# ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menyelidiki sentimen publik terhadap pemindahan ibu kota Indonesia dari Jakarta ke Kalimantan Timur, dengan fokus pada reaksi dari platform media sosial seperti X (sebelumnya Twitter). Memahami sentimen ini sangat penting bagi pemerintah untuk mengukur dukungan terhadap perubahan kebijakan yang signifikan ini. Penelitian ini membandingkan kinerja dua algoritma klasifikasi, Naïve Bayes dan K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN), dalam analisis sentimen. Sebanyak 1.277 komentar dikumpulkan menggunakan pustaka tweet-harvest melalui proses crawling. Data tersebut menjalani preprocessing, termasuk pembersihan, case folding, normalisasi, penghilangan stopword, tokenisasi, dan stemming. Label sentimen diberikan melalui metode manual dan otomatis, sementara ekstraksi fitur dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik TF-IDF. Kinerja algoritma dinilai dengan menggunakan metrik akurasi, presisi, recall, dan F1-score. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa Naïve Bayes mengungguli K-NN, dengan akurasi 70%, presisi 72%, recall 70%, dan F1-score 69%. Sebaliknya, K-NN mencapai akurasi 60%, presisi 62%, recall 60%, dan F1-score 59%. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa Naïve Bayes lebih efektif dalam mengklasifikasikan sentimen terkait pemindahan ibu kota. Temuan ini menawarkan wawasan yang berharga bagi para pembuat kebijakan dan menyoroti potensi analisis sentimen otomatis sebagai alat untuk memantau opini publik terhadap kebijakan-kebijakan besar pemerintah.

**Kata Kunci**: Ibu Kota Negara, K-Nearest Neighbor, Naïve Bayes, Analisis Sentimen, Media Sosial X

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study investigates public sentiment toward the relocation of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, focusing on reactions from social media platforms such as X (formerly Twitter). Understanding these sentiments is crucial for the government to gauge support for this significant policy shift. The study compares the performance of two classification algorithms, Naïve Bayes and K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN), in sentiment analysis. A total of 1.277 comments were collected using the tweet-harvest library through a crawling process. The data underwent preprocessing, including cleaning, case folding, normalization, stopword removal, tokenization, and stemming. Sentiment labels were assigned through both manual and automated methods, while feature extraction was performed using the TF-IDF technique. The algorithms' performance was assessed using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics. The results revealed that Naïve Bayes outperformed K-NN, with an accuracy of 70%, precision of 72%, recall of 70%, and an F1-score of 69%. In contrast, K-NN achieved an accuracy of 60%, precision of 62%, recall of 60%, and an F1-score of 59%. These results suggest that Naïve Bayes is more effective in classifying sentiment related to the capital relocation. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and highlight the potential of automated sentiment analysis as a tool for monitoring public opinion on major governmental policies.*

***Keyword**:* Ibu Kota Negara, *K-Nearest Neighbor, Naïve Bayes, Sentiment Analysis, Social Media X*

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