

**Multi-Aspect Sentiment Analysis of Indonesian Hotel Reviews
Using Hybrid Classifier Based on SVM, NB, RF, and K-NN**

FINAL THESIS



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Abstract

Multi-aspect sentiment analysis is a crucial task for understanding detailed user opinions on various facets of a product or service. This study aims to develop and evaluate a robust multi-aspect sentiment classification model for Indonesian hotel reviews. Four individual machine learning algorithms, namely *Support Vector Machine* (SVM), *Naive Bayes* (NB), *K-Nearest Neighbors* (K-NN), and *Random Forest* (RF), are implemented and compared. The models are trained using three different feature representation techniques: *Bag-of-Words* (BoW), *Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency* (TF-IDF), and *Word2Vec*. Furthermore, a *Hybrid Classifier* using a stacking methodology is proposed to combine the strengths of the individual models. The experiments are conducted on the HoASA dataset from the IndoNLU benchmark. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed hybrid stacking model achieves a peak accuracy of 93.40%, which was obtained when using Bag-of-Words (BoW) and Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) feature representations. This figure surpasses the performance of the best individual classifier, which was SVM with TF-IDF features, recording an accuracy of 93.10%. Interestingly, in the tests using Word2Vec features, the Random Forest model showed slightly superior performance with an accuracy of 86.10%. The conclusion of this study highlights the effectiveness of the hybrid approach, particularly when paired with classic feature representations like BoW and TF-IDF, in improving the accuracy of multi-aspect sentiment classification.

Keywords: *Sentiment Analysis, Multi-Aspect, SVM, Naive Bayes, Random Forest, K-NN, Stacking, TF-IDF, BoW, Word2Vec*

Analisis Sentimen Multi-Aspek pada Ulasan Hotel di Indonesia Menggunakan Klasifier Hibrida Berbasis SVM, NB, RF, dan K-NN

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Abstrak

Multi-aspect sentiment analysis merupakan tugas krusial untuk memahami opini pengguna secara terperinci pada berbagai faset produk atau layanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membangun dan mengevaluasi model klasifikasi sentimen multi-aspek yang kuat untuk ulasan hotel berbahasa Indonesia. Empat algoritma machine learning individual, yaitu *Support Vector Machine* (SVM), *Naive Bayes* (NB), *K-Nearest Neighbors* (K-NN), dan *Random Forest* (RF), diimplementasikan dan dibandingkan. Model dilatih menggunakan tiga teknik representasi fitur yang berbeda: *Bag-of-Words* (BoW), *Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency* (TF-IDF), dan *Word2Vec*. Selanjutnya, sebuah *Hybrid Classifier* menggunakan metodologi stacking diusulkan untuk menggabungkan kekuatan dari model-model individual. Eksperimen dilakukan pada dataset HoASA dari benchmark IndoNLU. Hasil eksperimen menunjukkan bahwa model hybrid stacking yang diusulkan mencapai akurasi puncak sebesar 93.40%, yang diperoleh saat menggunakan representasi fitur *Bag-of-Words* (BoW) dan *Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency* (TF-IDF). Angka ini melampaui performa classifier individual terbaik, yaitu SVM dengan fitur TF-IDF yang mencatatkan akurasi sebesar 93.10%. Menariknya, pada pengujian dengan fitur *Word2Vec*, model *Random Forest* menunjukkan kinerja sedikit lebih unggul dengan akurasi 86.10%. Kesimpulan dari studi ini menyoroti efektivitas pendekatan hibrida, terutama ketika dipasangkan dengan representasi fitur klasik seperti BoW dan TF-IDF, dalam meningkatkan akurasi klasifikasi sentimen multi-aspek.

Keywords: *Analisis Sentimen, Multi-Aspek, SVM, Naive Bayes, Random Forest, K-NN, Stacking, TF-IDF, BoW, Word2Vec.*

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List Of Abbreviations

SVM	: Support Vector Machine
NBC	: Naive Bayes Classifier
K-NN	: The K-Nearest Neighbors
RF	: Random Forest
TF-IDF	: Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency
BoW	: Bag of Words
NBSVM	: Naive Bayes Support Vector Machine
ABSA	: Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis
NLP	: Natural Language Processing