the peak of political events. By March 2024, despite the peak of political contests, negative sentiment remained dominant, illustrating the lasting impact of controversies and media portrayals on public opinion.

While the combination of FastText and the GNN model achieved an accuracy of 72%, capturing these temporal sentiment shifts, it faced challenges in interpreting complex language elements such as sarcasm, irony, and context-dependent expressions, which are common in political discourse. These linguistic subtleties affected the model's ability to fully understand and classify sentiment, limiting its effectiveness in accurately reflecting the dynamics of public opinion.

This study contributes to the field of sentiment analysis by applying advanced computational techniques to political sentiment, offering insights into how sentiment evolves over time and is influenced by political and social events. Future research could focus on expanding the dataset to include a broader array of political figures and languages, as well as exploring hybrid models that combine GNNs with other deep learning techniques to improve sentiment classification accuracy. Furthermore, more attention to contextual understanding and the integration of multimodal data, including images and video, could further enhance sentiment analysis models in capturing the full scope of public opinion.

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