	<i>shalat</i>	15	<i>muslim</i>	29	<i>muslim</i>
2	<i>lima</i>	16	<i>yang</i>	30	<i>shalat</i>
3	<i>waktu</i>	17	<i>baligh</i>	31	<i>wajib</i>
4	<i>salah</i>	18	<i>dan</i>	32	<i>ada</i>
5	<i>satu</i>	19	<i>berakal</i>	33	<i>5</i>
6	<i>rukun</i>	20	<i>shalat</i>	34	<i>waktu</i>
7	<i>islam.</i>	21	<i>adalah</i>	35	<i>yaitu</i>
8	<i>shalat</i>	22	<i>tiang</i>	36	<i>shubuh</i>
9	<i>lima</i>	23	<i>agama</i>	37	<i>dzuhur</i>
10	<i>waktu</i>	24	<i>yang</i>	38	<i>asar</i>
11	<i>wajib</i>	25	<i>wajib</i>	39	<i>maghrib</i>
12	<i>dikerjakan</i>	26	<i>dijalankan</i>	40	<i>dan</i>
13	<i>bagi</i>	27	<i>bagi</i>	41	<i>isya</i>
14	<i>setiap</i>	28	<i>umat</i>		

3. Stop word Removal

Stopword removal is needed to delete each word that is not important, such as conjunctions and others. So that there are only important words, which are ready to be processed to the next step. The stopword removal process for hadith documents is given by Figure 3.5 below.

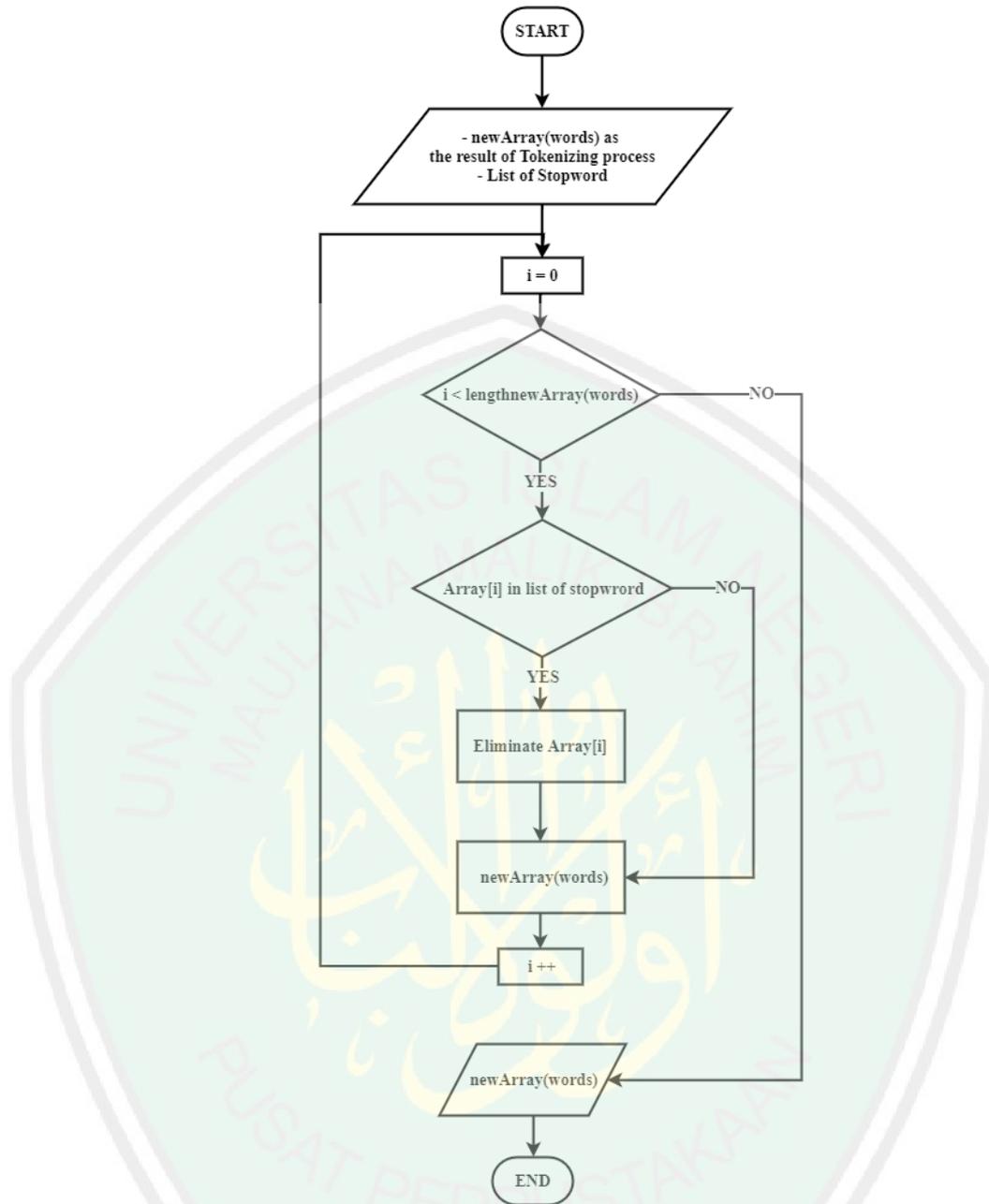


Figure 3. 5 Stopword removal process of Hadith documents

Based on Figure 3.5, If the system found the word from array words are contained in the list of stopwords, so that word will be removed. And the result of this process is leaving important words. Table 3.5 below is the example of stopword removal results. Where the conjunction the other words that are not important was removed and leaves the important words.

Table 3. 5 Dataset after stopwords removal process

1	<i>shalat</i>	11	<i>wajib</i>	21	<i>wajib</i>	31	<i>shubuh</i>
2	<i>lima</i>	12	<i>dikerjakan</i>	22	<i>dijalankan</i>	32	<i>dzuhur</i>
3	<i>waktu</i>	13	<i>bagi</i>	23	<i>bagi</i>	33	<i>asar</i>
4	<i>salah</i>	14	<i>setiap</i>	24	<i>umat</i>	34	<i>maghrib</i>
5	<i>satu</i>	15	<i>muslim</i>	25	<i>muslim</i>	35	<i>isya</i>
6	<i>rukun</i>	16	<i>baligh</i>	26	<i>shalat</i>		
7	<i>islam</i>	17	<i>berakal</i>	27	<i>wajib</i>		
8	<i>shalat</i>	18	<i>shalat</i>	28	<i>ada</i>		
9	<i>lima</i>	19	<i>tiang</i>	29	5		
10	<i>waktu</i>	20	<i>agama</i>	30	<i>waktu</i>		

4. Stemming

The stemming process is needed to reduce words into their root words.

The words prefix, suffix, and others are removed to get the root word. The flow of stemming hadith documents is given by Figure 3.6 below.

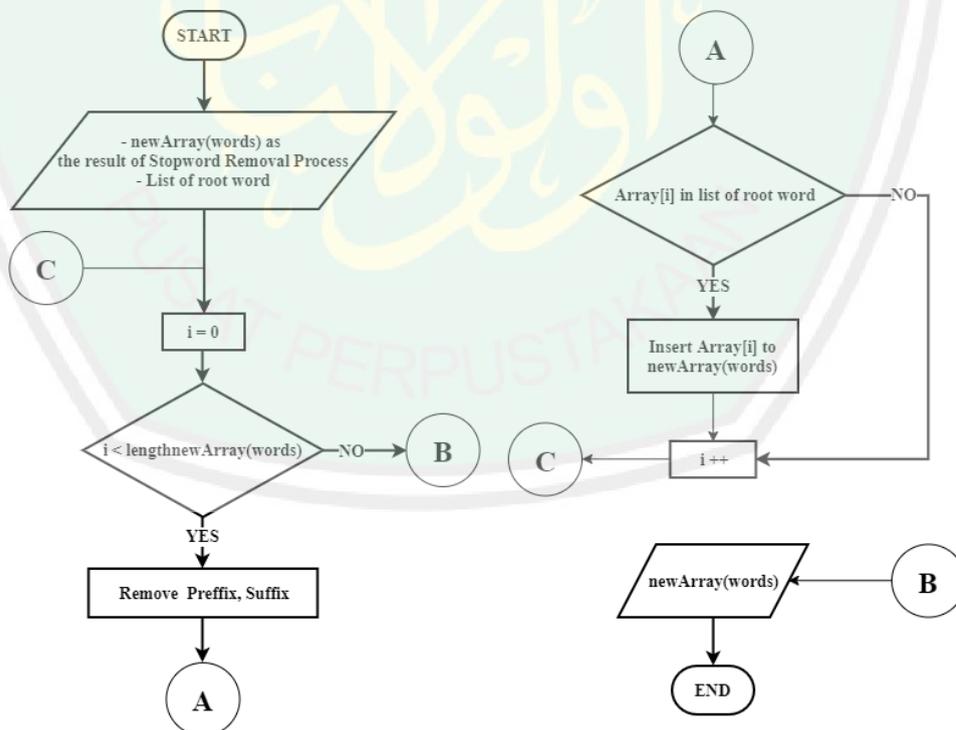


Figure 3. 6 Flowchart stemming of Hadith documents

Based on Figure 3.6, the system will remove the prefix and suffix contained in each word so that the basic word of the word is obtained, then the system will check whether the word is in the base word list or not, if there is, then the system will be stored in the database. Table 3.6 below is an example of stemming results, where words have turned into basic words.

Table 3. 6 Dataset after stemming process

1	<i>shalat</i>	15	<i>tiang</i>
2	<i>lima</i>	16	<i>agama</i>
3	<i>waktu</i>	17	<i>jalan</i>
4	<i>salah</i>	18	<i>umat</i>
5	<i>satu</i>	19	<i>ada</i>
6	<i>rukun</i>	20	<i>5</i>
7	<i>islam</i>	21	<i>shubuh</i>
8	<i>wajib</i>	22	<i>dzuhur</i>
9	<i>kerja</i>	23	<i>asar</i>
10	<i>bagi</i>	24	<i>maghrib</i>
11	<i>setiap</i>	25	<i>isya</i>
12	<i>muslim</i>		
13	<i>baligh</i>		
14	<i>akal</i>		

3.3.1.1.3 Indexing Term

This section is needed to count the number of words based on the number of hadith documents. The word that is counted is the word contained in the document that has gone through the process of preprocessing data. The flow of this section is given by Figure 3.7 below.

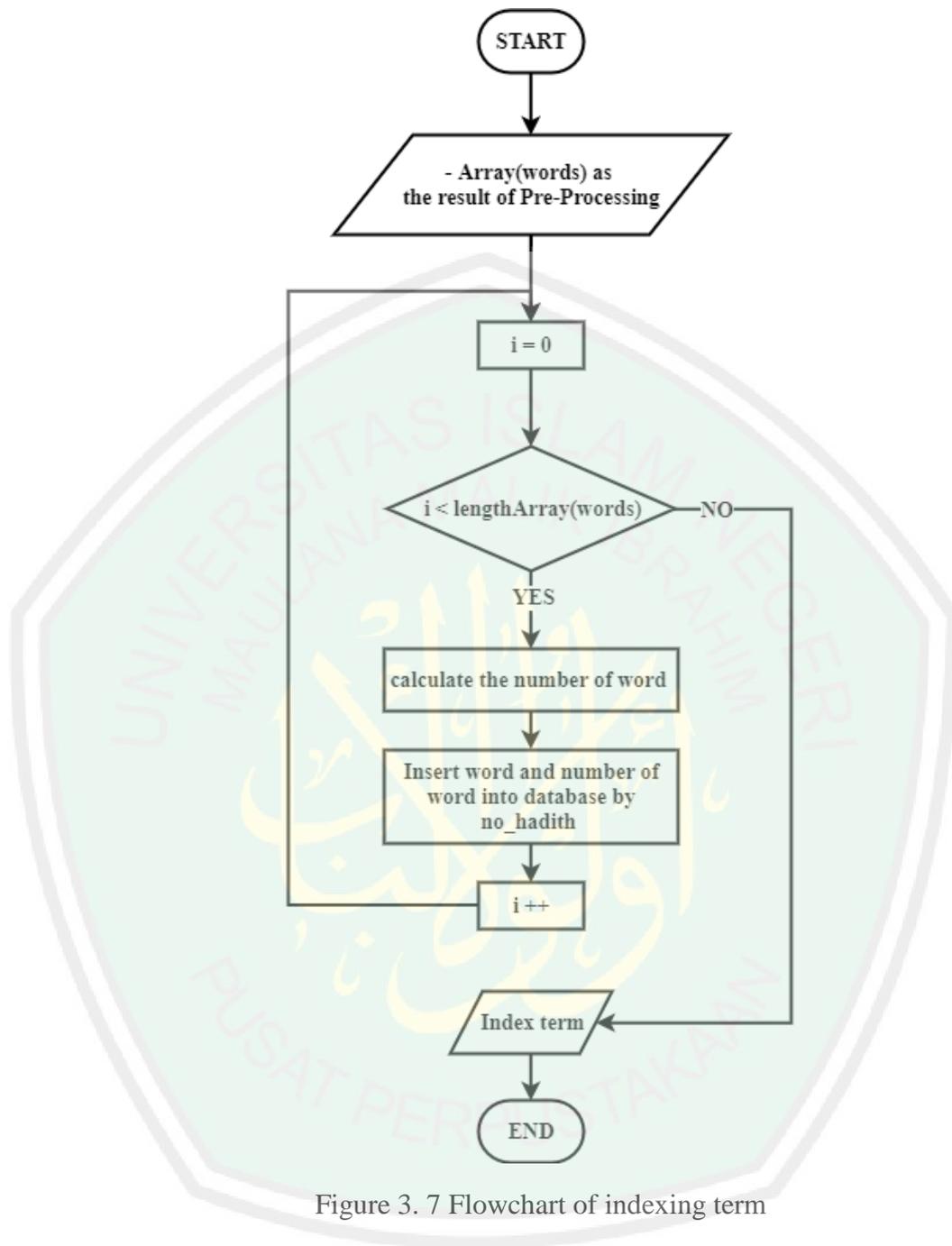


Figure 3. 7 Flowchart of indexing term

Based on Figure 3.7, each term or word that results from the preprocessing process will be counted according to each document's hadith. Then, the data will be saved to the index table in the database. Table 3.7 below is an example of the results of the indexing term process.

Table 3. 7 Table indexing term

Term	Doc1	Doc2	Doc3
<i>shalat</i>	2	1	1
<i>lima</i>	2	0	0
<i>waktu</i>	2	0	1
<i>salah</i>	1	0	0
<i>satu</i>	1	0	0
<i>rukun</i>	1	0	0
<i>islam</i>	1	0	0
<i>wajib</i>	1	1	1
<i>kerja</i>	1	0	0
<i>bagi</i>	1	1	0
<i>setiap</i>	1	0	0
<i>muslim</i>	1	1	0
<i>baligh</i>	1	0	0
<i>akal</i>	1	0	0
<i>tiang</i>	0	1	0
<i>agama</i>	0	1	0
<i>jalan</i>	0	1	0
<i>umat</i>	0	1	0
<i>ada</i>	0	1	0
<i>5</i>	0	1	0
<i>shubuh</i>	0	1	0
<i>dzuhur</i>	0	1	0
<i>asar</i>	0	1	0
<i>maghrib</i>	0	1	0
<i>isya</i>	0	1	0

3.3.1.2 Query Process

This section describes the process when a user searches, starting from input a query to get information that matches the query posed by the user.

3.3.1.2.1 Query Input

Query input is a query posed by the user to the system as a keyword to find the hadith document. The example of the keyword is given by Table 3.8 below.

Table 3. 8 Table query

Q	<i>Kewajiban Shalat</i>
---	-------------------------

3.3.1.2.2 Preprocessing

At this stage, the input query will go through a preprocessing process to get the root words from the query, so that it can be easier for the next process. This preprocessing stage includes 4 steps, namely: Case Folding, Tokenizing, Stopword Removal, and Stemming. Examples of the results of preprocessing queries is given by Table 3.9 below.

Table 3. 9 Table of query after preprocessing

1	<i>wajib</i>
2	<i>shalat</i>

3.3.1.2.3 Query Expansion

In this section, query expansion process is needed to increase query from the user that has been posted to the system. Also, query expansion process is purposed to increase the recall of hadith documents. The terms of query that are obtained from the preprocessing process will compared with data list of thesaurus that has been prepared in the database system. The flow process of query expansion is given by Figure 3.8 below.

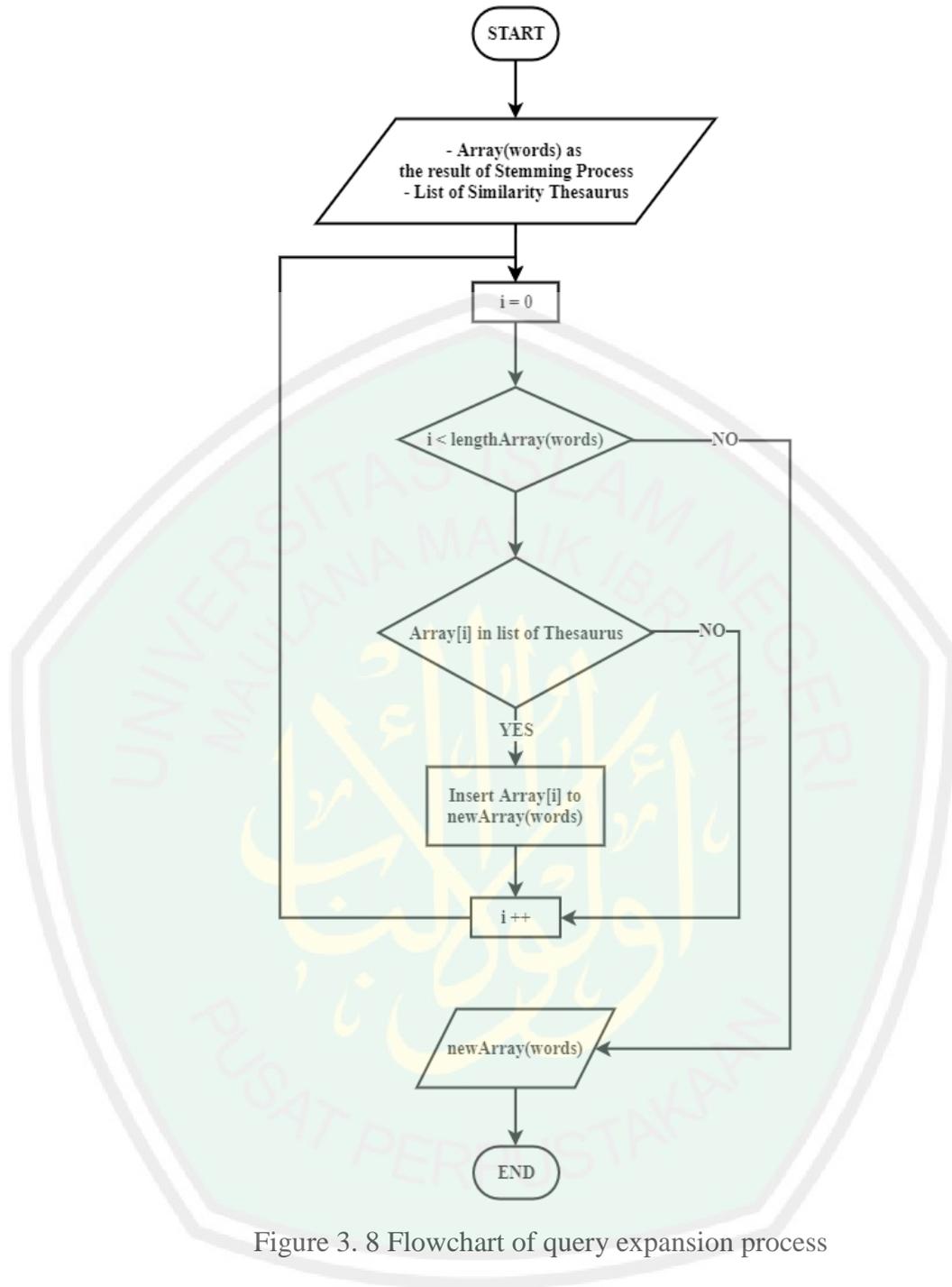


Figure 3. 8 Flowchart of query expansion process

Based on Figure 3.8, if terms of query are found in the list of thesaurus, the system will propose the query expansion for the terms. Table 3.10 below is the example of thesaurus data that used to this study.

Table 3. 10 Table of thesaurus

No	Term	Thesaurus
1	<i>wajib</i>	<i>harus hendaklah kudu mesti patut perlu tentu tetap</i>
2	<i>harus</i>	<i>kudu layak mesti pantas patut perlu wajar wajib</i>
3	<i>hendaklah</i>	<i>harusnya mestinya sepatutnya seharusnya sudilah</i>
4	<i>mesti</i>	<i>harus hendaklah jangan tidak kudu niscaya pasti patutu perlu puguh sudah pasti sudah tentu tentu terdesak terpaksa tetap wajar wajib</i>
5	<i>patut</i>	<i>apik berpatutan cocok cukup elok etis harmonis laik layak lumayan luwes memadai mengena merdesa mustahak pantas rapi sedang senonoh sepadan serasi</i>
6	<i>perlu</i>	<i>butuh demi harus ingin krusial kudu mendesak mesti niscaya penting untuk urgen usah vital wajib</i>
7	<i>tentu</i>	<i>absolut definit jelas kentara mati mesti niscaya nyata pasti persis positif sabit sahii tegas terang tetap</i>
8	<i>tetap</i>	<i>ajek konsisten konstan kukuh malar mantap permanen regular stabil teguh tunak mati pasti tentu selalu selamanya senantiasa sepanjang masa terus abadi abid baka baki daim kekal langgeng lestari</i>

3.3.1.2.4 Naive Bayes Classifier

This study proposed the Naïve Bayes Classifier Method. That method will implemented on the searching process to found the relevant hadith. According to Ginting & Trinada (2014) Naïve Bayes Classifier is one of machine learning method that utilizes the probability and statistical calculations proposed by Thomas Bayes. According to Dr. Suyanto (2017) probability or conditional probability is expressed as comparison 3.1:

$$P(H|X) = P(X|H) * P(H) / p(X) \quad (3.1)$$

Where X is proof, H is the hypothesis, P(H|X) is the probability that the hypothesis H is true for the proof of X in other words P(H|X) is the posterior probability H with terms X, P(H|X) is the probability that the proof of X is true for

the hypothesis H or probability X with the condition H , $P(H)$ is the probability of the prior hypothesis H , and $P(X)$ is the probability of prior proof of X . The flow process of naïve bayes that used in this study is given by Figure 3.9 below.

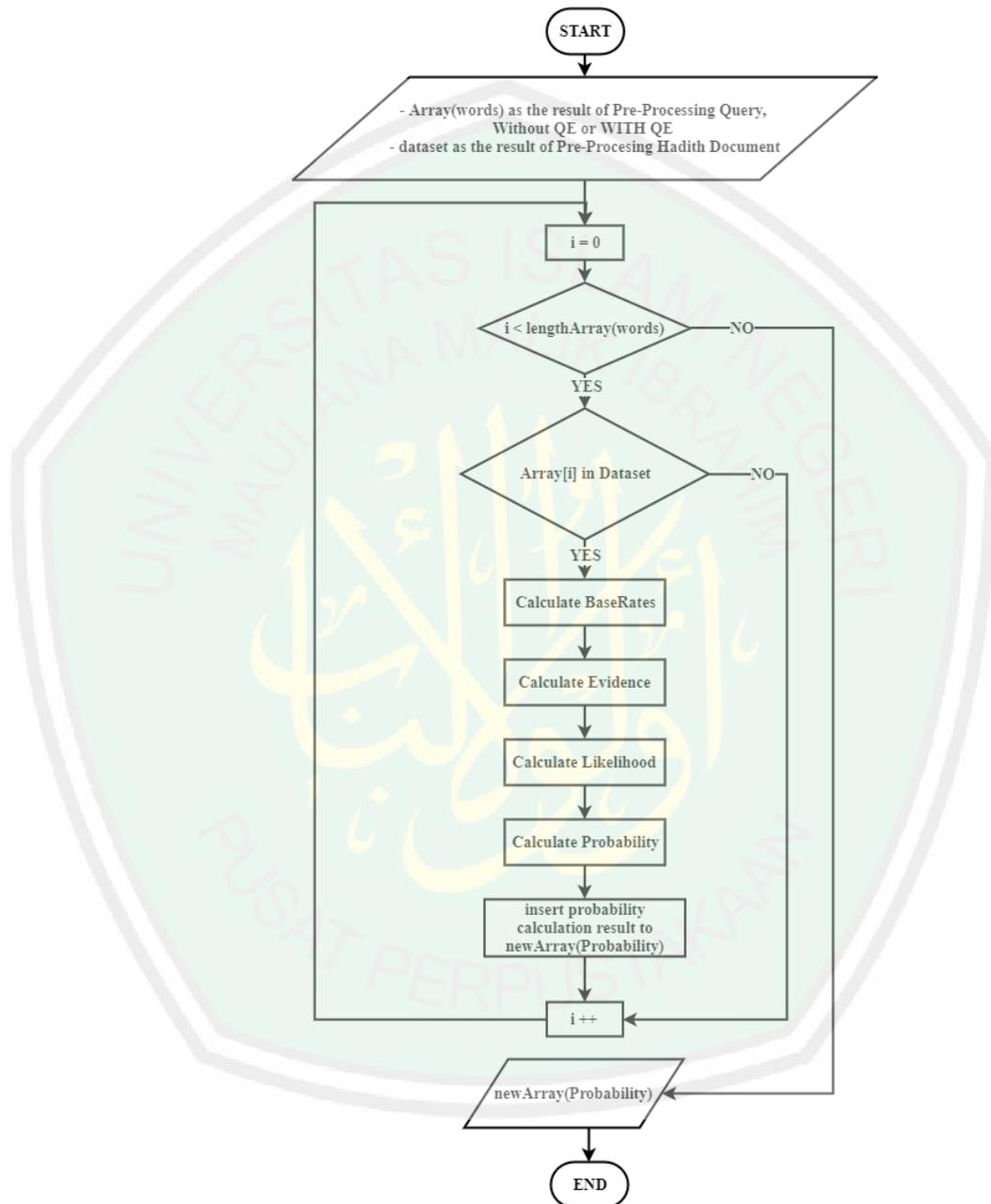


Figure 3. 9 Flowchart of Naive Bayes Classifier

Based on Figure 3.9, the terms of query that was processed will be used to find the hadith documents from dataset hadith. Where the terms of query will be

compared with dataset to be a training set. After that, the system will calculate the probability covering each steps, such us: calculate the value of base rates, calculate the value of evidence, calculate the value of likelihood, and the last step is calculate the value of probability. Below is the example of naïve bayes classifier process. Where the example of dataset is given by Table 3.2 and the example of keyword in Indonesian term is “*Kewajiban Shalat*”.

Where:

- Doc1, Doc2, and Doc3 are the number of documents that has been collected in the dataset. The table 3.11 below is the example of index term from dataset after preprocessing.

Table 3. 11 Index term

Doc	Term	TF
D1	<i>shalat</i>	2
D1	<i>lima</i>	2
D1	<i>waktu</i>	2
D1	<i>salah</i>	1
D1	<i>satu</i>	1
D1	<i>rukun</i>	1
D1	<i>islam</i>	1
D1	<i>wajib</i>	1
D1	<i>kerja</i>	1
D1	<i>bagi</i>	1
D1	<i>setiap</i>	1
D1	<i>muslim</i>	1
D1	<i>baligh</i>	1
D1	<i>akal</i>	1
D2	<i>shalat</i>	1
D2	<i>tiang</i>	1
D2	<i>agama</i>	1
D2	<i>wajib</i>	1
D2	<i>jalan</i>	1
D2	<i>bagi</i>	1
D2	<i>umat</i>	1

D2	<i>muslim</i>	1
D3	<i>shalat</i>	1
D3	<i>wajib</i>	1
D3	<i>ada</i>	1
D3	<i>5</i>	1
D3	<i>waktu</i>	1
D3	<i>shubuh</i>	1
D3	<i>dzuhur</i>	1
D3	<i>asar</i>	1
D3	<i>maghrib</i>	1
D3	<i>isyah</i>	1

- Training set from terms of query compared with dataset.

Table 3. 12 Query compared with dataset

NO	TERM				TOTAL
	<i>wajib</i>	<i>bukan wajib</i>	<i>shalat</i>	<i>bukan shalat</i>	
Doc1	1	16	2	15	17
Doc2	1	7	1	7	8
Doc3	1	9	1	9	10
TOTAL	3	32	4	31	35

- Base rates calculation results

Table 3. 13 Base Rates

P (Doc1)	0,49
P (Doc2)	0,23
P (Doc3)	0,29

- Probability of "Evidence"

Table 3. 14 Evidence

P (<i>wajib</i>)	0,09
P (<i>shalat</i>)	0,11

- Probability of "Likelihood"

Table 3. 15 Likelihood

P (<i>wajib</i> Doc1)	0,06
P (<i>bukan wajib</i> Doc1)	0,94

P (<i>shalat</i> Doc1)	0,13
P (<i>bukan shalat</i> Doc1)	0,88
P (<i>wajib</i> Doc2)	0,13
P (<i>bukan wajib</i> Doc2)	0,88
P (<i>shalat</i> Doc2)	0,13
P (<i>bukan shalat</i> Doc2)	0,88
P (<i>wajib</i> Doc3)	0,1
P (<i>bukan wajib</i> Doc3)	0,9
P (<i>shalat</i> Doc3)	0,1
P (<i>bukan shalat</i> Doc3)	0,9

- The last process is classify the data above to get the result by the comparison 3.2:

$$P(\text{Doc} | \text{wajib, shalat}) = \frac{P(\text{wajib} | \text{Doc}) * P(\text{shalat} | \text{Doc}) * P(\text{Doc})}{P(\text{evidence})} \quad (3.2)$$

Table 3. 16 Probability Calculation

P(Doc1 <i>wajib, shalat</i>)	=	P(<i>wajib</i> Doc1) * P(<i>shalat</i> Doc1) * P(Doc1) / P (evidence)
	=	0,06 * 0,12 * 0,49 / P (evidence)
	=	0,36
P(Doc2 <i>wajib, shalat</i>)	=	P(<i>wajib</i> Doc2) * P(<i>shalat</i> Doc2) * P(Doc2) / P (evidence)
	=	0,13 * 0,13 * 0,23 / P (evidence)
	=	0,38
P(Doc3 <i>wajib, shalat</i>)	=	P(<i>wajib</i> Doc3) * P(<i>shalat</i> Doc3) * P(Doc3) / P (evidence)
	=	0,1 * 0,1 * 0,29/ P (evidence)
	=	0,29

Based on Table 3.16, the document that accordance with the keyword in Indonesian term “*Kewajiban Shalat*” is Doc2. Where the Doc2 has the maximum value. So, the system will sort according the result of the calculation of probability above.

3.3.2 Interface Design

At this stage, the interface design of the system to be built will be proposed.

Below is the interface design:

1. Home Page

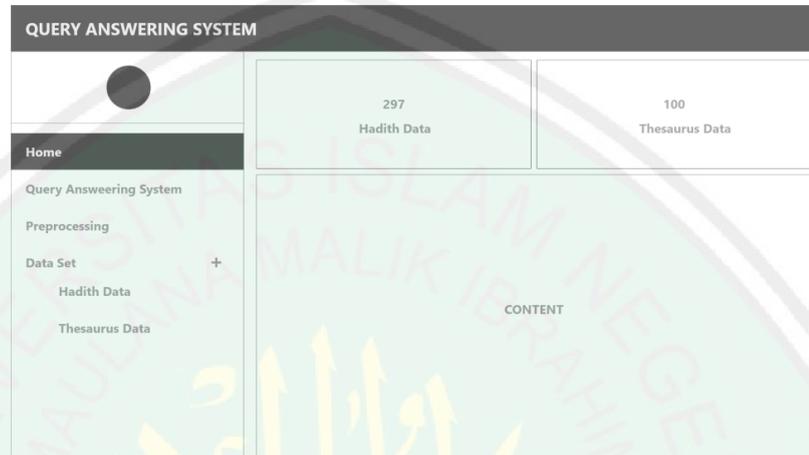


Figure 3. 10 Home page

Figure 3.10 is the home page. This page will provide the number of data hadith and data thesaurus that used to this study and explain about the definition of query answering system.

2. Preprocessing Page

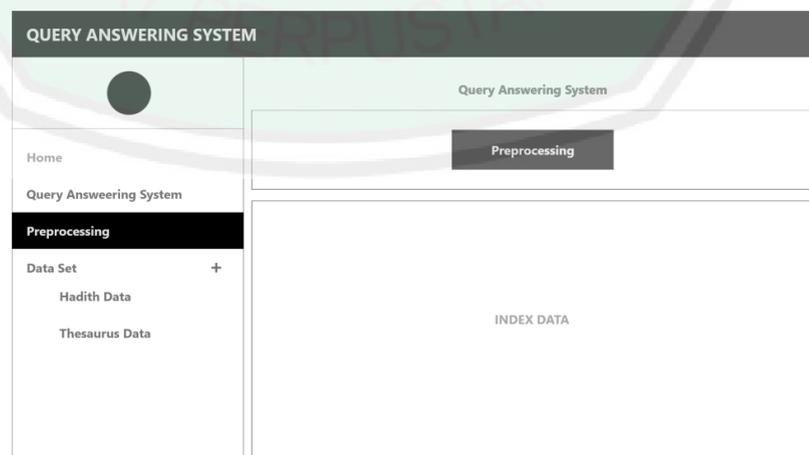


Figure 3. 11 Page of preprocessing data

Figure 3.11 is the page of preprocessing data. This page will use to preprocessing data hadith and presents all of the data index after preprocessing was done.

3. Searching Hadith Page

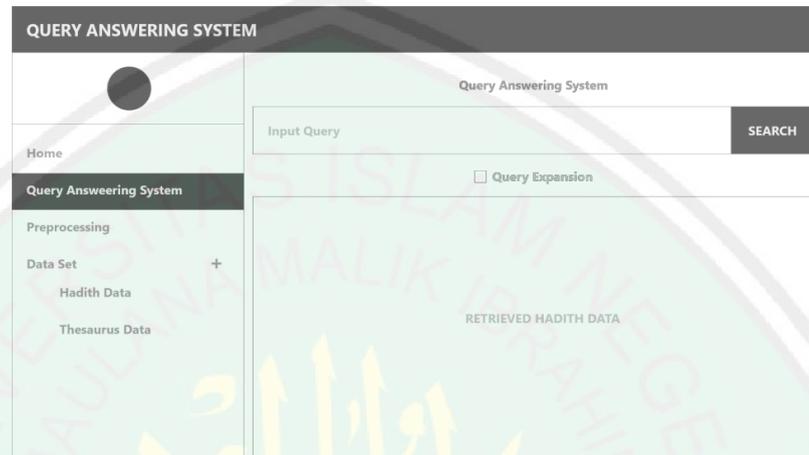


Figure 3. 12 Page of searching Hadith

Figure 3.12 is the page of searching hadith. This page will use to search data hadith and presents all of the result that are relevant with the query input.

4. Data Hadith Page



Figure 3. 13 Page of Hadith data

Figure 3.13 is the page of hadith data. This page presents all of the data hadith that used in this study.

5. Data Thesaurus Page

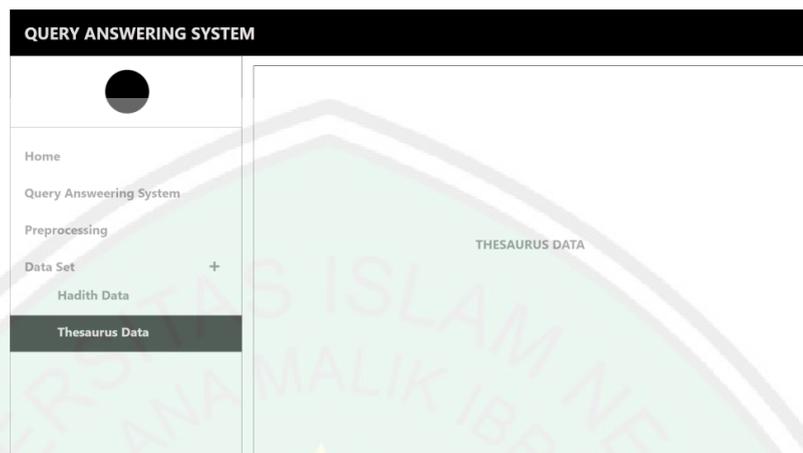


Figure 3. 14 Page of thesaurus data

Figure 3.14 is the page of thesaurus data. This page presents all of the data thesaurus that used to this study.

3.4 Experiment

The experiment done by evaluating the results of testing. There are two things that can be used as a reference assessment to measure the effectiveness of an information retrieval, that is precision and recall (Hasugian, 2006). The experiment performed on several user inputs, from the 1st test until the nth test. From each test can be obtained the value for evaluation of the system. Table 3.18 shows the formula for measuring accuracy, precision, and recall.

Table 3. 17 Confusion matrix of accuracy, precision, and recall

	Relevant	Irrelevant	Total
Retrieve	a (<i>hits</i>)	b (<i>noise</i>)	a + b
Not Retrieve	c (<i>misses</i>)	d (<i>rejected</i>)	c + d
Total	a + c	b + d	a + b + c + d

Based on the table 3.17, the accuracy, recall, and precision formula becomes:

$$\text{Recall} = [a / (a+c)] \times 100\% \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{Precision} = [a / (a+b)] \times 100\% \quad (3.4)$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = [a+d / (a+b+c+d)] \times 100\% \quad (3.5)$$

To evaluate the information retrieval system also necessary to measure the f-measure. Where the f-measure calculation is used to evaluate the information retrieval system by combining the results of precision and recall calculations. The F-measure represents the relative effect between precision and recall. F-measure is the mean harmonic weight of precision and recall. Below is the formula of the f-measure calculation.

$$\text{F-Measure} = 2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \quad (3.6)$$

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the testing process and analyzing the results of the study.

4.1 Testing Process

This section covers an explanation about two steps of testing, such as system test and expert test.

4.1.1 System Testing

The test scenario starts with submitting each query into the system to get relevant documents. Before starting the test scenario, this section will explain the interface system as well. The Figure 4.1 below is the homepage of the Query Answering System.



Figure 4. 1 Home page

Based on Figure 4.1, the system shows information about the number of data hadith and data thesaurus that used to this study, and explain the definition of query answering system hadith. This system provides several menus on the sidebar to

support this study, follows Query Answering System Menu, Preprocessing Menu, and Data Set Menu covering the Data Hadith Menu and Data Thesaurus Menu. After the required hadith data has been stored in the database, the next step is to do a system preprocessing the hadith data which can be done in the preprocessing menu as shown in Figure 4.2 below.

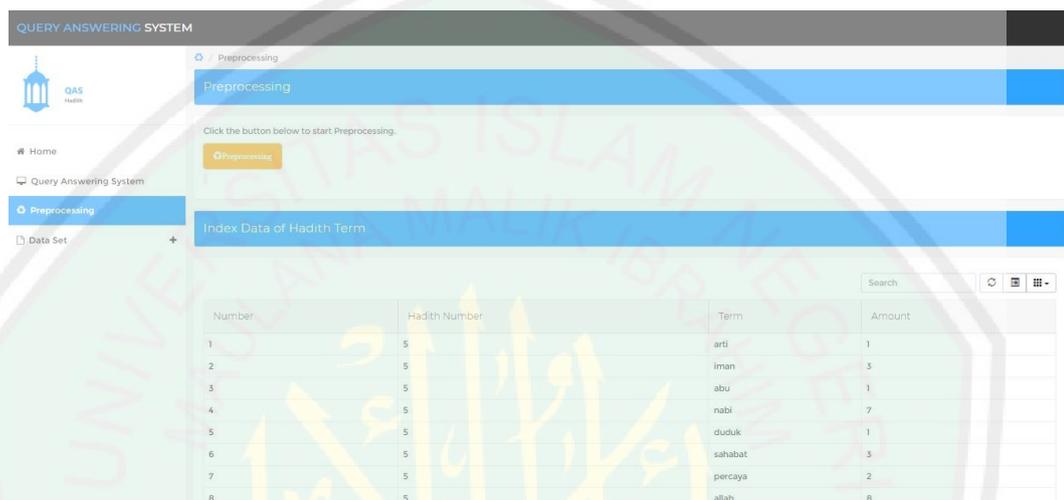


Figure 4. 2 Page of preprocessing menu

Based on Figure 4.2, the system provide button preprocessing that use to start preprocess when the user klick the button. Preprocessing step covering the several process as follows:

- Case Folding

All of the hadith documents are converted into lowercase. The case folding process is shown on Figure 4.3.

```
$hadis = strtolower(trim($hadis));
return $hadis;
```

Figure 4. 3 Source code of case folding

- Tokenizing

Tokenizing is used to splitting the hadith documents into smaller pieces, called token or terms. The tokenizing process is shown on Figure 4.4.

```
$pieces = explode(" ", $hadis);
```

Figure 4. 4 Source code of tokenizing

- Stop Word Removal

The each word or term that are not important, such as conjunctions and others would be removed. The stopword removal process is shown on Figure 4.5.

```
$query = mysqli_query($connect, "SELECT * from tb_stopword");
while ($row_stopword = mysqli_fetch_array($query)) {
    $stopword[] = trim($row_stopword['stopword']);
}
$pieces = explode(" ", $hadis);
$jml = count($pieces) - 1;
for ($i = 0; $i <= $jml; $i++) {
    if (in_array($pieces[$i], $stopword)) {
        unset($pieces[$i]);
    }
}
}
```

Figure 4. 5 Source code of stopword removal

- Stemming

All of the words or terms would be changed into the root word. Figure 4.6 is the source code of the stemming process.

```

$kataAsal = $kata;
$cekKata = cekKamus($kata);
if ($cekKata == true) { // Cek Kamus
    return $kata; // Jika Ada maka kata tersebut adalah kata dasar
}
else { //jika tidak ada dalam kamus maka dilakukan stemming
    $kata = Del_Inflection_Suffixes($kata);
    if (cekKamus($kata)) {
        return $kata;
    }
    $kata = Del_Derivation_Suffixes($kata);
    if (cekKamus($kata)) {
        return $kata;
    }
    $kata = Del_Derivation_Prefix($kata);
    if (cekKamus($kata)) {
        return $kata;
    }
}

```

Figure 4. 6 Source code of stemming process

After all of the process that are covered from preprocessing was done, the system will count the number of terms to get the term frequency of each term based on the hadith number. The process of indexing term is shown on Figure 4.7.

```

$rescount = mysqli_query($connect, "SELECT Count FROM tb_index
    WHERE Term = '$ahadis[$j]}' AND nomor_hadis = $nomor_hadis");
$jml_data = mysqli_num_rows($rescount);
if ($jml_data > 0) {
    $rowcount = mysqli_fetch_array($rescount);
    $count = $rowcount['Count'];
    $count++;
    mysqli_query($connect, "UPDATE tb_index SET Count = $count
    WHERE Term = '$ahadis[$j]}' AND nomor_hadis = $nomor_hadis");
} else {
    mysqli_query($connect, "INSERT INTO tb_index (Term, nomor_hadis, Count)
    VALUES ('$ahadis[$j]}', $nomor_hadis, 1)");
}

```

Figure 4. 7 Source code of counting terms

After that, the system will store all of terms into the database and this page will shows the data index into the table that was provided on this page. In this process, the system was store 11643 terms data from 562 hadith data into the database. Table 4.1 below is the result of preprocessing data hadith that was stored in the database on table index.

Table 4. 1 Table index

id	term	nomor_hadis	count
1	<i>arti</i>	5	1
2	<i>iman</i>	5	3
3	<i>abu</i>	5	1
4	<i>nabi</i>	5	7
5	<i>duduk</i>	5	1
6	<i>sahabat</i>	5	3
7	<i>percaya</i>	5	2
8	<i>allah</i>	5	8
9	<i>malaikat</i>	5	2
10	<i>hadap</i>	5	1
11	<i>utus</i>	5	1
12	<i>bangkit</i>	5	1
13	<i>kubur</i>	5	1
14	<i>islam</i>	5	2
15	<i>sembah</i>	5	2
16	<i>sekutu</i>	5	1
17	<i>diri</i>	5	1
18	<i>shalat</i>	5	1
19	<i>ihsan</i>	5	2

20	<i>tahu</i>	5	1
21	<i>lihat</i>	5	1
22	<i>berita</i>	5	1
23	<i>pada</i>	5	1
24	<i>syarat</i>	5	1
25	<i>tiba</i>	5	1

The purpose of pre-processing hadith document is used to simplify the searching process by making a list of terms that can be characteristic of each hadith document. The next process is calculating the similarity of thesaurus data from table thesaurus. This process also started before searching hadith process. The system will proposed one term from table similarity thesaurus as a term of thesaurus with the highest number from the calculation result. This process is used to simplify searching hadith with query expansion to find the appropriate of thesaurus terms. Table 4.2 below is the result of calculating the similarity of thesaurus that stored into the similarity thesaurus table on the database.

Table 4. 2 Table similarity thesaurus

id	term	sin	sim
1	<i>iman</i>	<i>iman</i>	0,99
2	<i>iman</i>	<i>percaya</i>	0,3
3	<i>iman</i>	<i>yakin</i>	0,09
4	<i>iman</i>	<i>religiositas</i>	0,37
5	<i>iman</i>	<i>taat</i>	0,08
6	<i>percaya</i>	<i>percaya</i>	0,99
7	<i>percaya</i>	<i>itikad</i>	0
8	<i>percaya</i>	<i>iman</i>	0,17
9	<i>percaya</i>	<i>yakin</i>	0,03
10	<i>percaya</i>	<i>benar</i>	0,04
11	<i>yakin</i>	<i>yakin</i>	0,99
12	<i>yakin</i>	<i>percaya</i>	0,31

13	<i>yakin</i>	<i>sungguh</i>	0
14	<i>yakin</i>	<i>serius</i>	0,21

When the preprocessing data was done, we can start to search hadith in the Query Answering System Menu. Figure 4.8 below is the page of query answering system.



Figure 4. 8 Page of Query Answering System

Based on Figure 4.8 above, the system provide searching hadith without query expansion and searching hadith with query expansion. System testing is done by posting the 50 queries into the system, and the system provides feedback in the form of relevant document hadith. The one example of a query that was tested in this study is “Rukun Iman”. Firstly, the query will go through on the preprocessing steps. And then the system will make a validation request, if the query expansion checkbox are checked, the query would be the keyword to find the list of thesaurus from database. The process of query expansion process is given by Figure 4.9 below.

```

$arrQuery = explode(" ", $query);
$lengthq = count($arrQuery);
for($i=0; $i<$lengthq; $i++){
    $sql = mysqli_query($connect, "SELECT * FROM tb_tesaurus
        WHERE kata = '$arrQuery[$i]'");
    while($row = mysqli_query_fetch_array($sql)){
        $sinonim = $row['sinonim'];
        $asinonim = explode(",", $sinonim);
        $length = count($asinonim);
        for($j=0; $j<$length; $j++){
            array_push($arrQuery, $asinonim[$j]);
        }
    }
}

```

Figure 4. 9 Source code of query expansion

The query as the result of preprocessing step either using query expansion or not is given by Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 below.

Table 4. 3 Terms of query without query Expansion

1	<i>rukun</i>
2	<i>iman</i>

Table 4. 4 Terms of query with query Expansion

1	<i>rukun</i>
2	<i>iman</i>
3	<i>asas</i>
4	<i>religiositas</i>

The next process is probability calculation based on naïve bayes method. The probability calculation is shown on Figure 4.10.

```

//Base Rates
$baserates = array();
foreach($datasetResTotal as $key => $valueKey){
    if($key != "term"){
        $jumlah = array_sum($datasetResTotal);
        $baserates[$key] = $valueKey / $jumlah;
    }
}
//Evidence
$evidence = array();
foreach($merge as $key => $valueKey){
    $jumlah = array_sum($datasetResTotal);
    $evidence[] = $merge[$key]["total"] / $jumlah;
}
//Likelihood
$likelihood = array();
$hitung = array();
foreach($merge as $keyMerge => $valueMerge){
    foreach($valueMerge as $key => $value){
        if($key != "term" && $key != "total"){
            $hitung = $value / $datasetResTotal[$key];
            if(key_exists($key, $likelihood)){
                $likelihood[$key][$valueMerge["term"]] = $hitung;
            }else{
                $likelihood[$key] = array($valueMerge["term"] => $hitung);
            }
        }
    }
}
//Probability Calculation
$probabilityCalculation = array();
foreach($baserates as $keyBaserate => $valueBaserate){
    $hitung = $valueBaserate;
    foreach($likelihood[$keyBaserate] as $keyLikelihood => $valueLikelihood){
        $key = explode(" ", $keyLikelihood);
        if(sizeof($key) == 1){
            $hitung = $hitung * $valueLikelihood;
            $probabilityCalculation[$keyBaserate] = $hitung * 100;
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Figure 4. 10 Source code of probability calculation

Figure 4.11 is the result of searching hadith without query expansion with a query test in Indonesian term is “*Rukun Iman*”.

result of this test will be used to measure recall, precision, and accuracy at the next steps.

4.2 Result and Analysis

This section discusses the results and discussion related to system testing based on the testing process that has been explained in section 4.1. System testing is done by providing the results of the hadith search retrieved by the system based on a specified query list as in Table 4.5 to the expert user. Where expert users can help in determining and sorting the hadiths that are relevant to the query. Table 4.5 below is a table that lists the queries tested along with the query expansion.

Table 4. 5 List of query test

Table of Query Test		
No	Query in Indonesian Term	Query Expansion in Indonesian Term
1	<i>Rukun Iman</i>	<i>Rukun Iman Tiang Religiositas</i>
2	<i>Rukun Islam</i>	<i>Rukun Islam Tiang</i>
3	<i>Menghormati Tetangga</i>	<i>Hormat Tetangga Segan Jiran</i>
4	<i>Tanda Orang Munafik</i>	<i>Tanda Munafik Ciri Munafiq</i>
5	<i>Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat</i>	<i>Saf Shalat Jajar Salat</i>
6	<i>Tanda Orang Beriman</i>	<i>Tanda Iman Ciri Religiositas</i>
7	<i>Hukum Bunuh Diri</i>	<i>Hukum Bunuh Atur</i>
8	<i>Syafaat Nabi</i>	<i>Syafaat Nabi Mediasi</i>
9	<i>Ahli Surga</i>	<i>Ahli Surga Kaum Janah</i>
10	<i>Ahli Neraka</i>	<i>Ahli Neraka Kaum</i>
11	<i>Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat</i>	<i>Suci Shalat Murni Salat</i>
12	<i>Anjuran Bersiwak</i>	<i>Siwak</i>
13	<i>Hukum Jilatan Anjing</i>	<i>Hukum Jilat Anjing Atur</i>
14	<i>Hukum Kencing Bayi</i>	<i>Hukum Kencing Bayi Atur Ompol</i>
15	<i>Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh</i>	<i>Hukum Gaul Istri Haidh Atur</i>
16	<i>Tata Cara Mandi Janabat</i>	<i>Tata Mandi Janabat Siram Junub</i>
17	<i>Menjaga Aurat</i>	<i>Jaga Aurat Tutup</i>
18	<i>Cara Tayammum</i>	<i>Tayammum</i>
19	<i>Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah</i>	<i>Fadilat Shalat Jamaah Rahmat Salat</i>
20	<i>Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang</i>	<i>Larang Kencing Air Genang Ompol</i>
21	<i>Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat</i>	<i>Larang Jalan Shalat Salat</i>
22	<i>Dosa Besar</i>	<i>Dosa Maksiat</i>

23	<i>Bacaan dalam Shalat</i>	<i>Baca Shalat Salat</i>
24	<i>Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah</i>	<i>Wajib Iman Allah Kudu Religiositas</i>
25	<i>Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah</i>	<i>Wajib Iman Rasulullah Kudu Religiositas</i>
26	<i>Adab Buang Air</i>	<i>Adab Buang Air Akhlak</i>
27	<i>Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai</i>	<i>Bersih Kulit Bangkai Suci</i>
28	<i>Amal yang Utama</i>	<i>Amal Utama Kebaji Baik</i>
29	<i>Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram</i>	<i>Angkat Tangan Takbiratul Ihram Naik</i>
30	<i>Cara Berwudhu</i>	<i>Wudhu Suci</i>
31	<i>Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat</i>	<i>Larang Bicara Shalat Salat</i>
32	<i>Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud</i>	<i>Baca Ruku Sujud Sembah</i>
33	<i>Shalatnya Orang Musafir</i>	<i>Shalat Musafir Salat</i>
34	<i>Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an</i>	<i>Fadilat Hafal Quran Rahmat</i>
35	<i>Shalat Sunnat</i>	<i>Shalat Sunnat Salat</i>
36	<i>Shalat Dua Hari Raya</i>	<i>Shalat Raya Salat</i>
37	<i>Shalat Malam</i>	<i>Shalat Malam Salat</i>
38	<i>Menjamak Shalat</i>	<i>Jamak Shalat Salat</i>
39	<i>Cara Sujud Tilawah</i>	<i>Sujud Tilawah Sembah</i>
40	<i>Perubahan Arah Qiblat</i>	<i>Rubah Arah Ganti</i>
41	<i>Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang</i>	<i>Shalat Sunnat Larang Salat</i>
42	<i>Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu</i>	<i>Hukum Shalat Sepatu Atur Salat</i>
43	<i>Imam Shalat</i>	<i>Imam Shalat Pimpin Salat</i>
44	<i>Meminta Hujan</i>	<i>Hujan</i>
45	<i>Membersihkan Najis</i>	<i>Bersih Najis Suci</i>
46	<i>Wajib Mandi</i>	<i>Wajib Mandi Kudu Siram</i>
47	<i>Shalat Gerhana</i>	<i>Shalat Gerhana Salat</i>
48	<i>Shalat di Kendaraan</i>	<i>Shalat Kendara Salat</i>
49	<i>Memandikan Orang Mati</i>	<i>Mandi Mati Siram</i>
50	<i>Ingat Mati</i>	<i>Mati Maut</i>

The results of system testing based on the query in Table 4.5 without using query expansion or by using query expansion is given by Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. While for the test results from expert user as a ground truth is given by Appendix 3. To find out the performance of applying the method to the system that has been made, the test is carried out in 3 stages, the first stage is testing on top 5 data, then testing on top 3 data and testing on top 1 data. The test is carried out on the system without using query expansion and by using query expansion.

Based on Appendix 4, the test results of the top 5 data without query expansion obtained an average recall value of 79.8%, an average precision value of 51.2%, an average accuracy value of 68%, and an average f-measure value of 59.12%. Whereas based on Appendix 5, the test results of the top 5 data with query expansion obtained an average recall value of 81.97%, an average precision value of 53.2%, an average accuracy value of 70.08%, and an average f-measure value of 61.18%. Figure 4.13 below shows a comparison graph of using query expansion and without query expansion for testing of the top 5 data.

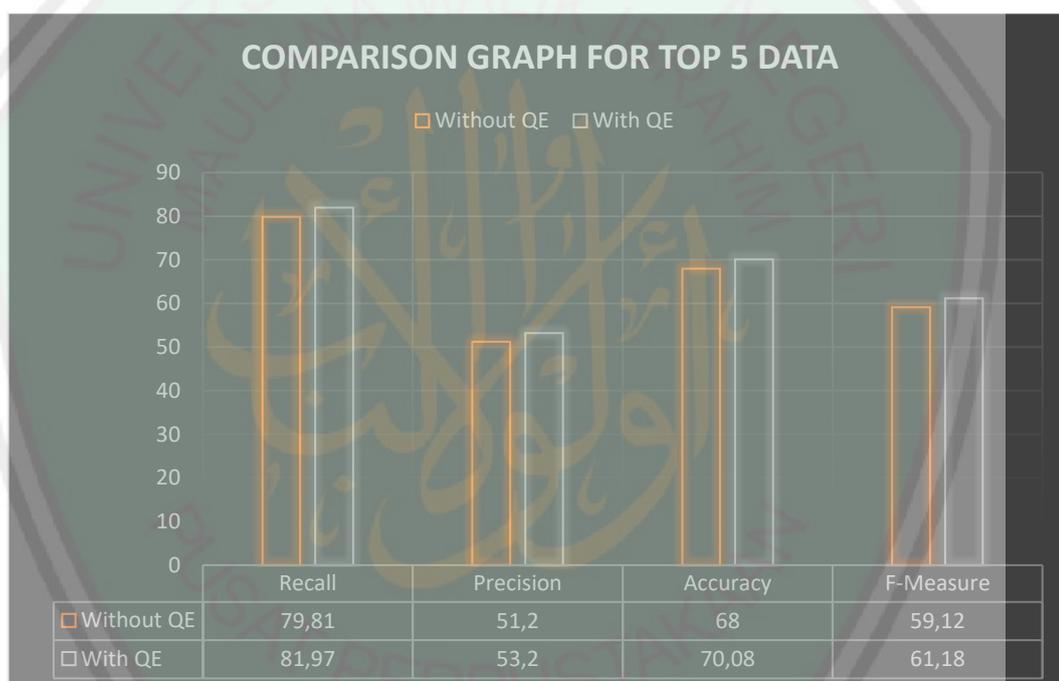


Figure 4. 13 Comparison graph for top 5 data

Based on Appendix 6, the test results of the top 3 data without query expansion obtained an average recall value of 68.34%, an average precision value of 58.01%, an average accuracy value of 79.2%, and an average f-measure value of 61.14%. Whereas based on Appendix 7, the test results of the top 3 data with query expansion obtained an average recall value of 72.67%, an average precision value

of 60.67%, an average accuracy value of 80.6%, and an average f-measure value of 64.07%. Figure 4.14 below shows a comparison graph of using query expansion and without query expansion for testing of the top 3 data.

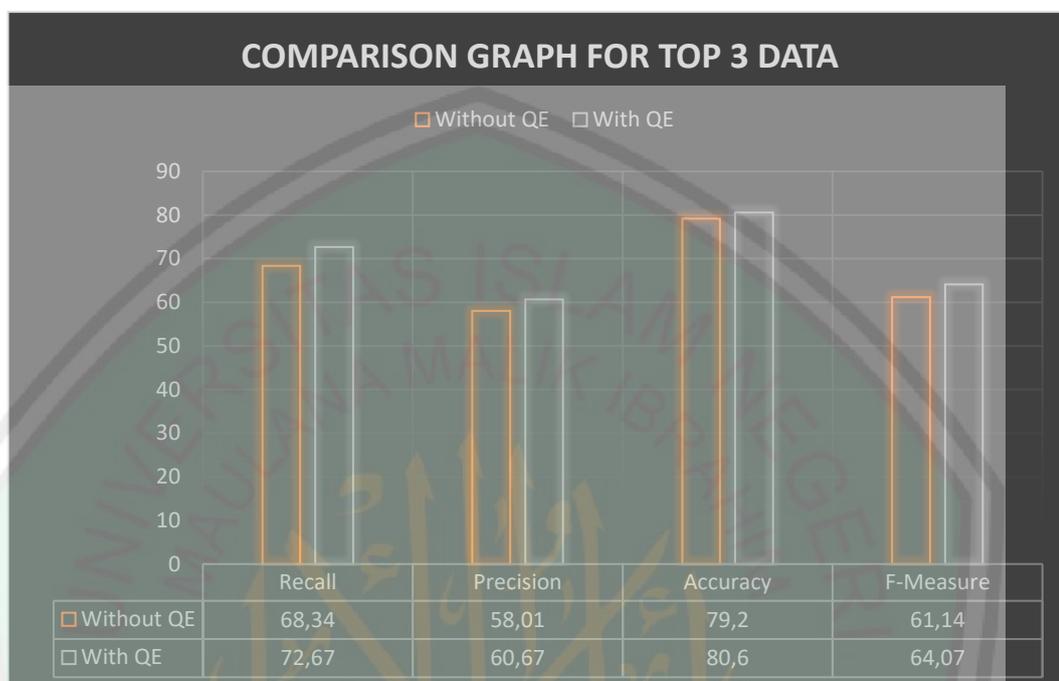


Figure 4. 14 Comparison graph for top 3 data

Based on Appendix 8, the test results of the top 1 data without query expansion obtained an average recall value of 62%, an average precision value of 62%, an average accuracy value of 92.4%, and an average f-measure value of 62%. Whereas based on Appendix 9, the test results of the top 1 data with query expansion obtained an average recall value of 66%, an average precision value of 66%, an average accuracy value of 93.2%, and an average f-measure value of 66%. Figure 4.15 below shows a comparison graph of using query expansion and without query expansion for testing of the top 1 data.

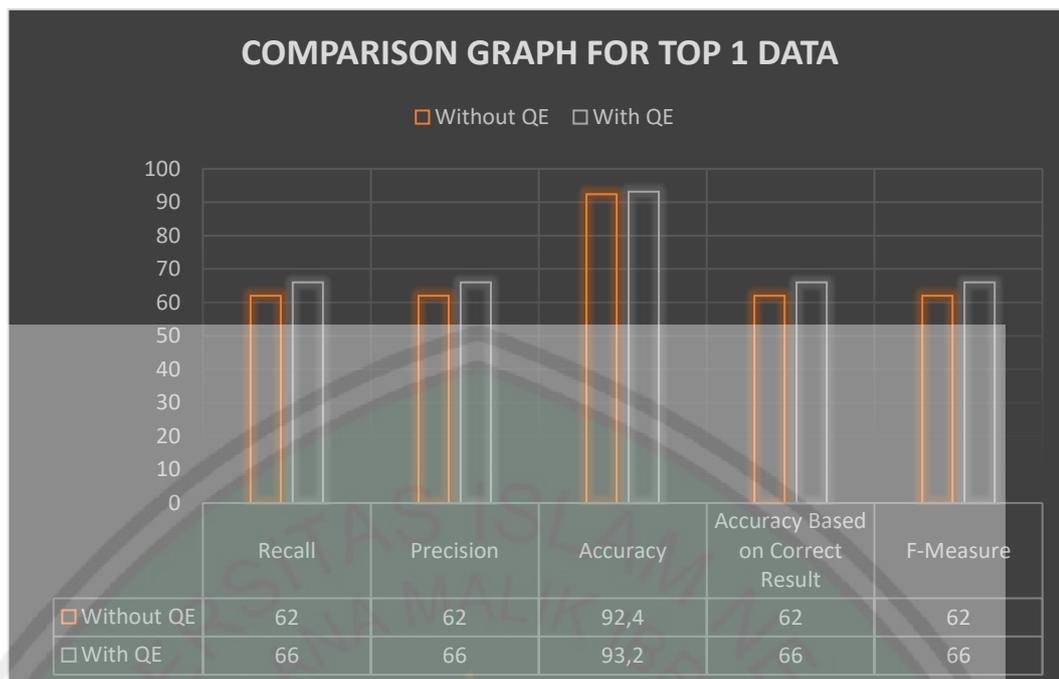


Figure 4. 15 Comparison graph for top 1data

Figure 4.15 also shows the comparison graph of the accuracy based on the correct result that has been collected from the number of true positive data that equals 1. The result of without using query expansion obtained an average value of 62%, and the result of using query expansion obtained an average value of 66%.

Based on the results of testing, it shows the naïve bayes classifier can be applied in the information retrieval system, either using query expansion or without using query expansion. In this study, the use of query expansion is proven to make the results of information retrieval to be better. This can be seen from the average result of recall, precision, and accuracy that has been calculated. For example on the comparison graph for threshold top 5 data on Figure 4.13. Where the use of query expansion shows an improvement in average recall of 2.16%, an improvement in average precision of 2%, an improvement in average accuracy of 2.08% and an improvement in average f-measure of 2.06% compared with the result of testing

without using query expansion. It is mean, the use of query expansion in the query answering system could give a better result than without using query expansion.

The results of these calculations shows that the smaller of the search results document tested, the recall value becomes smaller, while the precision value, accuracy value, and f-measure value increases, as shown in Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17.

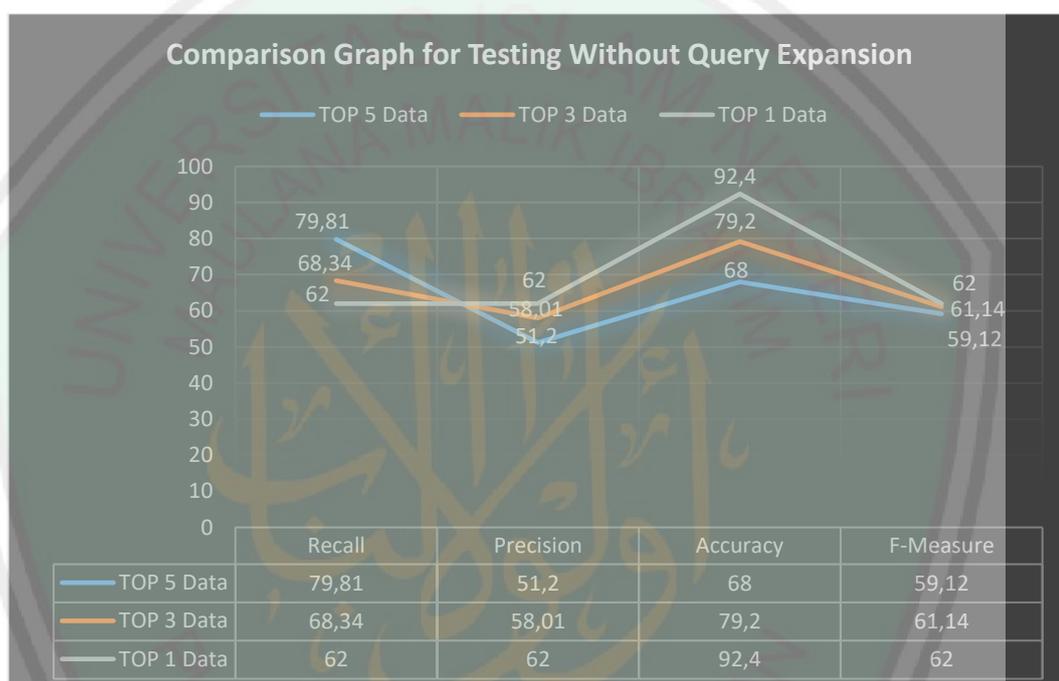


Figure 4. 16 Comparison graph for testing without query expansion

Based on Figure 4.16, in the top 5 data testing, the average recall value was 79.81%, the average precision value was 51.2%, the average accuracy value was 68% and the average f-measure value was 59.12%, whereas in the top 3 data test obtained an average recall value of 68.34%, an average precision value of 58.01%, an average accuracy value of 79.2% and an average value of the f-measure of 61.14%, and the top 1 data test obtained the average recall value was 62%, the

average precision value was 62%, the average accuracy value was 92.4% and the average f-measure value was 62%.

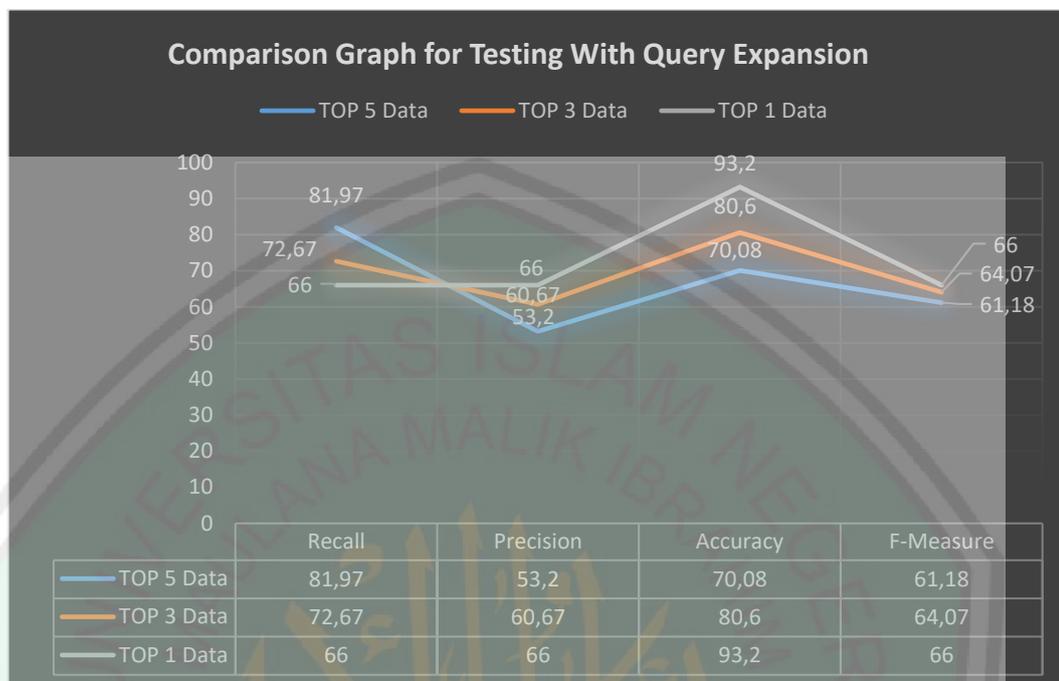


Figure 4. 17 Comparison graph for testing with query expansion

Based on the picture, the top 5 data obtained an average recall value of 81.97%, an average precision value of 53.2%, an average accuracy value of 70.08% and an average value of the f-measure of 61.18%, whereas at the top 3 data test obtained an average recall value of 72.67%, an average precision value of 60.67%, an average accuracy value of 80.6% and an average value of the f-measure of 64.07%, and in the top 1 data testing obtained the average recall value is 66%, the average precision value is 66%, the average accuracy value is 93.2% and the average f-measure value is 66%.

4.3 Integration with Al-Qur'an

The purpose of this study is to make an information retrieval system called Query Answering Hadith. Where the system can give the right information about

hadith that are relevant with the query posed by the user. So the system is required to understand the information about hadith that used to this study. Because, hadith is used as a source of law and references in several case.

In the process of finding information, Muslims are ordered to tabayyun, it is mean a Muslim have to selective and critics in finding the truth of information. Tabayyun is an attempt to find the truth from a fact or information so that the contents can be accounted. Allah SWT command to validate information as in surah Al Hujurat verse 6:

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا اِنْ جَاءَكُمْ فَاْسِقٌ بِنَبَاٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوْا اَنْ تُصِيْبُوْا
 قَوْمًا بِجَهْلَةٍ فَتُصْبِحُوْا عَلٰٓى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نٰدِمِيْنَ ﴿٦﴾

“O ye who believe! If an evil-liver bring you tidings, verify it, lest ye smite some folk in ignorance and afterward repent of what ye did.” (Al-Hujurat: 6).

Based on that verse, this study implement the naïve bayes classifier method to the query answering system, this is one way to find the truth of information is also one of the efforts in tabayyun. The result of this study shows by using that method, query answering system can give the relevant document based on the query posed by the user more than 50%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the implementation and testing that have been conducted by the researcher, get the conclusion: based on testing of the top 5 data without query expansion obtained an average recall value of 79.8%, an average precision value of 51.2%, an average accuracy value of 68%, and an average f-measure value of 59.12%, while testing using query expansion obtained an average recall value of 81.97%, an average precision value of 53.2%, an average accuracy value of 70.08%, and an average f-measure value of 61.18%. It is means, the use of query expansion shows an improvement in the average recall of 2.16%, an improvement in the average precision of 2%, an improvement in the average accuracy of 2.08%, and an improvement in the average f-measure of 2.06% compared by without using query expansion.

Moreover, based on testing of the top 3 data without query expansion obtained an average recall value of 68.34%, an average precision value of 58.01%, an average accuracy value of 79.2%, and an average f-measure value of 61.14%, while testing using query expansion obtained an average recall value of 72.67%, an average precision value of 60.67%, an average accuracy value of 80.6%, and an average f-measure value of 64.07%. It is means, the use of query expansion shows an improvement in the average recall of 4.33%, an improvement in the average precision of 2.66%, an improvement in the average accuracy of 1.4% and an

improvement in the average f-measure of 2.93% compared by without using query expansion.

Finally, based on testing of the top 1 data with query expansion obtained an average recall value of 62%, an average precision value of 62%, an average accuracy value of 92.4%, and an average f-measure value of 62%, while testing using query expansion obtained an average recall value of 66%, an average precision value of 66%, an average accuracy value of 93.2%, and an average f-measure value of 66%. It is means, the use of query expansion shows an improvement in the average recall of 4%, an improvement in the average precision of 4%, an improvement in the average accuracy of 0.8% and an improvement in the average f-measure of 4% compared by without using query expansion.

Based on the explanation about the results of the implemenitations above, it can take a conclusion that the use of Indonesian thesaurus based on query expansion could give the better result than without using query expansion.

5.2 Suggestion

The use of Indonesian thesaurus based on query expansion that has been implemented in this study is to use the manual way to collect thesaurus data. Hopefully, the next study can use the automatically thesaurus data and get a better result.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Table of system testing result without query expansion

RESULT OF SYSTEM TESTING WITHOUT QUERY EXPANSION											
No	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rukun Iman	36	97	29	28	22	21	47	23	30	34
2	Rukun Islam	9	6	25	24	77	75	63	64	62	89
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	53	88	471	370	400	509	23	403
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	28	48	37	49	194	370	471	23
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	248	282	251	506	403	400	342	294	508	510
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	48	36	97	29	49	22	21	23
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	61	70	69	175	55	85	73	96	163
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	125	120	66	215	118	119	115
9	Ahli Surga	8	114	72	71	102	115	113	127	369	33
10	Ahli Neraka	72	116	127	114	71	117	133	115	16	102
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	269	420	419	421	134	268	192	386	270	422
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	490	142	269	422	419	491	492	421
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	175	96	370	471	163	290	291	403	23
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164	190	155	161	442	175	162	96	370
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	173	174	170	172	253	179	197
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	183	171	176	177	178	181	197	179	198	196
17	Menjaga Aurat	195	422	369	312	367	194	368	104	533	370
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	396	209	14	11	10	566	7
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	387	383	350	380	353	377	351	447	388
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	163	543	154	186	164	153	150	204
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	285	284	317	283	286	282	400	370	403	475
22	Dosa Besar	118	76	81	536	62	120	284	389	53	80
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	265	260	266	264	263	450	341	224	262	256
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	94	11	19	18	93	29	8	10	134
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	94	11	18	27	19	10	50	29	83
26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	154	157	158	172	153	186	185
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	471	370	400	23	509	403	186	294
28	Amal yang Utama	50	51	25	24	75	429	77	52	369	381
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	317	244	349	277	370	471	143
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	140	176	204	159	178	181	141
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	323	312	311	317	475	473	351	476	474	350
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	220	275	272	521	234	224	232	217	341	522
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	399	401	342	362	508	403	354
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	453	452	460	454	472	304	461	451	93	259
35	Shalat Sunnat	480	447	413	474	420	399	362	414	421	477
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	508	509	507	506	510	511	278	505	342	362
37	Shalat Malam	436	432	428	433	439	374	431	404	406	438
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	342	508	362	400	403	398	354
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	341	338	340	339	277	246	276	335	272	220
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	406	250	31	304	291	320	150
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	473	474	475	351	476	477	350	310	420	421
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	325	155	403	400	370	342	294	374	508	509
43	Imam Shalat	235	482	239	503	270	354	243	268	238	233
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	405	515	404	5	384	11	566
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	210	166	349	162	167	100	471	370	23
46	Wajib Mandi	487	199	196	489	180	488	175	197	490	198
47	Shalat Gerhana	530	527	526	529	522	528	524	523	525	342
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	407	279	408	313	282	232	342	301	362
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	544	545	487	489	58	85	534	555	185
50	Ingat Mati	72	85	560	537	530	58	71	60	66	65

Appendix 2: Table of system testing result with query expansion

RESULT OF SYSTEM TESTING WITH QUERY EXPANSION											
No	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rukun Iman	23	28	22	47	83	471	370	29	32	36
2	Rukun Islam	9	24	25	63	64	6	75	77	89	479
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	471	370	509	23	400	403	294	67
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	48	37	28	370	471	400	23	403
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	510	400	403	370	282	342	294	248	508	509
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	23	48	22	83	471	370	29	32
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	55	175	69	70	61	96	471	370	163
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	125	294	370	471	215	66	400
9	Ahli Surga	519	395	72	8	146	370	393	471	369	113
10	Ahli Neraka	72	127	116	115	40	395	117	71	519	394
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	134	403	400	370	342	294	192	386	508	509
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	142	490	493	492	491	375	376	379
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	370	471	400	509	175	23	403	294	186
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164								
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	174	170	173				
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	177	183	171	181	210	179	176	197	182	546
17	Menjaga Aurat	549	295	422	195	369	471	370	112	312	23
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	396	209	14	11	10	566	7
19	Fadhilah Shalat Jama'ah	381	400	403	350	370	383	377	342	294	380
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	543	186	163	154	155			
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	284	282	317	285	475	388	403	400	370	473
22	Dosa Besar	80	53	364	81	324	389	435	284	231	229
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	260	265	264	225	263	522	450	341	222	504
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	29	83	11	134	94	23	344	19	93
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	27	83	197	23	490	509	19	28	549
26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	154	157	186	153	158	172	185
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	154	152	370	471	134	400	403	23
28	Amal yang Utama	50	24	25	77	51	467	75	370	471	550
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	317						
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	140	176	204	159	178	181	141
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	317	323	312	475	311	400	403	370	473	342
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	272	275	220	234	521	341	273	232	340	217
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	401	399	510	403	366	342	294
34	Fadhilat Menghafal Qur'an	451	453	471	370	509	403	23	400	452	294
35	Shalat Sunnat	477	420	421	414	480	474	422	413	399	445
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	510	509	508	507	506	403	400	366	342	294
37	Shalat Malam	432	439	433	428	436	431	374	441	404	427
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	342	362	508	398	400	403	354
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	338	341	340	339	277	276	246	272	293	318
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	237	250	406	488	471	370	31
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	477	475	473	474	476	351	350	420	317	421
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	155	403	370	400	342	294	279	265	439	295
43	Imam Shalat	503	269	268	502	566	400	403	354	270	370
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	405	515	404	5	384	11	566
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	162	154	152	134	370	471	163	166	386
46	Wajib Mandi	487	489	197	488	490	199	175	183	198	196
47	Shalat Gerhana	527	530	529	526	528	522	523	510	525	400
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	279	407	510	282	408	400	403	366	342
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	183	544	487	186	485	184	181	549	171
50	Ingat Mati	58	85	534	555	530	65	556	549	59	546

Appendix 3: Table of ground truth from expert

Ground truth from Expert						
No	Query	Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Rukun Iman	28	29	47	22	
2	Rukun Islam	9	6	25	24	
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30			
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	48		
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	248	282			
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	29	22	48
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	69	70	55		
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	215	125
9	Ahli Surga	8	369	113		
10	Ahli Neraka	72	127	115	116	71
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	134				
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	142	143	144	490	
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160				
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164			
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	170		
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	183	181	182		
17	Menjaga Aurat	195	194			
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	209	
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	380			
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161				
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	284				
22	Dosa Besar	53	364			
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	260	264	265	266	263
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	29	94	11	19	
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulallah	27				
26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	154	153
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205				
28	Amal yang Utama	50	51	24	25	
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218			
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	176	159	141
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	312	311	351		
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	220	275	234	217	
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	401	403
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	451	452	453		
35	Shalat Sunnat	480	420	447	414	477
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	510	508	509	507	506
37	Shalat Malam	432	433	428	431	439
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410		
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	338	339	341	340	
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	304		
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	473	474	475	476	477
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	155				
43	Imam Shalat	269	268	270	566	503
44	Meminta Hujan	517	515			
45	Membersihkan Najis	162	166	189	154	163
46	Wajib Mandi	197	199	196	198	
47	Shalat Gerhana	527	529	530	526	528
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	407	408		
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	545	544		
50	Ingat Mati	58	85	534	59	

Appendix 4: Table of calculation testing for top 5 data without query expansion

CALCULATION TESTING WITHOUT QUERY EXPANSION																				
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number					Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number					TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	F-Measure
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5									
1	Rukun Iman	36	97	29	28	22	28	29	47	22		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
2	Rukun Islam	9	6	25	24	77	9	6	25	24		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	53	88	471	29	30				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	28	48	37	38	47	48			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	248	282	251	506	403	248	282				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	48	36	97	47	28	29	22	48	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	61	70	69	175	69	70	55			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	125	120	122	121	126	215	125	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
9	Ahli Surga	8	114	72	71	102	8	369	113			1	2	4	3	10	33,33	20	40	25
10	Ahli Neraka	72	116	127	114	71	72	127	115	116	71	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	269	420	419	421	134	134					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	490	142	269	142	143	144	490		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	175	96	370	471	160					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164	190	155	161	163	164				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	173	174	169	168	170			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	183	171	176	177	178	183	181	182			1	2	4	3	10	33,33	20	40	25
17	Menjaga Aurat	195	422	369	312	367	195	194				1	1	4	4	10	50	20	50	28,57
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	396	209	207	206	208	209		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	387	383	350	380	381	380				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	163	543	154	161					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	285	284	317	283	286	284					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
22	Dosa Besar	118	76	81	536	62	53	364				0	2	5	3	10	0	0	30	0
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	265	260	266	264	263	260	264	265	266	263	5	0	0	5	10	100	100	100	100
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	94	11	19	18	29	94	11	19		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	94	11	18	27	27					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33

26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	154	157	149	148	150	154	153	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	471	370	400	205					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
28	Amal yang Utama	50	51	25	24	75	50	51	24	25		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	317	244	217	218				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	140	176	135	136	176	159	141	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	323	312	311	317	475	312	311	351			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	220	275	272	521	234	220	275	234	217		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	399	401	400	398	402	401	403	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	453	452	460	454	472	451	452	453			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
35	Shalat Sunnat	480	447	413	474	420	480	420	447	414	477	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	508	509	507	506	510	510	508	509	507	506	5	0	0	5	10	100	100	100	100
37	Shalat Malam	436	432	428	433	439	432	433	428	431	439	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	342	508	411	409	410			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	341	338	340	339	277	338	339	341	340		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	406	250	303	302	304			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	473	474	475	351	476	473	474	475	476	477	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	325	155	403	400	370	155					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
43	Imam Shalat	235	482	239	503	270	269	268	270	566	503	2	3	3	2	10	40	40	40	40
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	405	515	517	515				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	210	166	349	162	162	166	189	154	163	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
46	Wajib Mandi	487	199	196	489	180	197	199	196	198		2	2	3	3	10	50	40	50	44,44
47	Shalat Gerhana	530	527	526	529	522	527	529	530	526	528	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	407	279	408	313	406	407	408			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	544	545	487	489	546	545	544			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
50	Ingat Mati	72	85	560	537	530	58	85	534	59		1	3	4	2	10	25	20	30	22,22
TOTAL																	3990,01	2560	3400	3118,9
AVERAGE																	79,81	51,2	68	59,12

Appendix 5: Table of calculation testing for top 5 data with query expansion

CALCULATION TESTING WITH QUERY EXPANSION																				
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number					Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number					TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	F-Measure
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5									
1	Rukun Iman	23	28	22	47	83	28	29	47	22		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
2	Rukun Islam	9	24	25	63	64	9	6	25	24		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	471	370	509	29	30				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	48	37	28	38	47	48			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	510	400	403	370	282	248	282				1	1	4	4	10	50	20	50	28,57
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	23	48	22	47	28	29	22	48	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	55	175	69	70	69	70	55			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	125	294	122	121	126	215	125	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
9	Ahli Surga	519	395	72	8	146	8	369	113			1	2	4	3	10	33,33	20	40	25
10	Ahli Neraka	72	127	116	115	40	72	127	115	116	71	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	134	403	400	370	342	134					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	142	490	493	142	143	144	490		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	370	471	400	509	160					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164				163	164				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	174	170	169	168	170			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	177	183	171	181	210	183	181	182			2	1	3	5	11	66,67	40	63,64	50
17	Menjaga Aurat	549	295	422	195	369	195	194				1	1	4	4	10	50	20	50	28,57
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	396	209	207	206	208	209		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	400	403	350	370	381	380				1	1	4	4	10	50	20	50	28,57
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	543	186	163	161					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	284	282	317	285	475	284					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
22	Dosa Besar	80	53	364	81	324	53	364				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	260	265	264	225	263	260	264	265	266	263	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	29	83	11	134	29	94	11	19		2	2	3	3	10	50	40	50	44,44
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	27	83	197	23	27					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33

26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	154	157	149	148	150	154	153	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	154	152	370	205					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
28	Amal yang Utama	50	24	25	77	51	50	51	24	25		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	317		217	218				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	140	176	135	136	176	159	141	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	317	323	312	475	311	312	311	351			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	272	275	220	234	521	220	275	234	217		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	401	399	400	398	402	401	403	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	451	453	471	370	509	451	452	453			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
35	Shalat Sunnat	477	420	421	414	480	480	420	447	414	477	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	510	509	508	507	506	510	508	509	507	506	5	0	0	5	10	100	100	100	100
37	Shalat Malam	432	439	433	428	436	432	433	428	431	439	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	342	362	411	409	410			3	0	2	5	10	100	60	80	75
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	338	341	340	339	277	338	339	341	340		4	0	1	5	10	100	80	90	88,89
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	237	250	303	302	304			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	477	475	473	474	476	473	474	475	476	477	5	0	0	5	10	100	100	100	100
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	155	403	370	400	342	155					1	0	4	5	10	100	20	60	33,33
43	Imam Shalat	503	269	268	502	566	269	268	270	566	503	4	1	1	4	10	80	80	80	80
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	405	515	517	515				2	0	3	5	10	100	40	70	57,14
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	162	154	152	134	162	166	189	154	163	3	2	2	3	10	60	60	60	60
46	Wajib Mandi	487	489	197	488	490	197	199	196	198		1	3	4	2	10	25	20	30	22,22
47	Shalat Gerhana	527	530	529	526	528	527	529	530	526	528	5	0	0	5	10	100	100	100	100
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	279	407	510	282	406	407	408			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	183	544	487	186	546	545	544			2	1	3	4	10	66,67	40	60	50
50	Ingat Mati	58	85	534	555	530	58	85	534	59		3	1	2	4	10	75	60	70	66,67
TOTAL																	4098,35	2660	3503,64	3226,12
AVERAGE																	81,97	53,2	70,08	61,18

Appendix 6: Table of calculation testing for top 3 data without query expansion

CALCULATION TESTING WITHOUT QUERY EXPANSION																
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number			Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number			TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	F-Measure
		1	2	3	1	2	3									
1	Rukun Iman	36	97	29	28	29	47	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
2	Rukun Islam	9	6	25	9	6	25	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	53	29	30		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	28	38	47	48	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	248	282	251	248	282		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	48	47	28	29	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	61	70	69	70	55	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	122	121	126	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
9	Ahli Surga	8	114	72	8	369	113	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
10	Ahli Neraka	72	116	127	72	127	115	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	269	420	419	134			0	1	3	6	10	0	0	60	0
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	490	142	143	144	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	175	96	160			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164	190	163	164		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	169	168	170	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	183	171	176	183	181	182	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
17	Menjaga Aurat	195	422	369	195	194		1	1	2	6	10	50	33,33	70	40
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	207	206	208	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	387	383	381	380		1	1	2	6	10	50	33,33	70	40
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	163	161			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	285	284	317	284			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
22	Dosa Besar	118	76	81	53	364		0	2	3	5	10	0	0	50	0
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	265	260	266	260	264	265	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	94	11	29	94	11	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	94	11	27			0	1	3	6	10	0	0	60	0
26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	149	148	150	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100

27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	471	205			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
28	Amal yang Utama	50	51	25	50	51	24	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	217	218		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	135	136	176	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	323	312	311	312	311	351	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	220	275	272	220	275	234	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	400	398	402	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	453	452	460	451	452	453	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
35	Shalat Sunnat	480	447	413	480	420	447	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	508	509	507	510	508	509	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
37	Shalat Malam	436	432	428	432	433	428	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	411	409	410	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	341	338	340	338	339	341	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	303	302	304	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	473	474	475	473	474	475	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	325	155	403	155			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
43	Imam Shalat	235	482	239	269	268	270	0	3	3	4	10	0	0	40	0
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	517	515		1	1	2	6	10	50	33,33	70	40
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	210	166	162	166	189	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
46	Wajib Mandi	487	199	196	197	199	196	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
47	Shalat Gerhana	530	527	526	527	529	530	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	407	279	406	407	408	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	544	545	546	545	544	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
50	Ingat Mati	72	85	560	58	85	534	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
TOTAL													3416,72	2900,04	3960	3137,25
AVERAGE													68,34	58,01	79,2	61,14

Appendix 7: Table of calculation testing for top 3 data with query expansion

CALCULATION TESTING WITH QUERY EXPANSION																
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number			Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number			TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	F-Measure
		1	2	3	1	2	3									
1	Rukun Iman	23	28	22	28	29	47	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
2	Rukun Islam	9	24	25	9	6	25	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	30	471	29	30		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	47	48	38	47	48	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	510	400	403	248	282		0	2	3	5	10	0	0	50	0
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	28	23	47	28	29	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	55	175	69	70	55	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	121	126	122	121	126	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
9	Ahli Surga	519	395	72	8	369	113	0	3	3	4	10	0	0	40	0
10	Ahli Neraka	72	127	116	72	127	115	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	134	403	400	134			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	144	142	142	143	144	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	370	471	160			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	164		163	164		2	0	0	8	10	100	100	100	100
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	168	171	169	168	170	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	177	183	171	183	181	182	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
17	Menjaga Aurat	549	295	422	195	194		0	2	3	5	10	0	0	50	0
18	Cara Tayammum	207	206	208	207	206	208	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	400	403	381	380		1	1	2	6	10	50	33,33	70	40
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	151	543	161			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	284	282	317	284			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
22	Dosa Besar	80	53	364	53	364		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	260	265	264	260	264	265	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	29	83	29	94	11	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	27	83	27			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
26	Adab Buang Air	149	148	150	149	148	150	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100

27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	189	154	205			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
28	Amal yang Utama	50	24	25	50	51	24	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	218	516	217	218		2	0	1	7	10	100	66,67	90	80
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	136	437	135	136	176	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	317	323	312	312	311	351	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	272	275	220	220	275	234	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	398	402	400	398	402	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	451	453	370	451	452	453	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
35	Shalat Sunnat	477	420	421	480	420	447	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	510	509	508	510	508	509	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
37	Shalat Malam	432	439	433	432	433	428	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	409	410	411	409	410	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	338	341	340	338	339	341	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	302	407	303	302	304	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	477	475	473	473	474	475	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	155	403	370	155			1	0	2	7	10	100	33,33	80	50
43	Imam Shalat	503	269	268	269	268	270	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
44	Meminta Hujan	517	46	518	517	515		1	1	2	6	10	50	33,33	70	40
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	162	154	162	166	189	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
46	Wajib Mandi	487	489	197	197	199	196	1	2	2	5	10	33,33	33,33	60	33,33
47	Shalat Gerhana	527	530	529	527	529	530	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	279	407	406	407	408	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	183	544	546	545	544	2	1	1	6	10	66,67	66,67	80	66,67
50	Ingat Mati	58	85	534	58	85	534	3	0	0	7	10	100	100	100	100
TOTAL													3633,37	3033,35	4030	3306,36
AVERAGE													72,67	60,67	80,6	64,07

Appendix 8: Table of calculation testing for top 1 data without query expansion

		CALCULATION TESTING WITHOUT QUERY EXPANSION												
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number	Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number	TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	Accuracy Based on Correct Result	F-Measure	
		1	1											
1	Rukun Iman	36	28	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
2	Rukun Islam	9	9	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	29	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	38	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	248	248	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	47	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	69	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	122	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
9	Ahli Surga	8	8	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
10	Ahli Neraka	72	72	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	269	134	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	142	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	160	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	163	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	169	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	183	183	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
17	Menjaga Aurat	195	195	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
18	Cara Tayammum	207	207	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	381	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	161	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100	
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	285	284	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
22	Dosa Besar	118	55	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	265	260	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	29	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0	

25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	27	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
26	Adab Buang Air	149	149	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkok	205	205	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
28	Amal yang Utama	50	50	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	217	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	135	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	323	312	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	220	220	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	400	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	453	451	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
35	Shalat Sunnat	480	480	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	508	510	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
37	Shalat Malam	436	432	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	411	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	341	338	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	303	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	473	473	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	325	155	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
43	Imam Shalat	235	269	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
44	Meminta Hujan	517	517	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	162	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
46	Wajib Mandi	487	197	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
47	Shalat Gerhana	530	527	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	406	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	546	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
50	Ingat Mati	72	58	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
TOTAL									3100	3100	4620	31	3710,36
AVERAGE									62	62	92,4	62	62

Appendix 9: Table of calculation testing for top 1 data with query expansion

CALCULATION TESTING WITH QUERY EXPANSION													
NO	Query	Ranked result in term of hadith number	Ranked of ground truth in term of hadith number	TP	TN	FP	FN	Total	Recall	Precision	Accuracy	Accuracy Based on Correct Result	F-Measure
		1	1										
1	Rukun Iman	23	28	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
2	Rukun Islam	9	9	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
3	Menghormati Tetangga	29	29	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
4	Tanda Orang Munafik	38	38	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
5	Meratakan Saf Saat Shalat	510	248	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
6	Tanda Orang Beriman	47	47	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
7	Hukum Bunuh Diri	95	69	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
8	Syafaat Nabi	122	122	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
9	Ahli Surga	519	8	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
10	Ahli Neraka	72	72	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
11	Anjuran Bersuci Sebelum Shalat	134	134	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
12	Anjuran Bersiwak	143	142	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
13	Hukum Jilatan Anjing	160	160	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
14	Hukum Kencing Bayi	163	163	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
15	Hukum Menggauli Istri Saat Sedang Haidh	169	169	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
16	Tata Cara Mandi Janabat	177	183	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
17	Menjaga Aurat	549	195	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
18	Cara Tayammum	207	207	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
19	Fadilat Shalat Jama'ah	381	381	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
20	Larangan Kencing dalam Air yang Menggenang	161	161	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
21	Larangan Berjalan didepan Orang Shalat	284	284	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
22	Dosa Besar	80	55	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
23	Bacaan dalam Shalat	260	260	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
24	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Allah	12	29	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0

25	Kewajiban Beriman kepada Rasulullah	12	27	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
26	Adab Buang Air	149	149	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
27	Cara Membersihkan Kulit Bangkai	205	205	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
28	Amal yang Utama	50	50	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
29	Mengangkat Kedua Tangan pada saat Takbiratul Ihram	217	217	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
30	Cara Berwudhu	135	135	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
31	Larangan Bicara Ketika Shalat	317	312	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
32	Bacaan Dalam Ruku' dan Sujud	272	220	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
33	Shalatnya Orang Musafir	400	400	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
34	Fadilat Menghafal Qur'an	451	451	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
35	Shalat Sunnat	477	480	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
36	Shalat Dua Hari Raya	510	510	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
37	Shalat Malam	432	432	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
38	Menjamak Shalat	411	411	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
39	Cara Sujud Tilawah	338	338	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
40	Perubahan Arah Qiblat	303	303	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
41	Shalat Sunnat yang dilarang	477	473	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
42	Hukum Shalat Memakai Sepatu	155	155	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
43	Imam Shalat	503	269	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
44	Meminta Hujan	517	517	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
45	Membersihkan Najis	189	162	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
46	Wajib Mandi	487	197	0	1	1	8	10	0	0	80	0	0
47	Shalat Gerhana	527	527	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
48	Shalat di Kendaraan	406	406	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
49	Memandikan Orang Mati	546	546	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
50	Ingat Mati	58	58	1	0	0	9	10	100	100	100	1	100
TOTAL									3300	3300	4660	33	3863,82
AVERAGE									66	66	93,2	66	66