

## **Abstract**

Word sense disambiguation (WSD) is a method of searching for the original meaning of an ambiguous word in a particular context. Various types of classifiers can be used in WSD, one of which is the supervised approach to the decision list method. The decision list classification method is able to be the best competitor for the senses which 1 of the participants is supervised. Supervised approach, has no doubt works better than other approaches. However, this approach needs to rely on the large availability of korpora used to create datasets. The more korpora used, the more attributes are found in the dataset. The number of attributes processed by the classifier will affect the performance of the classifier. Feature selection can be used to reduce attributes that are less relevant to the dataset. Information gain is one of the best feature selection compared to other feature selection in the research conducted by Yang and Pederson, Tan and Yang and Forman. Feature selection can be used to optimize classifier performance due to the advantages of information gain feature selection and the uniqueness of the decision list classification method. This study implements information gain as a feature selection on Indonesian WSD using the decision list classification method. The results of this study, information gain can improve 0.5% accuracy and 1.3% precision in range collocation 2 testing and 0.3% accuracy and 0.7% precision in range collocation 3 testing.

**Keywords:** word sense disambiguation, decision list, feature selection, information gain

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