

**Abstract**– Currently, social media is a place to express opinions. This opinion can be positive or negative. However, lately, the opinion that often appears is a negative opinion, such as hate speech. Hate speech is often found on social media, such as malicious comments intended to insult individuals or groups. Based on WeAreSocial data in 2021, one of the most used social media platforms in Indonesia is Twitter, with 63.6% of users. According to the Indonesia National Police, hate speech cases were more dominant during the period from April 2020 to July 2021. Combating cybercriminals is also difficult, therefore infrastructure and personnel are required. Therefore, efforts are needed to identify hate speech on the Twitter platform in Indonesian so that law enforcement can detect the spread of hate speech. Deep learning is one method for detecting hate speech. In this research, we use a deep learning model of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) with word embedding. FastText and Global Vector (GloVe) is the word embeddings that we use as input for word representation and classification. FastText embeddings make use of subword information to create word embeddings and GloVe embeddings using an unsupervised learning method trained on a corpus to generate distributional feature vectors. From the evaluation results on the experimental model, LSTM-FastText using random oversampling has an advantage with an F1-score of 89.91% compared to LSTM-GloVe to obtain an F1-score of 82.14%.

**Keywords:** Hatespeech; Twitter; Fasttext; Glove; Lstm