Deteksi Berita Hoax di Media Sosial Twitter dengan Ekspansi Fitur Menggunakan GloVe

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Abstract

There is a lot of hoax news that is currently circulating in the community. Even in Indonesia, especially in social media, the phenomenon of hoaxes is not uncommon. Hoaxes can make people nervous because of information that is not known to be true. To find out the information that is disseminated, we need to classify it to find out whether it is a hoax or not. Therefore, in this study, a system was developed that was able to detect hoax information on Twitter social media using the Global Vectors for Word Representation (GloVe) feature expansion method. The Glove feature expansion method is used to reduce vocabulary mismatches in a tweet on Twitter. The classification process used several methods, namely, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN). The results show that the Hoax detection system using feature expansion has an accuracy of 91.92% in the SVM classification method using the GloVe Tweet+Berita corpus and using Top 10.

Keywords: ***Hoax*, *Twitter*, *Support Vector Machine (SVM), Naive Bayes, Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)*.**