**Analisis Sentimen Pada Twitter Mengenai Opini Masyarakat Terhadap Pengesahan RKUHP**

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1. **Introduction**

Analisis sentimen (sentiment analysis) atau dikenal sebagai opinion mining merupakan suatu proses secara otomatis dalam memahami, mengekstrak dan mengolah data tekstual untuk mendapatkan informasi. Analisis sentiment adalah sebuah implementasi dari pemrosesan bahasa alami yang mempelajari opini, sentiment, dan emosi yang di ekspresikan dalam sebuah teks.

Analisis sentimen dapat dibedakan berdasarkan sumber datanya, beberapa level yang sering digunakan dalam penelitian analisis sentimen adalah analisis sentimen pada level dokumen dan analisis sentimen pada level kalimat.

Twitter adalah sebuah layanan microblogging dan jejaring sosial yang memungkinkan penggunanya untuk memposting pesan yang disebut sebagai tweet dan berinteraksi dengan pengguna lainya. Di Indonesia, Twitter memiliki 19,5 juta pengguna dari total 500 juta pengguna global. Hal ini akan memungkinkan terjadinya perbedaan tanggapan dari masyarakat dengan latar belakang yang berbeda terhadap sebuah persoalan yang baru-baru ini terjadi.

Informasi mengenai pro dan kontra tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai deskripsi pandangan masyarakat terhadap suatu masalah. Rancangan Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (RKUHP) yang baru disahkan menuai banyak kritik di Indonesia karena dianggap over criminalization dan banyaknya pasal karet. Banyaknya kritik yang disampaikan di twitter menyebabkan RKUHP menjadi topik trending akhir akhir ini.

Identifikasi pro dan kontra terhadap RKUHP dengan melakukan analisis dan klasifikasi tweet terhadap RKUHP dapat menghasilkan sebuah representasi dari opini masyarakat terhadap kasus tersebut. Salah satu metode yang digunakakan dan memberikan akurasi terbaik untuk analisis sentimen adalah metode Support Vector Machine (SVM). Nilai akurasi yang didapatkan setelah klasifikasi data ini ialah mengklasifikasikan respon pengguna twitter terhadap RKUHP menjadi kedalam sentimen negatif, sentimen positif, dan netral. Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai opini masyarakat dan pengguna twitter mengenai pengesahan RKUHP.

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The entire document should be Times New Roman at 10 points in size. Other font type and size may be used if needed for special purposes. Recommended font type and sizes are shown in Table 1.

TABLE I  
Font Sizes for Papers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Font Size** | **Appearance (in Time New Roman or Times)** | | |
| **Regular** | **Bold** | **Italic** |
| 8 | table caption (in Small Caps), figure caption, reference item |  | reference item (partial) |
| 9 | Institution, author email address, and cell in a table | abstract body | abstract heading (also in Bold)  author affiliation |
| 10 | level-1 heading (in Small Caps),  paragraph |  | level-2 heading,  level-3 heading, |
| 12 | author name |  |  |
| 18 | title |  |  |

1. *Title and Author Details*

Title must be Times New Roman at 18 points in size. Author name must be Times New Roman at 12 points in size. Author affiliation must be Times New Roman at 9 points in size and *italic*. Corresponding email address must be Times New Roman at 9 points in size. All title and author (s) affiliation must be in single-column format and must be centered.

Every word in a title must be capitalized except for short minor words such as “a”, “an”, “and”, “as”, “at”, “by”, “for”, “from”, “if”, “in”, “into”, “on”, “or”, “of”, “the”, “to”, “with”.

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1. *Level-1 Heading*: A level-1 heading must be in Small Caps, centered and numbered using uppercase Roman numerals. For example, see heading “III. Page Style” of this document. The two level-1 headings which must not be numbered are “Acknowledgment” and “References”.
2. *Level-2 Heading:* A level-2 heading must be in Italic, left-justified and numbered using an uppercase alphabetic letter followed by a period. For example, see heading “C. Section Headings” above.
3. *Level-3 Heading:* A level-3 heading must be indented, in Italic and numbered with an Arabic numeral followed by a right parenthesis. The level-3 heading must end with a colon. The body of the level-3 section immediately follows the level-3 heading in the same paragraph. For example, this paragraph begins with a level-3 heading.

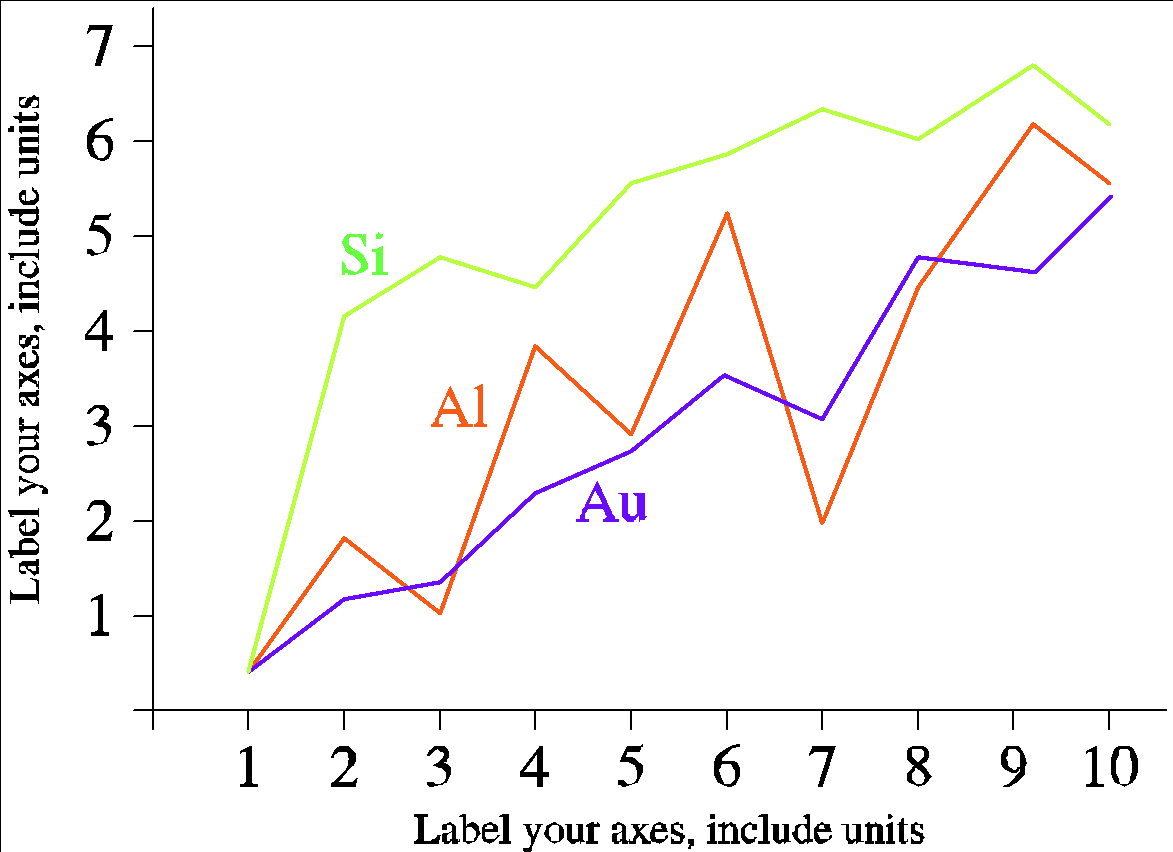


Fig. 1 A sample line graph using colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy

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Figures and tables must be centered in the column. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Any table or figure that takes up more than 1 column width must be positioned either at the top or at the bottom of the page.

Graphics may be full color. All colors will be retained on the CDROM. Graphics must not use stipple fill patterns because they may not be reproduced properly. Please use only *SOLID FILL* colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows an example of a low-resolution image which would not be acceptable, whereas Fig. 3 shows an example of an image with adequate resolution. Check that the resolution is adequate to reveal the important detail in the figure.

Please check all figures in your paper both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy. When you check your paper on a black-and-white hardcopy, please ensure that:

* the colors used in each figure contrast well,
* the image used in each figure is clear,
* all text labels in each figure are legible.

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Figures must be numbered using Arabic numerals. Figure captions must be Times New Roman at 8 points in size. Captions of a single line (e.g., Fig. 2) must be centered whereas multi-line captions must be justified (e.g., Fig. 1). Captions with figure numbers must be placed after their associated figures, as shown in Fig. 1.



Fig. 2 Example of an unacceptable low-resolution image



Fig. 3 Example of an image with acceptable resolution

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Tables must be numbered using uppercase Roman numerals. Table captions must be centred and in 8 pt Regular font with Small Caps. Every word in a table caption must be capitalized except for short minor words as listed in Section III-B. Captions with table numbers must be placed before their associated tables, as shown in Table 1.

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 (1)

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Nomenclature

a specific surface area m2m-3

x length co-ordinate m

Greek letters

α heat transfer coefficient Wm-2K-1

τ residence time s

Subscripts

i inlet

e equilibrium

Acknowledgment

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References

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*Examples:*

1. G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in *Plastics, 2*nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
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1. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
2. E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,”   
   *Phys. Rev*.,   
   vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
3. E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat*., to be published.

*Basic format for reports:*

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1. E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, “Oxygen absorption in the earth’s atmosphere,” Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, USA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
2. J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, USA, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

*Basic format for handbooks:*

*Name of Manual/Handbook, x* ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. *xxx-xxx.*

*Examples:*

1. *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, USA, 1985, pp. 44–60.
2. *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, USA, 1989.

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1. G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in Plastics, vol. 3, Polymers of Hexadromicon, J. Peters, Ed., 2nd ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15-64. [Online]. Available: http://www.bookref.com.
2. *The Founders’ Constitution*, Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. Chicago Press, 1987. [Online]. Available: http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/
3. The Terahertz Wave eBook. ZOmega Terahertz Corp., 2014. [Online]. Available: http://dl.z-thz.com/eBook/zomega\_ebook\_pdf\_1206\_sr.pdf. Accessed on: May 19, 2014.
4. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders’ Constitution.* Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987, Accessed on: Feb. 28, 2010, [Online] Available: http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/

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*Examples:*

1. J. S. Turner, “New directions in communications,” *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun*., vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 11-23, Jan. 1995.
2. W. P. Risk, G. S. Kino, and H. J. Shaw, “Fiber-optic frequency shifter using a surface acoustic wave incident at an oblique angle,” *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 115–117, Feb. 1986.
3. P. Kopyt *et al., “*Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range,” *IEEE THz Sci. Technol.,* to be published. DOI: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142.

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1. R. J. Hijmans and J. van Etten, “Raster: Geographic analysis and modeling with raster data,” R Package Version 2.0-12, Jan. 12, 2012. [Online]. Available: http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster
2. Teralyzer. Lytera UG, Kirchhain, Germany [Online]. Available: http://www.lytera.de/Terahertz\_THz\_Spectroscopy.php?id=home, Accessed on: Jun. 5, 2014

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1. U.S. House. 102nd Congress, 1st Session. (1991, Jan. 11). *H. Con. Res. 1, Sense of the Congress on Approval of Military Action*. [Online]. Available: LEXIS Library: GENFED File: BILLS

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   pp. 585–590.

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1. D. Ebehard and E. Voges, “Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors,” presented at the *2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors,* Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.

*Basic format for patents:*

J. K. Author, “Title of patent,” U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

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1. G. Brandli and M. Dick, “Alternating current fed power supply,” U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

*Basic format for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):*

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*Examples:*

1. J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
2. N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

*Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:*

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b) J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.

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*Examples:*

1. A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.
2. B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms,” unpublished.
3. A. Brahms, “Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic,” IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

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a) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

b) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, Corporate author, location, date.

*Examples:*

1. IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
2. Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

*Article number in reference examples:*

1. R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, “Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer,” *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103.
2. J. Zhang and N. Tansu, “Optical gain and laser characteristics of InGaN quantum wells on ternary InGaN substrates,” *IEEE Photon. J.*, vol. 5, no. 2, Apr. 2013, Art. no. 2600111

*Example when using et al.:*

1. S. Azodolmolky *et al.*, Experimental demonstration of an impairment aware network planning and operation tool for transparent/translucent optical networks,” *J. Lightw. Technol.*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 439–448, Sep. 2011.

References

1. S. M. Metev and V. P. Veiko, *Laser Assisted Microtechnology*, 2nd ed., R. M. Osgood, Jr., Ed. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1998.
2. J. Breckling, Ed., *The Analysis of Directional Time Series: Applications to Wind Speed and Direction*, ser. Lecture Notes in Statistics. Berlin, Germany: Springer, 1989, vol. 61.
3. S. Zhang, C. Zhu, J. K. O. Sin, and P. K. T. Mok, “A novel ultrathin elevated channel low-temperature poly-Si TFT,” *IEEE Electron Device Lett.*, vol. 20, pp. 569–571, Nov. 1999.