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Analyse des sentiments ; Apprentissage Automatique ; Traitement automatique des langues ; Réseaux sociaux, Dialecte HASSANIYA, Participation citoyenne, Prise de Décision



SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF DIALECTAL ARABIC ON SOCIAL MEDIA USING MACHINE LEARNING: A DECISION SUPPORT TOOL FOR E-GOVERNMENT

Abstract:

In the digital transformation era, social media platforms stand out as one of the most prevalent forms of communication, both for intra-family exchanges and for interactions among governments, businesses, and citizens. Conscious of the considerable volume of data generated, which reflects the exchanged information and carries significant decision-making potential, decision-makers must now exploit these data streams to better understand the expectations of their target audiences. This requirement also extends to governments today and has become a crucial challenge. Situated in this context, this thesis aims to promote citizen participation in Mauritania's decision-making and management of resources.

This thesis analyzes the influence of social media content on e-government in Mauritania. It proposes an AI-based system tailored to the local context. The proposed approach combines linguistic analysis, NLP with automated classification techniques to support decision-making. The methodology first involves the collection of comments published on social media platforms, followed by the data preprocessing to reduce or remove the lexical variations specific to the Mauritanian dialect, and then the identification and classification of underlying sentiments contained within the texts.

The contributions focus on the proposition and adaptation of preprocessing techniques specific to this dialect and the comparative evaluation of Machine Learning (ML) algorithms, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest (RF), and Logistic Regression (LR). The best-performing model resulting from this evaluation was integrated to design the final system. The experimental results confirm the feasibility of this approach with remarkable performance. The work reveals that the lexical context of words and phrases in the Mauritanian dialect significantly influences their analysis. Finally, the proposed system synthesizes and categorizes comments by polarity, total comments, publication date, etc., thus providing structured reports directly usable by decision-makers, its effectiveness having been validated on a corpus collected via the X API.

Key Words:

Sentiment Analysis; Machine Learning; Natural Language Processing; Dialect HASSANIYA; Social Media; Citizen participation; Decision-making