ABSTRACT

At the beginning of 2020 there was a COVID-19 pandemic, where educational institutions enforced their activities online. There are opinions from the public, especially from students who pour out their emotions on social media, especially Twitter. This study aims to find out how the emotions that arise among students are related to online lectures.

In this final project uses the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm as a method of classifying Indonesian texts. Based on according to a study conducted by Shaver, there are five basic categories of Indonesian emotions, namely anger, joy, sadness, fear, and love. The distribution of data is divided into three emotional labels of (anger, joy, and love), and four emotional labels of (angry, happy, fear, love).

The model that has been made is tested using the Confusion Matrix method to find out how well the model has been made to detect emotions based on text. The results of this final project show that the text-based emotion detection system can run well by getting 78.91% accuracy on the three emotion label data on the 0.1 data partition, 69.74% accuracy on the four emotion label data on the 0.2 data partition, and 59.12% accuracy on the data partition. data of five emotional labels on 0.1 data partition.

Keywords: *Emotion, K-Nearest Neighbor, Text Processing.*