

Sentiment Analysis of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque's Visitor Reviews on Google Maps Using the VADER Method

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ABSTRACT

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Solo is a replica of the Zayed Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi. Many people have provided reviews on Google Maps after visiting the mosque. This research aims to determine the sentiment results regarding visitors' reviews by developing a sentiment analysis model using a combination of the Valance Aware Dictionary for Sentiment Reasoning (VADER) and Deep Translator methods. This research was conducted in two phases. The first phase proposed a sentiment analysis model using VADER and Deep-Translator with public datasets. Later, the resulting sentiment analysis model was applied in the second phase to analyze the dataset of mosque visitor reviews and determine public perceptions. This research compares two preprocessing models (PPTV1 and PPTV2) and continues with the translation and sentiment prediction processes. The evaluation results show the proposed model (PPTV2) achieved the best average accuracy values of 72%, precision of 83%, recall of 72%, and F1-Score of 75% for the three examined datasets. The results of visitor review sentiment obtained showed 84.1% positive, 8.4% neutral, and 7.5% negative. The analysis findings show that people are amazed by the beauty and majesty of the mosque. However, some people provide negative reviews of the mosque's facilities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Solo was built as a replica of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The construction of this mosque is part of the donation given by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Government of Indonesia. One of the distinctive characteristics of this mosque is the use of batik motifs on each component of the building, such as Kawung, flower, and Bokor Kencono motifs. This characteristic distinguishes it from the original mosque and adds to its uniqueness and beauty [1]. The city of Solo's residents and surroundings feel very enthusiastic about this mosque because its magnificent building and beautiful ornaments interest people who want to worship and visit it for tourism. Visitors have provided reviews on Google Maps to provide an impression of their experience when visiting the mosque.

Google Maps is a free application in the form of a map service developed by Google that users can access via a web browser and mobile application. This application can provide road directions when traveling on foot, by motorbike, or by car. Because there are many reviews from visitors to the Sheikh Zayed Solo Mosque, these reviews can be used as data and processed to determine the public's response to the Sheikh Zayed Solo Mosque.

Sentiment analysis implements text classification as a subfield of text mining. Sentiment analysis analyzes opinions, evaluations, attitudes, and review / perceptions about products, services, objects, events, issues, etc [2]. Sentiment analysis aims to understand positive, negative, or neutral reviews [3], [4]. Sentiment analysis is developed using two approaches: lexicon-based and machine learning-based. The lexicon-based text classification approach is divided into two categories: dictionary-based, which involves manually collecting opinion words and then processing them to find antonyms and synonyms; and corpus-based, which entails including opinion words in the corpus and then identifying other opinion words within the corpus to aid in determining opinions that are contextually appropriate [5], [6], [7].

Previous sentiment analysis research has been conducted using Twitter and Google Play Store dataset. These studies include analyzing sentiment analysis of people's emotions towards Covid-19 [8], pig farming during the African swine fever outbreak [9], comments in the Klik Indomaret application during the Covid-19 pandemic [10], government efforts in dealing with Covid-19 [11], and horror stories of KKN students in Java East [12]. Other research that uses VADER is analysis of customer reviews in determining customer satisfaction in the digital market [13], public opinion about the new educational curriculum [14], and reviews of the PLN Mobile application [15] which produces high accuracy scores on VADER performance. The results of using the VADER method can achieve an accuracy of 88%, precision of 94%, Recall of 93%, and F1-Score of 88%.

VADER is a lexicon-based and rule-based sentiment analysis method. The advantages of VADER are that it does not require training data, supports emoji for classification, requires fewer resources, is computationally intensive, and does not suffer from a speed-performance tradeoff. VADER works better for text from social media and other web sources. VADER is also a simple rule-based model for sentiment analysis [16].

The main objective of this research is to propose a sentiment analysis model by combining the VADER and Deep-Translator methods and conduct a sentiment analysis of visitors' reviews of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Solo. The sentiment analysis results are sentiment classification, which includes positive, negative, and neutral and is accompanied by a total score (compound). The research presents two key contributions: first, developing a sentiment analysis model using VADER with a translator. Second, it delivers the analysis outcomes categorizing sentiments into positive, negative, and neutral, alongside visualizing comments corresponding to each emotion.

The rest of this study is organized by outlining the research methodologies implemented in Section 2, illustrating the outcomes of sentiment analysis model evaluations from publicly available data, analyzing sentiment results, and generating word cloud visualizations based on the examined data in Section 3. The conclusion of this research encompasses the findings of sentiment analysis outlined in Section 4.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research proposed a sentiment analysis model by combining the VADER and Deep-Translator methods [17] in Phase 1 and Phase 2 to conduct a sentiment analysis of visitors' reviews of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Solo using the model proposed in Phase 1, as shown in Figure 1. Preprocessing is the most critical stage in text processing. This stage is used to normalize the text so that the sentiment analysis results are more accurate and make the weighting stage easier [18]. The VADER method takes into account punctuation and context in words [19].

This research examines two preprocessing methods before performing text translation and sentiment prediction with VADER. The first sentiment analysis model is PTTV1, and the second is

PTTV2. The terms PTTV1 and PTTV2 is interpreted as sentiment analysis models with preprocessing, translation, and VADER version 1 and version 2.

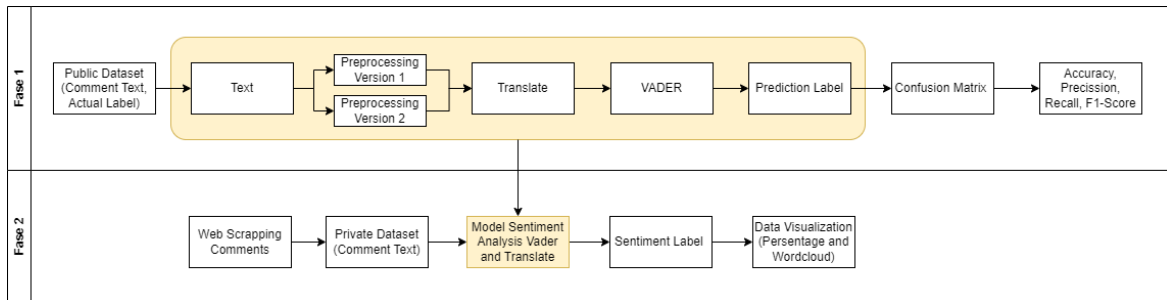


Figure 1. Research Method

2.1 Dataset

In Phase 1, 3 public datasets were obtained from Github (<https://github.com/rizalespe/Dataset-Sentimen-Analisis-Bahasa-Indonesia>): the cyberbullying Instagram comments dataset, the TV show tweet dataset, and the film opinion tweet dataset, as shown in Table 1. VADER is a lexicon-based sentiment analyzer that has been trained and does not depend on the context of the opinion. It uses a dictionary of words and defined rules to determine a text's sentiment score, deciding whether a text is positive, negative, or neutral [20], [21]. This research used a public dataset based on the Indonesian language to evaluate the proposed model in Phase 1. The dataset was selected based on the criteria that it was Indonesian language and sourced from published articles published in open access.

Table 1. Public Dataset

| Dataset | Number of data | Attribute | Label Positive | Label Negative | Ref |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|------|
| komentar instagram cyberbullying | 400 | {Id, Sentiment, Instagram Comment Text} | 50% | 50% | [22] |
| tweet tayangan tv | 200 | {Id, Sentiment, Text Tweet} | 50% | 50% | [23] |
| tweet opini film | 400 | {Id, Sentiment, Acara TV, Jumlah Retweet, Text Tweet} | 50% | 50% | [24] |

In Phase 2, the dataset of visitors' reviews of the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque in Solo was obtained using Web Scrapper [25] which uses the instant data scrapper extension [26] for Google Maps reviews. The Web Scrapper obtained 2753 reviews of mosque visitors. The dataset obtained is in the form of review text, as shown in Table 2. Later, this dataset is analyzed using the sentiment analysis model obtained in Phase 1.

Table 2. Private Dataset

| Reviews | |
|---------|---|
| 1 | Dibalik segala kemacetan dan kesemrawutan lalu lintas menuju ke sini, mungkin ini adalah masjid terbesar dan terindah yang pernah saya kunjungi. |
| 2 | Masjid wakaf dari Sheikh Zayed, selain sebagai tempat ibadah juga mengerakkan perekonomian di daerah sekitar sebagai tempat wisata religi. |
| 3 | Indah, megah..cuma area parkir yang terbatas |
| 4 | Alhamdulillah bisa ngerasain ibadah di mesjid ini. MasyaAllah bagus. Tempatnya indah, megah, mewah, didalam pun sejuk, tempat wudhu harus turun ke bawah. Ada Al Qur'an besar sekali. Insyallah mau kesini lagi kalau ke solo |
| 5 | Masjidnya bagus, Bagus buat wisata dan photo2 hehe... Malah belum sempat sengaja ibadah di sini 🙏 ... |
| 6 | Masjid yang untuk beribadah dan wisata religius |
| ... | |
| ... | |
| 2752 | Luas dan bersih, arsitekturnya juga cakep. Cuma ramenanya subhanallah |
| 2753 | Masjid megah dengan bentuk bangunan yang sangat bagus dengan konsep Timur Tengah, dengan toilet dan tempat wudhu yang luas juga bersih |

2.2 Preprocessing Version 1

In the model with preprocessing, translation, and VADER version 1 (PTTV1), several steps are conducted in the preprocessing stages, such as Case Folding, Tokenization, Normalization, and Stemming. This Case Folding stage changes uppercase/capital letters to lowercase/lowercase letters, as shown in Figure 2.

```
# Case Folding: changes uppercase/capital letters to lowercase/lowercase letters
data['Case Folding'] = data['text_cleaning'].str.lower()
```

Figure 2. Case Folding

For this Tokenization stage, NLTK installation and word_tokenizing import are conducted. This Tokenization stage is breaking down a text or document into smaller units. The tokenizing stage separate phrases, words, symbols, and other essential entities, as shown in Figure 3.

```
import nltk
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
nltk.download('punkt')

# Tokenizing: process of breaking down a text or document into smaller units
data['Tokenizing'] = data['Case Folding'].apply(word_tokenize)
```

Figure 3. Tokenization

The results of Tokenization are processed in the third stage, namely Normalization, as shown in Figure 4. In this Normalization stage, stopwords and regex are imported to remove special characters and numbers.

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import re
nltk.download('stopwords')

# Normalization: remove special characters and numbers
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('indonesian'))
data['Normalized'] = data['Tokenizing'].apply(lambda tokens: [word for word in tokens if word.isalpha() and word not in stop_words])
```

Figure 4. Normalization

Normalization results are continued with the Stemming stage by installing the literary library used to decompose a word into its basic word form, as shown in Figure 5.

```
pip install Sastrawi

from Sastrawi.Stemmer.StemmerFactory import StemmerFactory
# Stemming: decompose a word into its basic word form
factory = StemmerFactory()
stemmer = factory.create_stemmer()
data['Stemming'] = data['Normalized'].apply(lambda tokens: [stemmer.stem(word) for word in tokens])
```

Figure 5. Stemming

2.3 Preprocessing Version 2

Preprocessing for PTTV2 is conducted in several steps, namely changing uppercase letters to lowercase, deleting text links, deleting special characters, replacing double spaces with single spaces, and deleting Twitter marks [27], as shown in Figure 6.

```
#preprocessing
import re

# Teks lower
data['text_cleaning']=data['text_cleaning'].str.lower()
# Code to remove the Hashtags from the text
data['text_cleaning']=data['text_cleaning'].apply(lambda x:re.sub(r'\B#\S+', '',x))
# Code to remove the Special characters from the text
data['text_cleaning']=data['text_cleaning'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(re.findall(r'\w+', x)))
# Code to substitute the multiple spaces with single spaces
data['text_preprocessing']=data['text_cleaning'].apply(lambda x:re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', x, flags=re.I))
```

Figure 6. Preprocessing Version 2

In PTTV1, sentence cleaning is conducted by deleting affixes and conjunctions to produce only the basic words. Meanwhile, in PTTV2, sentence cleaning is conducted by tidying up the sentences, such as changing to lower text, deleting hashtags, deleting special characters, and replacing double spaces with single spaces. PTTV2 produces complete sentences without eliminating conjunctions and affixes. Comparing the two proposed models aims to determine which preprocessing method effectively improves classification score results.

2.4 Translate

After preprocessing stage, the clean data is translated into English. This process requires installing Deep-Translator and importing Google Translator into the Python workspace. Each text is checked using auto-source parameters according to the original language and translated into English, as shown in Figure 7. VADER uses an English word dictionary while the data examined is Indonesian language text. Therefore, the proposed model is combined with a translational model. This translation model is used to translate preprocessed text using existing preprocessing text models for Indonesian, such as NLTK and Sastrawi on PPTV1. This combination of VADER and Deep Translator is considered better than carrying out translations manually using a web-based translator service, as a previous researcher has conducted [11].

```
%pip install deep-translator
from deep_translator import GoogleTranslator

df['text_trans'] = df['text_cleaning'].apply(lambda x: GoogleTranslator(source='auto', target='english').translate(x))
df
```

Figure 7. Translate Process

2.5 VADER

Valence Aware Dictionary for Sentiment Reasoning (VADER) is a sentiment analyzer that can identify variations in data through the intensity of emotional strength according to the available Lexicon data dictionary [21], [28]. The VADER method was introduced by C.J. Hutto et al. [29] in 2014, which combines qualitative analysis and empirical validation using research and human wisdom. Each word in the data is given a weight according to the English lexicon dictionary, and then the compound value results is obtained [30], [31], [32], as shown in Figure 8.

```
# Import the lexicon
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

# Create an instance of SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
analyzer = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

df['polarity_score'] = df['text_trans'].apply(lambda x: analyzer.polarity_scores(x))

def predict_sentiment(text):
    polarity = "neutral"

    if(text >= 0.05):
        polarity = "positive"

    elif(text <= -0.05):
        polarity = "negative"

    return polarity

# Run the predictions
df["sentiment_predicted"] = df["compound"].apply(predict_sentiment)
df
```

Figure 8. VADER Classification

The classification process is conducted by installing SentimentIntensityAnalyzer, which is used to calculate the polarity score. These calculations' results are positive, neutral, negative, and compound values. The criteria for classifying compound value results are three sentiments, namely:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Compound} \\ \text{Value (CV)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{positive} \\ \text{neutral} \\ \text{negative} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} CV \geq 0.05 \\ -0.05 < CV < 0.05 \\ CV \leq -0.05 \end{array}$$

2.5 Evaluation

The evaluation stage is used after the VADER method obtains the prediction label. This evaluation uses a confusion matrix to measure the performance of a classification method. This evaluation compares the actual labels from the dataset and the predicted labels from the VADER method, as shown in Figure 9.

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

accuracy = accuracy_score(df['Sentiment'], df['vader_prediction'])

print("Accuracy: {}".format(accuracy))

# Show the classification report
print(classification_report(df['Sentiment'], df['vader_prediction']))
```

Figure 9. Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix evaluates sentiment results and groups them into four categories:

TP (True Positive) = The actual feasible value and the predicted feasible value.

FP (False Positive) = The actual value is not feasible, but the predicted value is feasible.

FN (False Negative) = Actual worthy value and non-worthy prediction value.

TP (True Positive) = The actual value and the predicted value are not feasible.

The confusion matrix has four evaluation matrices: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1—Score. Accuracy is comparing the number of items predicted correctly with the total number of predictions made. Precision is the ratio of the number of items correctly identified as favorable to the number of items positively identified. Recall is the ratio of the number of relevant items correctly identified to all correct items. F1-Score is a comparison of Precision and Recall results between the predicted category and the actual category.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\text{F1} = \frac{2 \times \text{Recall} \times \text{Precision}}{\text{Recall} + \text{Precision}}$$

2.6 Data Visualization

After obtaining the sentiment results in Phase 2, the next step is to visualize the data on the review text according to the sentiment labeling. The visualization used is a pie chart to display the percentage of sentiment, as shown in Figure 10. Word cloud to display words that often appear in the text, as shown in Figure 11 [33].

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Count the number of positive, negative, and neutral sentiments
positif_count = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'positive'].shape[0]
negatif_count = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'negative'].shape[0]
netral_count = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'neutral'].shape[0]

# Compile sentiment and label data
sentimen = [positif_count, negatif_count, netral_count]
labels = ['Positive', 'Negative', 'Neutral']

# Determine the color for each sector
colors = ['#55a868', '#c44e52', '#4c72b0']

# Creating a Pie Chart
plt.pie(sentimen, labels=labels, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)

# Add title
plt.title('Percentage of Predicted Sentiment Analysis')

# Display Pie Chart
plt.axis('equal')
plt.savefig(f'percentage-predicted-sentiment-analysis.png')
plt.show()
```

Figure 10. Visualization Pie Chart

```
# Create data subsets for each sentiment category
df_neutral = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'neutral']
df_negative = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'negative']
df_positive = df[df['vader_prediction'] == 'positive']

# Merge all words in the "text_cleaning" column for each sentiment category
text_neutral = ' '.join(df_neutral['text_cleaning'])
text_negative = ' '.join(df_negative['text_cleaning'])
text_positive = ' '.join(df_positive['text_cleaning'])

# Create WordCloud objects for each sentiment category
wordcloud_neutral = WordCloud(width=800, height=400).generate(text_neutral)
wordcloud_negative = WordCloud(width=800, height=400).generate(text_negative)
wordcloud_positive = WordCloud(width=800, height=400).generate(text_positive)

# Display wordcloud for each sentiment category separately
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.imshow(wordcloud_neutral, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title('Wordcloud - Neutral Sentiment Analysis')
plt.axis('off')
plt.savefig(f'wordcloud-neutral-sentiment-analysis.png')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.imshow(wordcloud_negative, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title('Wordcloud - Negative Sentimen Analysis')
plt.axis('off')
plt.savefig(f'wordcloud-negative-sentimen-analysis.png')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.imshow(wordcloud_positive, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title('Wordcloud - Positive Sentimen Analysis')
plt.axis('off')
plt.savefig(f'wordcloud-positive-sentimen-analysis.png')
plt.show()
```

Figure 11. Visualization Word Cloud

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section is divided into the evaluation results of the sentiment analysis model in Phase 1 and the implementation of the sentiment analysis model 1 in Phase 2.

3.1 Model Sentiment Analysis using VADER and Deep Translator

The public dataset consists of 3 datasets with comment and sentiment text attributes. The next stage is preprocessing to normalize the text and more accurately examine the sentiment analysis results. The normalized comments are then translated into English because VADER is a lexicon dictionary that uses English, as shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3. Instagram Comments Cyberbullying Dataset

| Sentiment | Text | Preprocessing Version 1 | Translate Version 1 | Preprocessing Version 2 | Translate Version 2 |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|
| negative | <USERNAME> TOLOL!! Gak ada hubungan nya keguguran dgn pake hijab syar'i yg lo bilang bayi nya panas dalem kepanasan didalem gak ada hubungan nya woyyyy!! Otak sama jempol lo gak singkron sih ya jadinya asal nulis komentar! | username tolol gak hubung nya gugur dgn pake hijab syar i yg lo bilang bayi nya panas dalem gak hubung nya woyyyy otak jempol lo gak singkron sih ya nulis komentar | Stupid username doesn't have a connection but it doesn't work if you wear a sharia hijab. What you said is that the baby is hot inside doesn't have a connection, wow, your thumb brain isn't in sync, okay? Write a comment | username tolol gak ada hubungan nya keguguran dgn pake hijab syaryg lo bilang bayi nya kepanasan didalem gak ada hubungan nya woyyyy otak sama jempol lo gak singkron sih ya jadinya asal nulis komentar | Stupid username has nothing to do with miscarriage and wearing a hijab, you said the baby was hot inside, there's no connection, wow, your brain and thumb are not in sync, so that's why I just wrote a comment |
| negative | Geblek lo tata...cowo bgt dibela2in balikan...hadeww...ntar ditinggal lg nyalahin tuh cowo...padahal kitenya yg oon. | geblek lo tata cowo bgt balik hadeww ntar tinggal lg nyalahin tuh cowo kitenya yg oon | You're so hot for a guy who's really good at coming back, then you'll just have to blame the guy for being the one | geblek lo tata cowo bgt dibela2in balikan hadeww ntar ditinggal lg nyalahin tuh cowo padahal kitenya yg oon | You're so mean to a guy when you defend him back then he's left and he blames the guy even though we're the one who's the one |

| Sentiment | Text | Preprocessing Version 1 | Translate Version 1 | Preprocessing Version 2 | Translate Version 2 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|--|
| positive | yang sabar yaa.. insya Allah menjadi pembuka pintu syurga dan penghalang api neraka bagi kedua orang tuanya | sabar yaa insya allah buka pintu syurga halang api neraka orang tua | Be patient, God willing, open the gates of heaven and block the fire of hell for the parents | yang sabar yaa insya allah menjadi pembuka pintu syurga dan penghalang api neraka bagi kedua orang tuanya | Those who are patient, God willing, will open the gates of heaven and prevent the fire of hell for both parents |
| positive | Lagu barunya mbak tata kan kisah nyatanya rumah tangga mbak tata.... jadi rasanya mbak tata bener2 sayang get sama suaminya... syukur kalau baikan.... semoga awet... | lagu baru mbak tata kisah rumah tangga mbak tata mbak tata sayang get suami syukur baik moga awet | Miss Tata's new song, Sis Tata's household story, Miss Tata, love, get husband, thank goodness, hope it lasts | lagu barunya mbak tata kan kisah nyatanya rumah tangga mbak tata jadi rasanya mbak tata bener2 sayang get sama suaminya syukur kalau baikan semoga awet | Ms. Tata's new song tells the true story of Ms. Tata's household, so it feels like Ms. Tata really loves her husband, I'm thankful that it's better, I hope it lasts |

Table 4. Tweet TV Views Dataset

| Sentiment | Text | Preprocessing Version 1 | Translate Version 1 | Preprocessing Version 2 | Translate Version 2 |
|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|
| negative | Sesat pikir para pengamat #taxamnesti #ILCtvone | sesat pikir amat taxamnesti ilctvone | Very misguided thinking taxamnesty ilctvone | sesat pikir para pengamat | observers are mistaken |
| negative | berbicara kelamaan ribet #ILC | bicara ribet ilc | Talk about complicated ILC | berbicara kelamaan ribet | talking for too long is complicated |
| positive | ih lucu, mas kick andy nya senyum2 aja | ih lucu mas kick andy nya aja | It's funny bro, just kick Andy | ih lucu mas kick andy nya senyum2 aja | It's funny, bro, Kick Andy, he's just smiling |
| positive | nonton pak hasan Merkids di kick andy sangat menginspirasi salut pak hasan | nonton hasan merkids kick andy inspirasi salut hasan | watching hasan merkids kick andy inspiration salute hasan | nonton pak hasan merkids di kick andy sangat menginspirasi salut pak hasan | Watching Mr Hasan Merkids on Kick Andy was very inspiring, salute Mr Hasan |

Table 5. Tweet Opinion Film Dataset

| Sentiment | Text | Preprocessing Version 1 | Translate Version 1 | Preprocessing Version 2 | Translate Version 2 |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| negative | Jelek filmnya... apalagi si ernest gak mutu bgt actingnya... film sampah | jelek film si ernest gak mutu bgt actingnya film sampah | Ernest's film is bad, the acting isn't very good, it's a trash film | jelek filmnya apalagi si ernest gak mutu bgt actingnya film sampah | The film is bad, especially when Ernest doesn't act very well, it's a rubbish film |
| negative | Film king Arthur ini film paling jelek dari seluruh cerita King Arthur | film king arthur film jelek cerita king arthur | king arthur movie bad movie king arthur story | film king arthur ini film paling jelek dari seluruh cerita king arthur | This King Arthur film is the worst film of all the King Arthur stories |
| positive | Keren bang flm lo @radityadika persahabatan, keluarga dan cinta kentel banget. Tokoh pemain pas | keren bang flm lo radityadika sahabat keluarga cinta kentel banget tokoh main pas keren bang | How cool is your film, Radityadika, a friend of the family, Cinta, really cool, the characters playing | keren bang flm lo radityadika persahabatan keluarga dan cinta kentel banget tokoh pemain pas semua | Your film Radityadika's film is really cool, family friendship and love are really strong, the |

| Sentiment | Text | Preprocessing Version 1 | Translate Version 1 | Preprocessing Version 2 | Translate Version 2 |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | semua keren bang | | are really cool, bro | keren bang | cast of characters are all cool, bro |
| positive | Habis nonton film Kong: Skull Island 2017. Lumayan greget filmnya, 7.5 deh.. layak buat nobar | habis nonton film kong skull island lumayan greget film deh layak nobar | After watching the film Kong Skull Island, it's quite an exciting film, it's worth watching | habis nonton film kong skull island 2017 lumayan greget filmnya 7 5 deh layak buat nobar | After watching the film Kong Skull Island 2017, the film is quite exciting, 7 5, it's worth watching |

The next stage is the sentiment classification process using VADER. In this process, text is classified by calculating the weight of words (positive, neutral, and negative) and then producing a compound value. The compound value results are categorized into positive, neutral, and negative. The result of text classification is shown in Figure 12.

| Sentiment | text_cleaning | text_trans | polarity_score | neg | neu | pos | compound | sentiment_predicted | |
|-----------|---------------|---|--|--|-------|-------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 0 | negative | jelek filmnya apalagi si ernest gak mutu bgt a... | The film is bad, especially when Ernest doesn't... | {'neg': 0.315, 'neu': 0.685, 'pos': 0.0, 'comp...} | 0.315 | 0.685 | 0.000 | -0.6737 | negative |
| 1 | negative | film king arthur ini film paling jelek dari se... | This King Arthur film is the worst film of all... | {'neg': 0.24, 'neu': 0.76, 'pos': 0.0, 'compou...} | 0.240 | 0.760 | 0.000 | -0.6249 | negative |
| 2 | negative | beekuanlin sepanjang film gwa berkata kasar t... | beekuanlin throughout the movie was rude to h... | {'neg': 0.273, 'neu': 0.727, 'pos': 0.0, 'comp...} | 0.273 | 0.727 | 0.000 | -0.4588 | negative |
| 3 | negative | ane ga suka fast and furious menurutku kok jel... | I don't like Fast and Furious, I think it's a... | {'neg': 0.608, 'neu': 0.392, 'pos': 0.0, 'comp...} | 0.608 | 0.392 | 0.000 | -0.8523 | negative |
| 4 | negative | baekhyun36 kan gua ga tau film nya lu bilang p... | baekhyun36 I don't know the film, you said war... | {'neg': 0.394, 'neu': 0.606, 'pos': 0.0, 'comp...} | 0.394 | 0.606 | 0.000 | -0.9136 | negative |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Figure 12. Public Dataset Classification Results

The evaluation result with the confusion matrix on three datasets is shown in Table 6. Comparison between the sentiment analysis model with preprocessing, translation, and VADER version 1 (PTTV1) and preprocessing, translation, and VADER version 2 (PTTV2) obtained results that are suitable for implementing the sentiment analysis model because the accuracy and F1-Score are above 70%. Apart from that, the precision and recall values also reached more than 80%. However, the average value of PTTV2 outperforms that of PTTV1.

Table 6. Model Evaluation Results

| Model | Dataset | Accuracy | Precision | Recall | F1-Score |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| PTTV1 | Instagram | 0,74 | 0,81 | 0,74 | 0,75 |
| | Opini Film | 0,70 | 0,80 | 0,70 | 0,74 |
| | Tayangan TV | 0,65 | 0,86 | 0,65 | 0,73 |
| | Average | 0,70 | 0,83 | 0,70 | 0,74 |
| PTTV2 | Instagram | 0,73 | 0,795 | 0,73 | 0,73 |
| | Opini Film | 0,74 | 0,81 | 0,74 | 0,77 |
| | Tayangan TV | 0,70 | 0,86 | 0,70 | 0,75 |
| | Average | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.72 | 0.75 |

3.2 Sentiment Analysis Google Maps Reviews

The sentiment analysis model developed in Phase 1 named PTTV2 was implemented on the Sheikh Zayed Solo Mosque visitor review dataset on Google Maps, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Google Maps Review Compound Value

| Review Text | Text Cleaning | Translate | Compound |
|--|---|---|----------|
| Dibalik segala kemacetan dan kesemrawutan lalu lintas menuju ke sini, mungkin ini adalah masjid terbesar dan terindah yang | dibalik segala kemacetan dan kesemrawutan lalu lintas menuju ke sini mungkin ini adalah masjid terbesar dan | Behind all the traffic jams and chaos to get here, this is probably the biggest and most beautiful mosque I have ever | 0.1263 |

| Review Text | Text Cleaning | Translate | Compound |
|---|--|---|----------|
| pernah saya kunjungi. | terindah yang pernah saya kunjungi | visited | |
| Masjid wakaf dari Sheikh Zayed, selain sebagai tempat ibadah juga mengerakkan perekonomian di daerah sekitar sebagai tempat wisata religi. | masjid wakaf dari sheikh zayed selain sebagai tempat ibadah juga mengerakkan perekonomian di daerah sekitar sebagai tempat wisata religi | Sheikh Zayed's Waqf Mosque, apart from being a place of worship, also stimulates the economy in the surrounding area as a religious tourism spot | 0.4939 |
| Di balut nuansa religi madinah | di balut nuansa religi madinah | wrapped in Medina religious nuances | 0.0 |
| Baru pertama kali kesini pas jumat'an eh gak taunya ada Pak Jokowi 😊 ... | baru pertama kali kesini pas jumat an eh gak taunya ada pak jokowi | This was my first time here on Friday, but I didn't know Pak Jokowi was there | 0.0 |
| Bersih,indah,cuma pengunjungnya kurang ditertibkan.. masih nampak tiduran di teras masjid dan kenapa ada kolam sebelum masjid ya? | bersih indah cuma pengunjungnya kurang ditertibkan masih nampak tiduran di teras masjid dan kenapa ada kolam sebelum masjid ya | it's clean, beautiful, but the visitors are not disciplined and can still be seen lying on the mosque terrace and why is there a pool before the mosque? | -0.3182 |
| Masjidnya bagus, super ramai, tapi kamar mandi bau, dan yang sangat mengecewakan petugasnya supernya galak galak, Nih ya contoh ada kolam air bilangnyanya tidak boleh dimasuki kaki, katanya banyak obatnya, logika nya obat apa??? kenapa ga dikasih tulisan dilarang masukan kaki, atau mending kolamnya dikasih ikan terapi kan lebih bermanfaat Fasilitas dan tempat bagus tapi tidak didukung dengan SDM yang ramah, SDM yg sudah hilang Marwahnya dari "kejawen" yang halus dan santun | masjidnya bagus super ramai tapi kamar mandi bau dan yang sangat mengecewakan petugasnya supernya galak galak nih ya contoh ada kolam air bilangnyanya tidak boleh dimasuki kaki katanya banyak obatnya logika nya obat apa kenapa ga dikasih tulisan dilarang masukan kaki atau mending kolamnya dikasih ikan terapi kan lebih bermanfaat fasilitas dan tempat bagus tapi tidak didukung dengan sdm yang ramah sdm yg sudah hilang marwahnya dari kejawen yang halus dan santun | The mosque is nice, super busy, but the bathroom smells and what really disappoints is that the staff are super fierce, for example, there is a water pool that says you can't put your feet in, it says there's a lot of medicine, what's the logic behind the medicine? Why isn't it written that it's forbidden to put your feet in? Or it's better to have therapy fish in the pool, isn't it more useful? Good facilities and place but not supported by friendly human resources that have lost their refined and polite Javanese character | -0.3677 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |

The dataset consists of 2753 review data, then the preprocessing stage carried out and 2634 reviews are obtained. The results of data labeling from 2643 review data showed positive sentiment of 2223 reviews (84.1%), neutral sentiment of 222 reviews (8.4%), and negative sentiment of 198 reviews (7.5%), as shown in Figure 13.

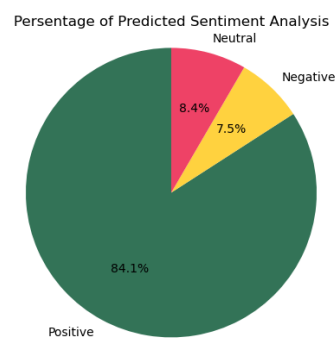


Figure 13. Percentage of Predicted Sentiment Analysis

Wordcloud is used to identify keywords from several text data. In this research, the sentiment results from each class are visualized via a word cloud to display the words that appear

reviews. The sentiment analysis results on mosque visitor reviews are positive, neutral, and negative. This sentiment is in the form of various public opinions regarding the mosque's existence. The beautiful and majestic Sheikh Zayed Mosque in Solo makes people want to visit it. However, there are also problems with the mosque, such as the parking lot being far from the mosque. Hence, visitors have to walk a long way, there are expensive parking fees, a lack of security even though CCTV has been provided, and officers in front of the mosque are less than friendly. This sentiment evaluates future mosque management to make it even better and become one of the religious attraction's tourists visit in Solo.

Future research can propose other lexicon-based sentiment analysis models, such as Bert and transformer. This model can evaluate visitor reviews for other famous tourist attractions in Indonesia. Remember that Indonesia has many tourist attractions that continue to develop and become famous. Investigating the impact of sentiment on visitor satisfaction or conducting qualitative analysis in visitor reviews can also enrich discussions about other tourist attractions.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Dataset used in this study is openly available and can be found online at [Mendeley Data](#).

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