

Daftar Pustaka

- [1] J. P. Jimenez, A. Botto, and P. Fonagy, *Etiopathogenic Theories and Models in Depression*. Springer International Publishing AG, 2021.
- [2] J. B. Nancy K. Baym, *Twitter: A Biography*. NYU Press, 2020.
- [3] M. Ardhi, “Analisis Sentimen untuk Deteksi Depresi pada Forum Reddit dengan Fitur Seleksi Chi-Square Menggunakan Support Vector Machine,” 2020.
- [4] G. Mahendra, E. Sutoyo, O. N. Pratiwi, F. R. Industri, and U. Telkom, “MENDETEKSI GEJALA DEPRESI PENGGUNA TWITTER BERDASARKAN ANALISIS SENTIMEN MENGGUNAKAN ALGORITME K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR,” 2020.
- [5] T. R. Ramadan, E. Sutoyo, and O. N. Pratiwi, “MENDETEKSI GEJALA DEPRESI PENGGUNA TWITTER MENGGUNAKAN ALGORITMA NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER,” pp. 1–8, 2020.
- [6] Y. Liu *et al.*, “RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach,” no. 1, 2019, [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1907.11692>.
- [7] B. Richardson, “IMPLEMENTASI INDOBERT-LITE DAN ROBERTA UNTUK TEXT MINING PADA APLIKASI CHATBOT JACOB,” 2021.
- [8] Ms. Dr. Namora LumonggaLubis, *DEPRESI Tinjauan Psikologi*, Edisi Pert. Jakarta: KENCANA, 2016.
- [9] F. Benamara, V. Moriceau, J. Mothe, F. Ramiandrisoa, and Z. He, “Automatic detection of depressive users in social media,” *Conf. en Rech. d’Informations Appl. CORIA 2018 - 15th French Inf. Retr. Conf. Proc.*, 2020.
- [10] H. F. Sandmire, S. D. Austin, and R. C. Bechtel, “Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders,” *Obstet. Gynecol.*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 56–60, 2017.
- [11] I. Weber, M. W. Macy, and Y. Mejova, *Twitter: A Digital Socioscope*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015.
- [12] A. Hodgkin, *Following Searle on Twitter*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017.
- [13] L. Mandloi and R. Patel, “Twitter sentiments analysis using machine learning methods,” *2020 Int. Conf. Emerg. Technol. INCET 2020*, pp. 1–5, 2020, doi: 10.1109/INCET49848.2020.9154183.
- [14] J. Degenhard, “Forecast of the number of Twitter users in Indonesia from 2017 to 2025,” *Statista*, 2021. <https://www.statista.com/forecasts/1145550/twitter-users-in-indonesia>.

- [15] N. Syafitri, Y. Arta, A. Siswanto, and S. P. Rizki, "Expert System to Detect Early Depression in Adolescents using DASS 42," no. ICoSET 2019, pp. 211–218, 2020, doi: 10.5220/0009158202110218.
- [16] R. Widiana, Sumiharso., and R. M. Safitri, "Psychometric properties of internet-administered version of Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-42) in sample Indonesian adult," *Talent Dev. Excell.*, vol. 12, no. 2s, pp. 1422–1434, 2020, [Online]. Available: <http://www.iratde.com>.
- [17] X. Wang, S. Chen, T. Li, W. Li, Y. Zhou, and J. Zheng, "Depression Risk Prediction for Chinese Microblogs via Deep-Learning Methods : Content Analysis," vol. 8, pp. 1–10, 2020, doi: 10.2196/17958.
- [18] J. Devlin, M. W. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova, "BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding," *NAACL HLT 2019 - 2019 Conf. North Am. Chapter Assoc. Comput. Linguist. Hum. Lang. Technol. - Proc. Conf.*, vol. 1, no. Mlm, pp. 4171–4186, 2019.
- [19] P. Singh, N. Singh, K. K. Singh, and A. Singh, "Diagnosing of disease using machine learning," *Mach. Learn. Internet Med. Things Healthc.*, pp. 89–111, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-821229-5.00003-3.