

INTISARI

KATEGORISASI BERITA DALAM BOT TELEGRAM FEEDER BERITA

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Dalam pengkategorian berita, satu judul berita bisa jadi termasuk dalam lebih dari satu kategori. Sementara sumber berita secara umum tidak selalu memasukkan tiap berita ke semua kategori yang relevan.

Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan pengkategorian judul berita dengan salah satu metode Naïve Bayes yaitu Multinomial Naïve Bayes (MultinomialNB), dan Support Vector Machine yaitu Linear Support Vector Classifier (LinearSVC). Lalu berita yang sudah dikategori ditampilkan satu per satu dalam bot Telegram untuk mendapat input dari human judgement mengenai kesesuaian kategori. Berikutnya, masing-masing metode pengkategorian akan dibandingkan tingkat akurasi, presisi, dan recall, dengan input human judgement tadi.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa Multinomial Naïve Bayes lebih baik digunakan daripada Linear Support Vector Machine dalam pengkategorian berita berdasarkan judul.

Kata kunci: Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine, News Classification, Multinomial Naïve Bayes, Linear Support Vector Classifier.



ABSTRACT

NEWS CATEGORIZATION IN TELEGRAM BOT NEWS FEEDER

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In news categorization, one news title can belong to more than one category. However, not every news source categorized one news in more than one category.

In this experiment, news title samples are categorized with both Naïve Bayes which is Multinomial Naïve Bayes, and Support Vector Machine which is Linear Support Vector Classifier. After categorizing, the news titles will be asked to users as human judgement to check whether or not the category is relevant. Next, both methods are compared with the human judgement then accuracy, precision, and recall were calculated.

From this experiment Multinomial Naïve Bayes was shown to be better than Linear Support Vector Machine to categorize news based on its title.

Keywords: Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine, News Classification, Multinomial Naïve Bayes, Linear Support Vector Classifier.