ABSTRAK

Pesantren Al-Zaytun di Indramayu, Jawa Barat menarik perhatian publik di media sosial. Pada saat salat Idul Fitri sebelumnya sempat *viral* dengan shaf salat yang sama antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Tidak hanya itu beberapa hal lain juga menarik perhatian publik seperti gaya adzan sholat jumat yang berbeda dari biasanya, memperkenalkan salam yahudi, dan juga memperbolehkan santrinya berzina karna dosa zina bisa dibayar dengan sejumlah uang. Hal tersebut tentu saja menimbulkan berbagai macam reaksi dari masyarakat Indonesia. Peneltian ini mennggunakan metode SVM dengan pembobotan kata atau TF-IDF. Hasilnya akan dianalisis untuk dapat mengklasifikasikan sentiment menjadi tiga kategori yaitu positif, netral dan juga negatif. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Untuk mengimplementasikan algoritma *Support Vector Machine* dalam mengklasifikasi sentimen pengguna X terhadap kontroversi yang ditimbulkan oleh pesantren Al-Zaytun. Penelitian menggunakan 1018 tweet yang didapat dari proses *scraping* menggunakan *tweet harvest* menggunakan *google collab* dengan beberapa kata kunci seperti alzaytun, zaytun, panji gumilang, dan al-zaytun, sehingga didapatkan sentimen positif berjumlah 133 sentimen positif, 313 sentimen negatif dan 572 sentimen netral. Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi klasifikasi dengan algoritma *Support Vector Machine* menghasilkan *accuracy* sebesar 76%, *precision* sebesar 78,3%, *recall* sebesar 67,6%, dan *F1 score* sebesar 69,6%.

Kata kunci: Al-Zaytun, Analisis sentimen, support vector machine, TF-IDF.

ABSTRACT

Al-Zaytun Islamic Boarding School in Indramayu, West Java, has attracted public attention on social media. During the previous Eid prayer, it went viral due to men and women standing in the same prayer rows. In addition, several other aspects also drew public attention, such as the Friday prayer call style being different from the usual, introducing Jewish greetings, and allegedly allowing students to commit adultery, with the sin being redeemable for a certain amount of money. These controversies naturally sparked various reactions from the Indonesian public. This study employs the Support Vector Machine (SVM) method combined with Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) word weighting. The results are analyzed to classify sentiment into three categories: positive, neutral, and negative. The entire process is carried out systematically to obtain classification results that are both accurate and relevant to the ongoing social phenomena. Therefore, this study aims to implement the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm in classifying Twitter user sentiments towards the controversy surrounding the Al-Zaytun Islamic Boarding School. The research collected 1,018 tweets through a scraping process using Tweet Harvest via Google Collab, with keywords such as "alzaytun," "zaytun," "panji gumilang," and "al-zaytun." The sentiment distribution consisted of 133 positive sentiments, 313 negative sentiments, and 572 neutral sentiments. Based on the classification evaluation results, the Support Vector Machine algorithm achieved an accuracy of 76%, precision of 78.3%, recall of 67.6%, and an F1 score of 69.6%.

Keywords: Al-Zaytun, Sentiment analysis, Support Vector Machine, TF-IDF.