

Daftar Pustaka

- [1] Ihsan, M., Roza, E., & Widodo, E. (2019). Analisis Sentimen Twitter terhadap Bom Bunuh Diri di Surabaya 13 Mei 2018 menggunakan Pendekatan Support Vector Machine. PRISMA, Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika, 2, 416–426.
- [2] PPID. (2016). Presiden Jokowi Resmikan Groundbreaking Proyek Kereta Cepat Dan Sentra Ekonomi Koridor Jakarta -Band. Diakses pada 25 Oktober 2021, dari <http://ppid.menlhk.go.id/berita/berita-foto/340/presiden-jokowi-resmikan-groundbreaking-proyek-kereta-cepat-dan-sentra-ekonomi-koridor-jakarta-band>
- [3] Handyono. (2016). Manfaat dari proyek kereta cepat Jakarta – Bandung. Diakses pada 31 Oktober 2021, dari 3
- [4] Gusman, Hanif. (2020). Fakta dan Masalah Kereta Cepat Jakarta – Bandung. <https://tirto.id/fakta-dan-masalah-kereta-cepat-jakarta-bandung-eG7s>
- [5] Rezwanul, M., Ali, A. and Rahman, A. (2017) ‘Sentiment Analysis on Twitter Data using KNN and SVM’, International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 8(6), pp. 19–25. doi: 10.14569/ijacs.2017.080603.
- [6] Prastyo, P. H. et al. (2020) ‘Tweets Responding to the Indonesian Government’s Handling of COVID-19: Sentiment Analysis Using SVM with Normalized Poly Kernel’, Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Business Intelligence, 6(2), p. 112. doi: 10.20473/jisebi.6.2.112-122..
- [7] Ahmad, M., Aftab, S. and Ali, I. (2017) ‘Sentiment Analysis of Tweets using SVM’, International Journal of Computer Applications, 177(5), pp. 25–29. doi: 10.5120/ijca2017915758.
- [8] Lu, K. and Wu, J. (2019) ‘Sentiment analysis of film review texts based on sentiment dictionary and SVM’, PervasiveHealth: Pervasive Computing Technologies for Healthcare, Part F148152, pp. 73–77. doi: 10.1145/3319921.3319966.
- [9] Alizah, M. D., Nugroho, A., Radiyah, U., & Gata, W. (2020). Sentimen Analisis Terkait Lockdown pada Sosial Media Twitter. Indonesian Journal on Software Engineering (IJSE), 6(2), 223–229. <https://doi.org/10.31294/ijse.v6i2.8991>
- [10] Rumata, Vience Mutriara. (2017). Analisis Isi Kualitatif Twitter “#TaxAmensty” dan “#AmenestiPajak”. PIKOM, Penelitian Komunikasi dan Pembangunan.
- [11] Nurhadi, Z. F. (2017). Model Komunikasi Sosial Remaja Melalui Media Twitter. Jurnal ASPIKOM, 3(3), 539. <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v3i3.154>
- [12] Akbar, M. T., Martutik, M., & Safi, M. (2018). Konten Akun Media Sosial Twitter Perpustakaan Universitas Perguruan Tinggi Di Indonesia. BIBLIOTIKA : Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan Dan Informasi, 2(1), 41–49. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um008v2i12018p041>
- [13] Rustiana, D., & Rahayu, N. (2017). Analisis Sentimen Pasar Otomotif Mobil: Tweet Twitter Menggunakan Naïve Bayes. Simetris: Jurnal Teknik Mesin, Elektro Dan Ilmu Komputer, 8(1), 113–120. <https://doi.org/10.24176/simet.v8i1.841>
- [14] Liu, B. (2010). Sentiment analysis and subjectivity. In Handbook of Natural Language Processing, Second Edition.
- [15] deHaaff, Michelle. (2010). Sentiment Analysis, Hard But Worth It!. Diakses pada 23 November 2021, dari https://customerthink.com/sentiment_analysis_hard_but_worth_it/
- [16] Giovani, A. P., Ardiansyah, A., Haryanti, T., Kurniawati, L., & Gata, W. (2020). Analisis Sentimen Aplikasi Ruang Guru Di Twitter Menggunakan Algoritma Klasifikasi. Jurnal Teknoinfo, 14(2), 115. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jti.v14i2.679>
- [17] T, Y. S., Faraby, S. Al, & Mahendra Dwifebri. (2019). Analisis Sentimen Terhadap Ulasan Film Menggunakan Word2Vec dan SVM. 8(4), 4136–4144.
- [18] A. S. Akbar, E. Sedyiono, and O. D. Nurhayati, “Analisis Sentimen Berbasis Ontologi di Level Kalimat untuk Mengukur Persepsi Produk,” J. Sist. Inf. Bisnis, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 84–97, 2015, doi: 10.21456/vol5iss2pp84- 97.
- [19] L. C. Yu, J. Wang, K. R. Lai, and X. Zhang, “Refining word embeddings for sentiment analysis,” EMNLP 2017 - Conf. Empir. Methods Nat. Lang. Process., pp. 534–539, 2017, doi: 10.18653/v1/d17-1056.
- [20] Widyasanti, N., Darma Putra, I. and Dwi Rusjanyathi, N., 2018. Seleksi Fitur Bobot Kata dengan Metode TFIDF untuk Ringkasan Bahasa Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Merpati (Menara Penelitian Akademika Teknologi Informasi), Vol 6(2252-3006), p.119.
- [21] R. Ni and H. Cao, "Sentiment Analysis based on GloVe and LSTM-GRU," 2020 39th Chinese Control Conference (CCC), 2020, pp. 7492-7497, doi: 10.23919/CCC50068.2020.9188578.
- [22] R. D. Indrapurasi, M. A. Bijaksana, I. L. Sardi, and L. Belakang, “Implementasi dan Analisis Kesamaan Semantik Antar Kata Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan Metode GloVe Pendahuluan Studi Terkait Semantic Similarity,” eProceedings Eng., vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 7699–7706, 2018.

- [23] J. Pennington, R. Socher, and C. D. Manning, “GloVe: Global vectors for word representation,” EMNLP 2014 - 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, Proceedings of the Conference. pp. 1532–1543, 2014, doi: 10.3115/v1/d14-1162.
- [24] J. S. Chawla. (2018). What is Glove?. Diakses pada 12 Januari 2022, dari <https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/word-vectorization-using-glove-76919685ee0b>
- [25] Scikit-learn developers. Support Vector Machines. Diakses pada 23 Juli 2022, dari <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/svm.html>