

Abstract

Cyberbullying is a repeated act that is done to harass other people online. The misuse of media social is the main reason why cyberbullying happens. There are some adolescents who don't understand the harm of cyberbullying. Some of them may be the cyberbullies, and the incomprehension of cyberbullying itself can cause ignorance of cyberbullying's harmful effects. Therefore, a cyberbullying identification is needed on social media to provide a better understanding regarding this particular activity based on various aspects. Data was collected from Twitter and an appropriate system was applied to distinguish a group of tweets to decide which one is a cyberbullying or non-cyberbullying group of tweets and it is supported by Random Forest Classifier. From the data labelling itself, 50 group of tweets were found that contain 5-10 tweets in which 27 group of tweets are categorized as cyberbullying and the remaining are categorized as non-cyberbullying. After that, Random Forest Classifier is used to learn and detect cyberbullying tweets. Random Forest results in the highest F1-Score which is 0.90. The wrong prediction is caused by the inconsistency in which some rules that determine whether a group of tweets are considered to be cyberbullying the most are justified as non-cyberbullying in some cases as well as the other way around.

Keywords: cyberbullying, *tweets*, Random Forest