Searching in Atla's Research D...n Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism

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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

search, atla, surah, citation, sutra, mishnah, quran, database, buddhist, text, dharma, results, index, title, record, lotus sutra, buddhist tradition, research, terms, sanskrit

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👤 **00:00**

Welcome, everyone. And thank you for joining us today for the second installment in our webinar series hosted by Atla's metadata team on research methods in Atla RDB. My name is Jill Annitto head of metadata and editorial operations at Atla. The webinars being recorded and will be posted in the next few days on the Atla webinar page atla.com/webinars. We will also post the presentation slides. If you have any questions or feedback, we'd love to hear from you. We'll be sending out a survey following today's webinar or use the connect@atla.com email address. Today we have Atla metadata editors and analysts Iskandar Bchiery, Lianghao Lu, May May Latt, and Benjamin Taylor. They're going to discuss how to search for Quranic Buddhist Mishnah and Talmudic texts is Iskandar Bchiery, Metadata Editor holds a PhD in church history from the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome, and a second PhD in world Christianity in global missions Christian Muslim studies from the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago. His major areas of focus in recent years have involved texts about the Islamic tradition, and all aspects of Islamic study, Syriac Christianity and other branches of Middle Eastern Christianity, relations between Christianity and Islam and works related to the countries of the Mediterranean and North Africa. The languages he indexes and include but are not limited to English, Arabic, Syriac, French, Italian or do Turkish and Persian. Lianghao Lu, Metadata Editor graduated from Renmin University of China in Beijing with a bachelor's degree in religious studies and philosophy. He then completed a PhD in religious studies at the University of Pittsburgh, focusing on the monitor on the study of modern Chinese Buddhism. Following the completion of his PhD, he obtained a master's degree in information science also from fit since joining Atla in 2021. He's responsible for indexing scholarship and Asian religions and philosophy, including Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Christianity and Asia and other Asian popular religions. May May Latt metadata analysts indexes Biblical Studies, archaeology, Jewish Studies and religion in general, and interdisciplinary work on religion and science. She has been working at Atla for seven years and indexes journals in English, German and the biblical languages of Hebrew and Greek. They may graduated with a PhD in Hebrew Bible from the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, and was ordained by the American Baptist churches of USA and American Baptist churches of Wisconsin in 2022. In addition to her work at Atla, she's also an ordained senior pastor at Milwaukee, my Mr. Christian church. Benjamin Taylor metadata analyst holds a PhD from the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago. Ben primarily indexes literature on Jewish history, identity and culture. In addition to his work at Atla. He also serves as an adjunct professor at Wartburg Theological Seminary Okay, I will turn it over stop sharing I will turn it over to Iskandar

okay, I wouldn't share right yeah, I'm sharing my PowerPoint I don't know if it is showing

Yes, we can see it okay.

Okay How do you search for academic writings in the form of articles books, say book review in the field of religion by searching in the Atla database through the EPSCoR service of Scala core research, this short presentation attempts to answer this question and I would like to show certain method for searching Quranic text. This is the goal of my presentation, mainly the Quran. Now before showing that I would like to present briefly the short introduction are given an idea about the structure of the Quran and some linguistic aspects that will help us To do our research now, the Quran this is a comparative table between the Quran and the Bible. The Quran is much the structure of the Quran citation is more sample is simpler than the Bible. If you notice here we have level one Bible, level two books like Genesis, then we have the chapters and verses. And this is an example of citation Genesis one, this is the book chapter and the verses. However, in the Quran, there are only three levels. Quran then Surah, which is a Chapter, Quran is divided in 114 chapters there are no books there is only one book for are divided in 114 chapters and each chapter divided in verses the chapters are called sutra and each chapter or Surah has the title name has a title or a number means we can look for the title or the name of the surah the chapter or we look for the number of the surah This is an example of citation Quran. Then we have a chapter titled al Fatiha from verse one to six or Surah, the name of the Surah Al Fatiha one to six verses or al Fatiha from one to six or Quran one because al Fatiha chapter 30, our Surah Fatiha is number one from one to six or we abbreviate Quran to Q one chapter one from one to six this is a different way of the citation which represent also the structure of the Quran. Now says the Quran was written or revealed in Arabic language. Now to Romanised when we do our research and EPSCoR searching for Surah we will Romanized the Arabic letter which some of them don't have similar sound in western languages for example hay or hay or sod or law or tug of war or iron or cough there is no equivalent to that for the English. Therefore, this creates kind of confusion when we will search this is a table here shows you an example of how many way and forms can here for example, being transliterated or written and this create as we said kind of confusion when we do the research. However, in Atla we figured out a basic standard the way that avoid all these complications also there is something important to know about I will use this one as an example first I will share database sharing

you share

Yeah, I share now the other

09:27
yes this one

09:31
yeah Judy, you see it the absolutely I'll see it. It was good. Okay, this is the EPSCoR we will choose Atla Religion Database with Atla serial plus,

09:43
so you have no but I'm not EBSCO

09:48
Oh, I'm using EPSCoR

09:50
but when we see the Nova screen or

09:53
Nova screen okay, I will share

10:00
Please stop sharing here

10:12
is it coming?

10:13
That's it exactly okay.

10:18
This is a scope will choose Atla Religion Database and this is the research. Now, just to show you an example how the variation of the letters can create confusion and how this being resolved for

example now the variation of the letters can create confusion and how this being resolved for example

to rock T ha if we click on it, we have eight results if we do Surah without h we have only two results if we have Surah with D we have 38 results it is very important what to in search what to input here because this will have

⊙ 11:20

could have different results. Now, I will return back the best way to do our research is there are different ways I will share again

⊙ 11:38

my screen yeah

⊙ 11:47

okay this is an example, in Arabic there is that margiotta This is letter that margiotta That margiotta could be pronounced as h and that margiotta could be pronounced as t this is Surah Surah means chapter in Quran we said Quran is divided into 114 Surah chapters Surah with H if we will look and we'll search Surah with H let's say with plus another search of law we have 152 general results is maybe 50 result of his 150 they don't have nothing to do with Shura the Quran text, but if we use Surah with t plus law we can have 53 focused results each record each result of this 53 contain Quranic text, this is focused why because when we use sure at with T in Arabic language in order to pronounce t as t naught as h here it means automatically that there is another word coming afterwards which is the title or the name of the chapter the surah. So, that means there is another word like Al Fatiha that is more specific and this is why we have better results. Now we'll return back to our database. Right. I will demonstrate here to a rug and we'll put low we'll click we have 152 As we said what if we put only Seurat's we have 53 but each one of these record has a Quranic text like your Surah to harsh surah Allah Emraan certain Nisa sorta Gaffey rule Surah three are seen throughout the Calphalon again circling Madatha every record has a Quranic text. And this helps us to narrow and to be linked directly with Quranic text by using Surah not Shura. This is just an example to show you that sometimes a letter can change the result with more folks. Now, what we do here let's say Seurat law, and I see Surah Nisa, the chapter of an ISA in the Quran. I am interested about it I reflect on it and I will see it is part of The subject of this article and I have all these results, I can browse, I can go and see what I am interested about. Or I can limit the research. Limiting the research for First of all, I need full text, I can click here will give me only the result was full text or scholarly peer reviewed journal will limit the research into this tool or open access will limited more into narrower research. Also, I can narrow the research by by the timelines, timeframe, I'm interested about articles from let's say from 2000s 2008 to 2013 will limit the record or I'm interested about the subject I can go here with the subject and see what kind of subject this records containing and each subject shows how many records like for example, Islamic law, interpretation and construction there are eight articles if I'm interested about that, I will click on it or just about Quran surah to calculon or Quranic criticism, interpretation or Islamic law. If I'm interested about those, I'll click on them and

here shows me the number of the records or date and will give me these results or interested about the languages I'm looking for an article in Arabic language I click on it and gives me the record the article in the Arabic language. So, you will see at this side you can limit your research by

👤 17:46

Yeah, now there is another way to do the research going to the resource browsing Atla subject resource term contains I will write Surah for example, Rosa I will give me all the subject of the chapters of the Quran. And if I'm interested about an answer along Iran, I will take on it in Fraser off then I will go do my research. And you'll give me the result then again I can do the narrowing limiting searching from this site for example, it gives me an English 24 Records Turkish or three German two and Arabic one. And I can again click here. There is another way also to search through the index going to index here. Quran citation browse, and you will give me not just the surah but also the citation the vs. Olam, Ron, let's say I'm interested about these verses and click on them. Hit search. And you'll give me those records that they contain surah chapter from the Quran and a specific verses and again, I can do my delimitation of my research from this side of the page. This is just a general idea how to do the rest. Thank you very much.

👤 19:41

Great, thank you so much. Okay, we have Lianghao next.

👤 19:46

Okay, I'll share my screen

👤 20:05

Okay, good morning everyone. Today I'll talk about searching Buddhist secret texts in Adela Religion Database. So at the beginning, I'll give a very short introduction about the type of Buddhist secret texts available. First we have sutras, sutras, and these are discourses and, and teachings attributes to go to my Buddha. they encompass a wide range of subjects, including ethics, meditation, philosophy, and doctrine. So trust and suitors are canonical Scriptures in Buddhism. sutras are in Sanskrit language was passed in Pali language, passed down through oral transmission there used to be the direct teaching function, dogma Buddha, the historical Buddha has over begin with phrases like this have I heard or this good I heard. These are fundamental fundamental texts for various Buddhist traditions, including Theravada Mahayana, Georgiana, which is applicable Buddhism and Tibetan Buddhism. sutras are often recited and chanted in Buddhist rituals, ceremonies and the meditation practices. This recitation is considered a form of devotion and a means of internalizing the teachings. Second, we have we now these are tax content rules and guidelines from when that when nastic discipline governing the conduct of monks and nuns within the Buddhist monastic community, it primarily provides an ethical code for monks and nuns outlining rules and guidelines for their conduct. It covers areas such as proper behavior, with religions with laypeople and the rituals for monastic life. Now attacks are passed down through a lineage of transmission. So each Buddhist tradition may have its own way now lineage and the set of groups. Last, we have our dharma, these are analytical and the philosophical texts that provide in depth examinations of Buddhist teachings. This body of

literature includes commentaries later hermeneutical texts on the Buddhist sutras, the presents the Buddhist teachings, in technical terms that are carefully defined to ensure analytic, analytical exactitude. The exhaustive investigation into the nature and interaction of Buddhist Dharma has extended into in the fields of metaphysics, epistemology and ontology and the generated doctrinal controversies among different Buddhist schools. Many of the Abbe Dharma literature were written by a particular Buddhist scholar. Hence, in the Atla Religion Database, it is often included as a variant under the other's name authority. Then, we have this idea of Tipitaka and the Tripitaka triple basket. So for Tipitaka it is used in the Theravada tradition, which is a major Buddhist tradition predominantly followed in Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka. Tipitaka is the Pali language version of the term and it means three baskets or three collections. The three baskets refer to the three main sections of the Pali Canon Tipitaka Vinaya, Pitaka, Akadama, Pitaka, which is the three main types I just talked about above. For Tripitaka is the Sanskrit canon, and is this term is used in Mahayana and Vajrayana. Buddhist traditions, which are more prevalent in East Asia is Asia, Tibet, at a certain other regions. It is discussed squid language version of the term and it also means the three baskets, it refer to the same three main sections of Buddhist scriptures as in the Pali canon, sutra, Vinaya, and Avoda. So to search the sutras or so testing other relevant database, we first need to know a little bit about the naming convention of Buddhist sutras. They usually start with Tripitaka or Tipitaka, and then strap into account or SUTA typica and then last, followed by the particular sutra titles. In the case I exempt again here is the setup for Derrick Castle track that is popularly known as the Lotus Sutra. So as we can see, if we just it's very difficult to remember the Sanskrit romanization of the sutra itself, but for many academia as well as popular readers, some sutras has a well known popular name, Lotus Sutra. So it is important to identify the title information by sirs, but convert Congress converting their popular name into their technical name is exactly so the way we do that is through the virus in the absco. So I'm just choosing the turn contest button. Then we can search the file After learning and then to see what is the technical name nothing that is being indexed in the database. So in the case of Lotus Sutra, here, we can see how it is used in Sanskrit term that should be talked about satama tariqa sutra, and then we can search that technical name. And here I provide a short list of popular sutras that we can search through the thesaurus and the translating back to their Sanskrit or their pally titles. We have Heart Sutra for our garland sutra, Diamond Sutra, then we'll pick sutra, Lotus Sutra and Neeraj sutra and agri input of sutra title, US comprehensive search results. And as you can see the comparison here if I just search the Lotus Sutra, it will yields about 400 results, but if we search the Sanskrit name, more acronym, we have 164 gray dots. There are some other related of search terms for Buddhist sutras bazookas. First we have chaos. It refers to a specific collection of texts that might have a major part of the Pali canon. So slowly is part of the panic candle of is that actually is part of the panic candles, suit, sutras so capital, and it is more about the recording of the activity of the historical Buddha. So it's considered to be more historically relevant. Then we have apocryphal books, it refers to a category of Buddhist scriptures that considered outside the conditional Buddhist canons, including those linked compositions, heterodox, or sectarian texts, regional and cultural variations and apart are pocketfold collections. Then we also have this term data engine javelins version is variants includes title Tripitaka, your home Title cube, doesn't mean it was compiled and edited during the Paleo era in Japan 1912 to 1926. It is a comprehensive collection of Buddhist texts, and its primary purpose was to preserve, organize and debate make Buddhist scriptures more accessible to scholars and practitioners. And in today's interface in academia, I think is a standard set of Tripitaka of reference for scholars. However, there if there's only 28 results in terms of risk, research dumped directly on this version itself, which is like theological studies, but is a standard reference set of Buddhist literature that's being used today. Then we have via text. To search via text in Theravada Buddhism, we can use this trick of the wildcard rocket search with adding the asterik mark, asterisk asterisk mark in the end, for example, for search in Theravada Buddhist tradition we can use Tipitaka we nap indica, then we will list out the results of the way that hex that is under the section for search Mahayana Buddhism is the similar Tripitaka we now Pitaka. There are some Wina tags with popular variants that we can also use them to the Atla authorise to

look at it their Sanskrit name for example, there are three titles here the Damak kutak Minaya Maha Sangeeta Vinaya Mala, Mala sama sativa Nya and these 310 minute Hacks is highly received is quite popular among East Asia traditions in China, Korea and Japan and a lot of skirt literature scholar literature's down specifically on those three then we have two related search terms for tonight either at our religion database, first we have Buddhism this point. In fact, if it just sort of this is a very Incorporated is a comprehensive turn for to describe the winner tax as well as the some academic studies on the Buddhism this point, and then we have Buddhist precepts, which is more specifically towards the one that is monastic regulations. So these two, we can use these two search terms in combination of the specific titles or the collection of menial texts in the database. Last I'll talk about searching Arpita and our predominant adult origin database. There are two indexing methods for RB dama tax first stuff that is under Text titles. Second is under other names.

30:07

In theory by the candle, we can use kimitaka academic attacker to search oak to search the Abbe Dharma text in the Theravada tradition. And in Mahayana canon, we just use the Abbe Dharma, because it's very least the Tripitaka Abbe Dharma protocol. And, but this these two terms are very general search terms is not exactly referring to reference to the titles, because some argue Dharma have have their own sense with titles that are indexed by their title names. And those are, they're just that do not have a very clear authorship. For example, here we have our Retama Mojave pizza, we have Mojave pasture, it is thought to have been uttered around 150 c, and this other shape is traditionally attribute to 500 Arutz we just indicate it has a sort of mythical origins, and this algorithm is indexed based title, then we have this run out Khosravi bbka. Right now, cultural we back, we back up, the other shape of the text is uncertain, and that is likely to become close to between the middle of the third century and a little no later than 433 c, and this Abbe Dharma has a popular Chinese variants and it has another variants of Mahayana Tantra sastra. So, if you encounter either those two variants, you can use them in the Taurus and convert it back to these Sanskrit men. And then two will have a more accurate search results for example, in the absco here currently, we have something nine results regard regarding this RB dama. And then we have the method of searching RB dimer under other names, because a lot of Rb dama, they have a great clear authorship so in in other religion database, we index them under the other names. The example here is Vasubandhu is the other of IBM across the country on the treasury of the RB Dharma and the discourse on the pureland, etc. Okay, so it will be the other one of the 100 agronomic texts. So gentlemen, all those texts are subsumed, or subsumed under his name authority. Another example is Nagarjuna, the author of verses on the middle way, the country on the desert, Bhumika, sutra, and etc. He is the central Buddhist philosopher for the MME man yarmulke school in India. And he is also believed to be the author of more than 100 Other arty Dharma literature's, and so all those networks of his will be subsumed under his name, variants. And currently, as you can see, in the database, there's 100 871 search results just under his name authority. Thank you so much.

33:19

Okay, great. Thank you. We have May May next.

33:25

Thank you so much. Right now I'm going to share my screen

so today, I'm gonna talk about Michener citation, and Ben is going to go for the tongue citation. So before we go into the mission and citation, such in at school, I like to also explain a little bit about what is Mina Mina is a rabbinic literature. The Dating is 50 BCE to 200 CE. So when you go to Mishnah Mishnah is just like Bible Mishnah has six major sections and subdivided into 63 individual tractates, which is like a books right? So six major sections, I wrote it out here, Zara amo, Arjuna sheen and as a king could ishim to corrode. So the trade takes is on the side here. Sarah EEM, has 11 We'll add twelves Nashim seven as a key 10 Could machine 11 212 In our absco database search, you can search it not only national niche na and SEC section, you can search it in that way too. For example, Miss Na Na she Nish na Koto Cian, then it will pop up all these result and we will come back after a one by one done to add ko sedge. So, Mitch Mitch na started in 50 BCE to 200 ce II with tractate 63 tractates. So when you search it, you have to search chapter and first you can do it in that way too. But Tom Woods is not because Tom Woods is a commanding to Mitch na. So it is a commentary of Mishnah. So Tom, we usually go with folio, which probably Ben is going to introduce you later too. But for Mitch, now, you have to go with chapter and verse. So, because Tom who is commanded to Midna Tom who has less track tractates, the Mishnah missioner has all 63 Trad takes and Tamu is less. So, here are the Mishnah and Talmud comparison you will see that then when you go to next here, you will see all the Mishnah books, every section 11 books for this era in more art 12 And ashame seven, but in Talmud is less. So you will see those books in our here are 63 tractates, you have to search it with again chatters and visits. So we will go to absco. website when we go to EBSCO website, where do we go first, we will go to here. I circled it with more. In ASCO, we're going to click on more when you click it, you will see that indexes you will go all the way to Atla Religion Database. And once you go into Atla Religion Database, you will see the app screen and you will enter this Browse section and missioners citation that you were browsing you will search it when you search it it will come up with this with tractates and chapter tractate chapter and verse. So here you will see our key chapter three verse one so when you click on search with that, and it will pop up the result here it is a PDF full text. So it's kind of already talked about how you search it around here on the side and you will go with all the site things here. So this is searching by exact citation right. So when you go to another exact citation, so he dri seven four and it will pop up this but this is not a full text. So then how are we going to get this is very little. So how are we going to get a little bit more if you want to get a little bit more, I will go to next section after this. So this is another one that we will go with this exact citation by record six, eight and hear it pop up. And then if you go there, you will see the full text here by recruit chapter six. So this is the word and this is the same article that you will see it here. Okay, we will set it with tractates. So Mitch NASS and he drinks if we set it with tractates we will get a little bit more. So if you look at the search results, you have 124 results here. This is what the track tapes and another track takes that we're going to look at image not their code. When you push it a PUT IT mission up a record, you will get ad result pop up. When you go to the full text. You will see the full text here it is this number a code full text with chapter and sometimes is cool with the verse too. Now I will come back from the beginning that we can search by the sections while we stopped by the section, Miss Nana sheen. Then you can see the result 225 You can always narrow the Dow you Can always like make it bigger too. If you want to narrow down just go with chapter and verse, just exact citation or tractate then if you want to make it larger, just go by the section and you will see it here with mushy 225 record and Kedoshim which is also a section. So, you will see the 105 record here what we are searching Mishnah in our EBSCO platform you can also use these authorities to miss not authority Miss Miss that dash dash authority miss that dashes bibliography Miss na dash dash comm entries, Miss na dash dash literary criticism, redaction criticism, textual criticism, history and dating inspiration, language style theology translating rabbinic literature if you want to go way more bigger,

broader, you can use Jewish law, Jewish literature, Jewish theology, all you will see missioner tags in these things too. So for me, this is just about Miss na citation. And next we'll go with ban. Thanks. Thank you.

41:35

Thank you. Thank you. Um, so I am doing the the Talmud citation. So, let me share my screen. Can you all see my screen? Yes, yes. Okay. So, um, let me go to Tammy citation. So, um, so, May May, then the Mishnah. Now, looking at the Talmud, you go to the screen that she had shown before I know more

42:20

than Can I Can you can you make it a full presentation so we can read the words?

42:26

Yeah. Um

42:35

What do you want me? Is that Is that better?

42:40

No, it's still in the edit mode. Okay.

42:53

One second

43:03

okay, once I think now, is that better? Yes, that's better. Okay. All right. So this is a screen show screenshot that I did with the Talmud instead of married the Mishnah for the Talmud, you go to the Talmud citation and click that. Then from there you you go to such and the next the next page did that work with you my next page?

43:50

No.

Okay. I'm, how about now? No, there was okay, let me let me back up

Okay, now, do you see my screen?

Yeah, Ben, can you go to from current slide? Yeah.

Did that work?

Nope. Can you click it again, please? Yes. No, okay. Let me do you want me to share it? Yeah. If

you couldn't really talk about face I Yeah. If you could share your screen and I can just toggle in I can tell you when to go to the next slide. I'm not sure why but in voting, okay, great. So thank you. Um, so when you go to the search page, as I mentioned, you click babblers Talmud citation, there is a fourth one down. So maybe if you could go to the next slide is in here. For example, if you want to look at the drug thing, you can type in NIDA, and type it into the search box, and it comes up like that may may, if you can go to the next slide, please. Okay, as you can see, there are three results for either textual citations. And I have how I did them, they're in now if you click outside, maybe I can go back, I you, you can check the blue box for all three needed citations. And then you click Search in you can continue memory. And when you do that, it populates the three textual citations in the search box. And as you can see, you have the three, three results. And two, these are four tests in if you click on the first one, and maybe if you go to the next page, it comes up to this page. So here you are seeing your search. And in this scripture citation is neither 23 A, and you can see the author, the source, the publication know the language. And you can also see in the left column that it is PDF for tax. So if you could go to the next screen manner. So if you were to click on PDF or text, you'd see the four tags here. And this is the title page from each one of our index. So it's found some useful materials, including that it's I did the this, this turkey, from a tumble, maybe next screen, please. As you can see, I've highlighted here what the index or like we saw that it sided. Talmud knew that 23 A, and did some country on this passage, think you may make can go to next week. In so we go back to the previous screen. This is a way new page for this article. Event. One thing that I have found useful in my own, we research using absco is if you look at the subjects here, there are seven subjects was the first one I've highlighted. There it says Talmud produces and literary now you can actually click on any of these and APSCo will populate that so much in so many if you go to the next slide. If you were

to click on Tamu traditions to learn leadway it will come up with all these citations of I've highlighted the Talmud truth is the military in so this is all this is often useful. If you are doing research and you find that we find the right kind of material for which you're looking it then you can look and see what subjects the indexers have assigned that type of material, you can include that subject, and find a lot more resources on on that specific extract of the research you're looking for. And so that is it something that I find really useful that you can from one switch, you can kind of go down in the other avenue and get a whole nother host of, of sources in order words and materials. In from this page. You can limit ads, it's been jaw, shoulders, although you can limit where you can find for debts, you can limit the publication date, so on and so forth. And they can really add another dimension to research. And now, man, if you could go to the next slide, as it may did for the Mishnah. I wanted to name a number of other authorities were determined. They might be useful when you're searching for material on the Talmud. So Tamra theology, family criticism, interpretation literary criticism of the German furnace produces them determined form with action towards criticism, textual criticism, psychology, and then studying teaching of the German, all of which are more indexers use often and can help you really narrow your search, especially if you found something new or relevant looking for so, so thank you. And I guess maybe you can and you're sharing. Thank you. Yeah, thank you. Hey, great. Thank

50:39

you so much, everyone. Um, you know, we don't have any questions or comments. If if anyone has any questions, feel free to ask otherwise. You know, we're looking forward to your feedback in the survey. And you can always write to us at connected atla.com. We have another webinar that was posted a few weeks ago on PayPal documents, Canon Law and other Catholic material. And we're hoping to continue this webinar series in the spring. And if you have some suggestions on what you'd like to see, we're all ears. Otherwise, I'd like to thank everyone for coming and we hope to see you again and also a big thank you to member programs at Atla and my colleagues on the metadata team. Oh we have we have a question. All right, the question is with Surah searches can one type Surah su R A with an asterisk to get Surat and Surah with an H Eskandar. Does that work if you just type in su R A with an asterisk like a wildcard.

51:56

Shura s you are

51:58

a and then if you put an asterisk will it? Will it give you all of the results for both Surat and Sarah with an H?

52:07

No, there is variety. Okay. So, so so far is I don't want to claim Ms. Discovery had se but like, I, I think the best way if so, if someone is if someone wants to avoid the complication of the Arabic transliteration, because if you write Surah with age or with us with different way you would have always different results and some of these results maybe some of them or many of them they don't

have a really they weren't directly related to the Quranic text. The best way is to use Surah Surah su R A T, because basil in the on the Arabic language Surah su R A T it means since you are pronouncing the last time or buta s t, it means that there is a following word doesn't show but there is grammatically following rods, the database is reading that there is something coming after and 99 comma 99% It should be one of the economic but when you put sure that automatically the website will know there is something in relation with the name of the Quran. And will direct for every record we'll have a substantial discussion about one of the Quranic Surah or or more

here, okay, and also the authorized form of the suras and syrup. The the the subject heading is spelled su R A T. So if you if you happen to do a search and you know if the word su R A H is not coming up because your article is in Arabic or Russian, you know it's not going to read through, you know the it's not Romanized letters so it won't find it, but we use su R A T in our subject headings. So even if you don't know what you're looking for, by typing that in, it will at least bring up all of the all of the records. They may not be relevant, but they'll bring up all the records that have that subject heading on it. And then you would just have to filter using the filters on the side and open up the subject box. Are there any other questions? No. Okay, well Well we will post this in the next few days along with the the slides from our panelists so if you have any any follow up questions please feel free to reach out thank you so much