Sentiment Analisis Hasil Bom Bunuh Diri di Bandung Menggunakan Metode SVM

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***Abstract***— **This document gives formatting instructions for authors preparing papers for publication in the International Journal on Informatics Visualization. The authors must follow the instructions given in the document for the papers to be published. You can use this document as both an instruction set and a template into which you can type your own text. Please leave the space above the title empty. Space is intentionally spared for the journal title. JOIV requires the authors to cite at least twenty sources, and all the citations in-text must be synchronized with references. It is highly recommended to use a citation manager to ensure citation synchronization. The word number in abstract should be within 230-250 words and consists of objectives, materials, method, results, and implication for further research.**

***Keywords***— **Put your keywords here; keywords are separated by a semicolon.**

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1. Introduction

Sentiment analysis atau analisis sentimen dalam Bahasa Indonesia adalah sebuah teknik atau cara yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana sebuah sentimen diekspresikan menggunakan teks dan bagaimana sentimen tersebut bisa dikategorikan sebagai sentimen positif maupun sentimen negatif (Nasukawa & Yi, 2003). Data yang di gunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari social media twitter.

Data yang diambil dari social media twitter adalah #bombunuhdiridikotabandung. Pengambilan data dari social media twitter karena data dari twitter bervariatif dan selalu update setiap menitnya, sehingga mampu menghasilkan nilai akurasi yang lebih akurat.

Dalam pengambilan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode ektrSVM.

Pendapat yang hampir senada dikemukakan oleh (Cvijikj & Michahelles, 2011), di mana analisis sentimen digunakan untuk memahami komentar yang diciptakan oleh pengguna (internet) dan menjelaskan bagaimana sebuah produk maupun brand diterima oleh mereka. Sedangkan menurut (Coletta et al., 2014), analisis sentimen adalah proses yang digunakan untuk menentukan opini, emosi dan sikap yang dicerminkan melalui teks, dan biasanya diklasifikasikan menjadi opini negatif dan positif.

Dari ketiga pendapat di atas, bisa diambil kesimpulan bahwa analisis sentimen adalah sebuah proses untuk menentukan sentimen atau opini dari seseorang yang diwujudkan dalam bentuk teks dan bisa dikategorikan sebagai sentimen posisif atau negatif. Sebagaimana yang sudah dituliskan sebelumnya bahwa pengguna internet banyak menuliskan pengalaman, opini dan segala hal yang menjadi perhatian mereka. Tulisan tentang apa yang mereka rasakan ini berupa perasaan positif, netral maupun negatif yang bisa diungkapkan dengan cara yang cukup kompleks (Troussas et al., 2013).

1. Page Layout

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* Top = 19mm (0.75")
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1. Page Style

All paragraphs must be indented. All paragraphs must be justified, i.e., both left-justified and right-justified.

1. *Text Font of Entire Document*

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”.

Author details must not show any professional title (e.g., Managing Director), any academic title (e.g., Dr.) or any membership of any professional organization.

To avoid confusion, the family name must be written as the last part of each author name (e.g., John A.K. Smith). Each affiliation must include, at the very least, the name of the company and the name of the country where the author is based (e.g., Causal Productions Pty Ltd, Australia).

1. *Section Headings*

No more than 3 levels of headings should be used. All headings must be in 10pt font. Every word in a heading must be capitalized except for short minor words as listed in Section III-B.

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.

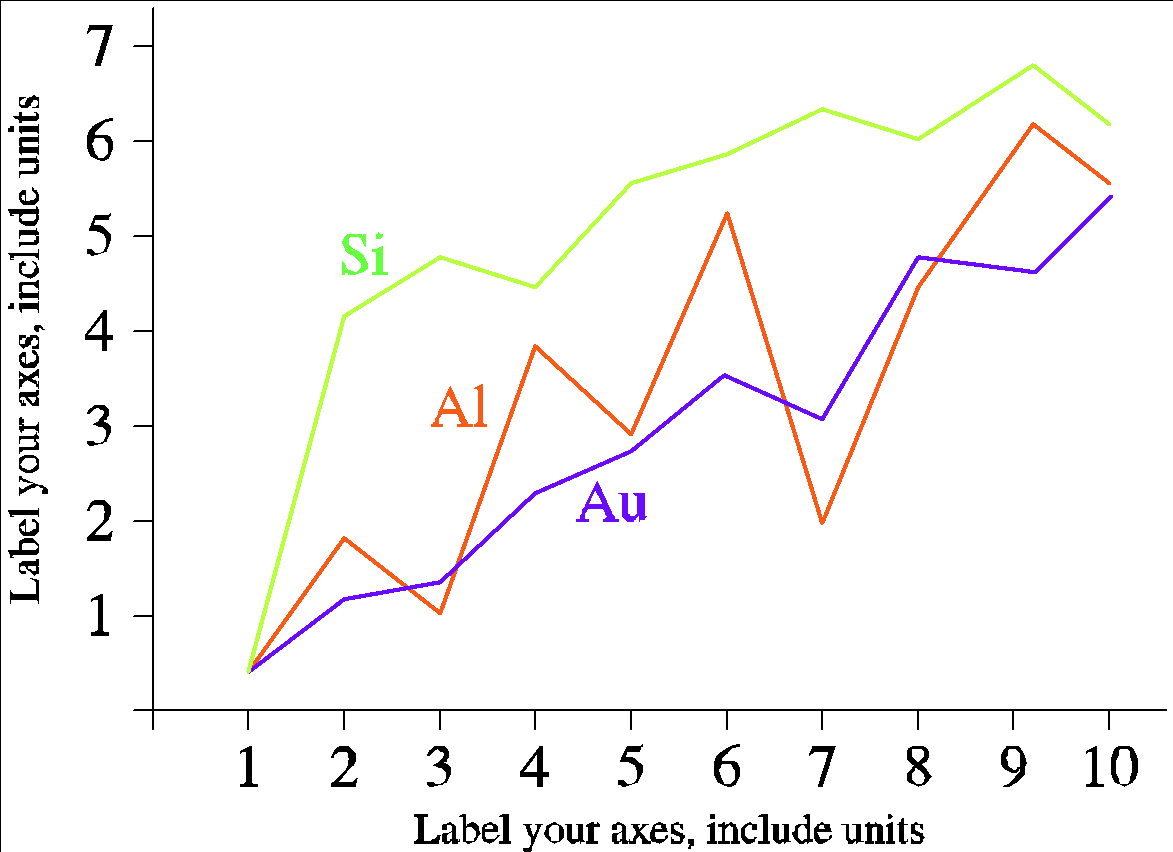


Fig. 1 A sample line graph using colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy

1. *Figures and Tables*

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.

1. *Figure Captions*

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

1. *Table Captions*

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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* Basic format for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.) [25], [26]
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* Basic formats for standards [30], [31].

1. Conclusion

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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

*Basic format for books:*

J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book, x*th ed. City of Publisher, (only U.S. State), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx–xxx.*

*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.
2. W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems.* Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

*Basic format for periodicals:*

J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. *x, no.* *x,* pp*. xxx-xxx,* Abbrev. Month, year, DOI. 10.1109.*XXX*.123456.

*Examples:*

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:*

J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. *xxx*, year.

*Examples:*

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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J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of Published Book*, *x*th ed. City of Publisher, State, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx–xxx*. [Online]. Available: http://www.web.com

*Examples:*

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. PROCESS Corporation, Boston, MA, USA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp

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*Examples:*

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

*Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online):*

Legislative body. Number of Congress, Session. (year, month day). *Number of bill or resolution*, *Title*. [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

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*Example:*

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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Name of the invention, by inventor’s name. (year, month day). Patent Number[Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

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1. Musical toothbrush with mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). Patent D 326 189

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*Basic format for conference proceedings (published):*

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*Example:*

1. D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, “Wavelength-switched pas- sively coupled single-mode optical network,” in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC,* Boston, MA, USA,1985,   
   pp. 585–590.

*Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):*

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.):*

a) J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

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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:*

a) J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.

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

c) J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” to be published.

*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.

*Basic formats for standards:*

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.