Analisis Sentimen Berbasis Aspek pada Review Hotel

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*Abstraksi*—*Review* menyatakan tanggapan seseorang terhadap suatu hal. *Review* dapat menyatakan tanggapan dengan sentimen tertentu pada suatu aspek pada *review*.

*Kata Kunci*—About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

# I. Latar Belakang

Terkadang *review* yang tersedia pada sebuah aplikasi mengenai suatu tempat atau objek wisata sudah terlalu banyak, tidak terstandar dan dapat membingungkan pembaca yang ingin mencari review mengenai tempat tersebut. Dengan adanya aplikasi yang dapat merangkum dan mengklasifikasi seluruh *review*, maka kualitas dari tempat tersebut dapat ditampilkan dari berbagai aspek tanpa membaca seluruh *review*. Selain itu, dapat membantu memberi gambaran mengenai hotel yang akan ditempati berdasarkan rangkuman *review* tersebut.

# II. Arsitektur Aplikasi

## A. Deskripsi Aplikasi

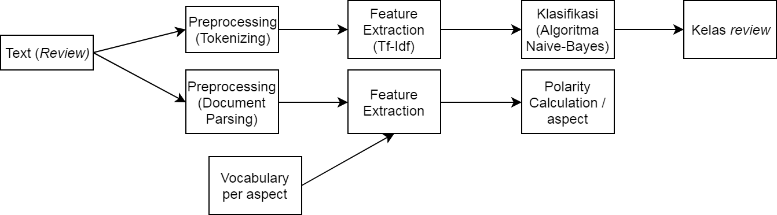
Aplikasi melakukan analisis sentimen *review* pada suatu hotel. Analisis ini tidak hanya dilakukan secara keseluruhan *review*, namun dilakukan analisis berdasarkan aspek-aspek yang ada pada *review* tersebut. Pada analisis sentimen keseluruhan, *review* akan dianalisis apakah sentimen pada *review* adalah positif atau negatif. *Review* memiliki beberapa aspek yang ada pada hotel pada umumnya seperti kualitas layanan, lokasi hotel, fasilitas hotel, dll. Dalam aplikasi ini, terdapat 6 aspek dari *review* hotel yang dicari, yaitu:

1. Fasilitas hotel
2. Lokasi hotel
3. Makanan dalam hotel
4. Ruangan kamar yang disediakan hotel
5. Layanan hotel
6. Harga yang ditawarkan hotel

Untuk setiap aspek di atas, nilai sentimen dibedakan menjadi 3, yaitu *positive* untuk sentimen bahwa orang memberi kesan positif terhadap aspek suatu hotel yang ditanggapi, *negative* untuk sentimen bahwa orang memberi kesan negatif terhadap aspek suatu hotel yang ditanggapi, dan *neutral* untuk sentimen bahwa orang bersikap netral atau tidak menanggapi terhadap aspek suatu hotel.

## B. Arsitektur Aplikasi

Berikut adalah arsitektur keseluruhan pada aplikasi.



Gambar 1 Arsitektur Aplikasi Analisis Sentimen pada Review Hotel

*Review* akan diolah melalui 2 pendekatan berbeda untuk melakukan analisis sentimen. Pendekatan statistikal untuk menentukan sentimen suatu *review* secara keseluruhan.

## C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

## D. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

 (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

## E. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm  0.2 cm,” not “0.1  0.2 cm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

# III. Hasil Pengujian

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” The term for residual magnetization is “remanence”; the adjective is “remanent”; do not write “remnance” or “remnant.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates