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EVALUATING ARABIC CHATBOTS USING TRANSFORMER MODELS AND TRANSFER LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PAPERS:

PAPER 1: ARABIC CHATBOT TECHNOLOGIES: A SCOPING REVIEW

SUMMARY

The paper explores different studies on Arabic-language chatbots and shows the gap in their development compared to English.

PAPER 2: TOWARDS USER-CENTRIC GUIDELINES FOR CHATBOT CONVERSATIONAL DESIGN

SUMMARY

This paper provides user-centered guidelines for designing effective chatbot conversations based on a systematic literature review. It emphasizes key design elements and explores how they affect trust, satisfaction, and engagement, and then confirms this through surveys.

PAPER 3: CHATBOTS FOR ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION

SUMMARY

This paper studies how chatbot design affects trust and user satisfaction in tasks related to Robotic Process Automation (RPA). The researchers tested this with 277 people using four tasks with different levels of difficulty. They found that when the task was harder, people trusted the chatbot less and felt less satisfied. Users liked short and clear replies more than long answers. Also, users were more willing to use chatbots for simple tasks, but for difficult tasks, they preferred help from a human.

PAPER 4: EXPLORING CONSUMERS' RESPONSE TO TEXT-BASED CHATBOTS IN E-COMMERCE

SUMMARY

This study looks at how people respond to text-based chatbots in online shopping. It focuses on how personal, helpful, and human-like the chatbot feels, and how these affect trust, satisfaction, and the chance of buying something. The results show that when chatbots give personalized and human-like answers, users are more interested and likely to buy. But if the chatbot feels too automatic and not relevant, it can make the experience worse.

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PAPER 5: EVALUATION OF AN ARABIC CHATBOT BASED ON EXTRACTIVE QUESTION-ANSWERING TRANSFER LEARNING AND LANGUAGE TRANSFORMERS

SUMMARY

This paper looks at Arabic chatbots that use transformer models like AraBERT and AraElectra with transfer learning for answering questions. The researchers tested the models using two Arabic question-and-answer datasets. They found that the AraElectra-SQuAD model gave the best results, with high accuracy and confidence. The study shows that transformer models can make Arabic chatbots better, especially in giving answers that match the context..

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PAPER 6: METRICS OF SUCCESS: EVALUATING USER SATISFACTION IN AI CHATBOTS

SUMMARY

This paper presents a way to measure how satisfied users are with AI chatbots. It looks at things like how useful the chatbot is, how easy it is to use, how it makes the user feel, and how good the answers are. The authors used both surveys and chatbot interaction data to test their method. The paper shows that user satisfaction is not only about finishing tasks, but also about how the user feels during the chat. It also says that chatbot evaluation should match the situation where the chatbot is used.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

The papers have different goals and methods. Some papers like “Metrics of Success” and “Consumers’ Response” focus more on user satisfaction and how users interact with chatbots, but they don’t look at Arabic users or different languages. On the other hand, the “Evaluation of an Arabic Chatbot” paper uses new AI models and gives good results in Arabic, but it talks more about technical scores and not much about the user experience.

The paper about robotic process automation shows how task difficulty can change user trust and satisfaction. It is helpful, but it doesn’t study different cultures or languages. Also, “User-Centric Guidelines” gives useful design ideas, but it does not test them with real users in practice.

In general, some papers are strong in technology, and others are better in user feedback, but most do not combine both. More research is needed that works for Arabic users and checks both chatbot quality and how people feel using them.

CONNECTIONS

All the papers are related to chatbots and how to improve them. Most of them talk about user experience, design, or performance. For example, many papers try to make chatbots more helpful and easy to use. Some papers focus on Arabic chatbots, while others look at English ones, but they all want to make chatbots better for users.

Also, some papers use AI models like transformers or machine learning to improve chatbot answers. Others try to study what users think and how they react when using a chatbot. Even if they use different methods, they all aim to improve chatbot communication and usefulness.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE FINDINGS

Some papers focus more on technical performance, while others care more about user satisfaction. For example, the paper about Arabic chatbot with transformers shows high accuracy, but it does not study how users feel when using the chatbot. On the other hand, papers like “Metrics of Success” and “Consumers’ Response” talk about user experience but do not test the chatbot’s technical side.

Also, some papers believe that chatbot success comes from strong design and clear answers, while others think it depends more on how the user feels during the conversation. These different opinions show that there is no agreement yet on what makes a chatbot successful.

SYNTHESIS MATRIX FOR LITERATURE REVIEW

Paper Title	Authors	Year	Methodology	Key Findings	Limitations
71. Arabic Chatbot Technologies: A Scoping Review(1)	3Arfan Ahmed , Nashva Ali , Mahmood Alzubaidi , Wajdi Zaghouani , Alaa Abd-alrazaq , Mowafa Househ	5 April 2022	Scoping review of Arabic chatbot research	Shows big gap in Arabic chatbot tools, datasets, and research	No model implementation or evaluation provided, no discussion about Arabic accents.
22. Towards User-Centric Guidelines for Chatbot Conversational Design(2)	2Geovana Ramos Sousa Silva , Edna Dias Canedo	16 Jan 2023	Literature review + expert feedback	Suggests design principles to make chatbot conversations better	No real testing with users
3. Chatbots for Robotic Process Automation(3)	Alessandro Casadei , Stephan Schlögl	1 Feb 2023	Conceptual framework + literature insights	Chatbots help reduce task complexity and	Focused more on business tasks, not general chatbot use

	Markus Bergmann			improve efficiency		
4	4. Exploring Consumers' Response to Text-Based Chatbots in E-commerce(4)	- Xusen Cheng - Ying Bao - Alex Zarifis - Wankun Gong - Jian Mou	19 May 2021	User experiment	Users trust chatbots more when they use human-like language	Study limited to English and e-commerce only
3	5. Evaluation of an Arabic Chatbot Based on Transfer Learning and Transformers(5)	- Tahani N. Alruqi - Salha M. Alzahrani	16 August 2023	Model testing (AraBERT, AraElectra, etc.)	AraElectra-SQuAD showed strong performance in Arabic QA tasks	Only technical evaluation, no user testing
1	6. Metrics of Success: Evaluating User Satisfaction in AI Chatbots(6)	- Møller, Cecilie Grace - Ang, Ke En; Bongiovanni, Maria de Lourdes - Khalid, Md Saifuddin - Wu, Jiayan	2025	Survey + scale development	Developed a validated tool to measure chatbot satisfaction	Not applied to Arabic or technical chatbot models

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1	backend.orbit.dtu.dk Internet Source	3%
2	Geovana Ramos Sousa Silva, Edna Dias Canedo. "Towards User-Centric Guidelines for Chatbot Conversational Design", International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, 2022 Publication	3%
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5	Submitted to University of Wales Swansea Student Paper	1%
6	"Arabic Language Processing: From Theory to Practice", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2025 Publication	1%
7	Keita Kiuchi, Kouyou Otsu, Yugo Hayashi. "Psychological insights into the research and practice of embodied conversational agents, chatbots and social assistive robots: a systematic meta-review", Behaviour & Information Technology, 2023	1%

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Sakshi, Satnam Singh, Reeta Rautela.
"Chatbot: A Bridge Between Technology and Learn", 2022 International Conference on Cyber Resilience (ICCR), 2022

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Tahani N. Alruqi, Salha M. Alzahrani.
"Evaluation of an Arabic Chatbot Based on Extractive Question-Answering Transfer Learning and Language Transformers", AI, 2023

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