

## BAB V

### 5.1 Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh sentimen publik terhadap cryptocurrency, yang diekspresikan melalui media sosial X, terhadap pergerakan harga cryptocurrency di Indonesia. Berdasarkan hasil analisis regresi berganda, dapat disimpulkan bahwa sentimen positif, sentimen netral, dan sentimen negatif secara statistik tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap pergerakan harga cryptocurrency pada tingkat signifikansi 5%. Hal ini terlihat dari nilai signifikansi uji F sebesar 0,187 ( $p>0,05$ ), yang menunjukkan bahwa model regresi secara keseluruhan tidak signifikan. Dalam Behavioral Finance, perilaku investor sering kali dipengaruhi oleh emosi seperti ketakutan dan keserakahahan, yang mendorong keputusan impulsif di pasar cryptocurrency yang sangat volatil. Emosi ini juga dapat memicu herding behavior, di mana investor mengikuti mayoritas tanpa evaluasi yang mendalam, sehingga memperbesar volatilitas pasar. Sementara itu, menurut Prospect Theory, individu cenderung lebih khawatir terhadap potensi kerugian daripada mengejar keuntungan, sebuah fenomena yang disebut loss aversion. Hal ini menjelaskan mengapa emosi negatif memiliki peran yang signifikan dalam memengaruhi keputusan investor, terutama dalam kondisi pasar yang tidak menentu.

### 5.2 Saran

Rekomendasi yang dapat disampaikan berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, yang dapat menjadi pertimbangan dalam penelitian selanjutnya, yaitu memperluas fokus penelitian ke faktor lain yang mempengaruhi pasar. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sentimen publik bukan faktor utama dalam memengaruhi harga cryptocurrency. Oleh karena itu, disarankan untuk mengeksplorasi faktor lain, seperti adopsi teknologi blockchain, volume transaksi, atau keputusan regulasi pemerintah, yang mungkin memiliki dampak lebih langsung terhadap harga cryptocurrency.

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Auern, R., & Claessens, S. (2018). The Impact of Regulation on the *Cryptocurrency* Market. International Monetary Fund Working Paper.
- Aydin, Ü., Ağan, B., & Aydin, Ö. (2021). Herd behavior in crypto asset market and effect of financial information on herd behavior. arXiv preprint arXiv:2104.00763.
- Balcilar, M., & Ozdemir, H. (2023). On the risk spillover from bitcoin to altcoins: The *Fear of Missing Out* and pump-and-dump scheme effects. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 16(1), 41.
- Ballis, A., & Verousis, T. (2022). Behavioural finance and cryptocurrencies. Review of Behavioral Finance, 14(4), 545-562.
- BAPPEBTI (2024): Data Penggunaan *Cryptocurrency* di Indonesia.
- Brandon Christopher Dulisse, Nathan Connealy, Matthew William Logan, “*Get rich quick*,” scheme or script? The effect of cryptoculture on the susceptibility of fraud victimization among *cryptocurrency* purchasers, Journal of Criminal Justice, Volume 94, 2024, 102273, ISSN 0047-2352, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2024.102273>.
- Cevik, E., Kirci Altinkeski, B., Cevik, E.I. et al. Investor sentiments and stock markets during the COVID-19 pandemic. Financ Innov 8, 69 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-022-00375-0>.
- Danneman, N. and Heimann, R. (2014), Social Media Mining with R, Packt Publishing, Birmingham.
- De Best, R. (2023). Share of respondents who indicated they either owned or used cryptocurrencies in 56 countries and territories worldwide from 2019 to 2023. Retrieved September 2, 2023. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1202468/global-cryptocurrency-ownership/>.
- Field, J. and Inci, A.C. (2023), "Risk translation: how *cryptocurrency* impacts company risk, beta and returns", Journal of Capital Markets Studies, Vol. 7.

- Hall, M., 2006. A Decision Tree-Based Attribute Weighting Filter for *Naive bayes*. Knowledge-Based Systems, pp.120–126. Available at:  
<http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/pubs/wp/2006/uow-cs-wp-2006-05.pdf>.
- Irfan E., Ali Y., Sabir M. (2022). Analyzing role of businesses' investment in digital literacy: a case of Pakistan. Technol. Forecast. Soc. Change 176:121484.  
10.1016/j.techfore.2022.121484.
- Krugman, P. (2022). How Crypto Became the New Subprime. Retrieved September 5, 2023.
- MARA, S. V., & Supriyanto, S. (2024). *PENGARUH GAMBLER'S FALLACY, FoMO, HINDSIGHT TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN GENERASI MILENIAL DALAM BERINVESTASI CRYPTOCURRENCY (Studi Generasi Milenial Muslim di Solo Raya)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Surakarta).
- Pertiwi, A. H., & Panuntun, B. (2023). Pengaruh herding behavior, cognitive bias, dan overconfidence bias terhadap keputusan investasi. Selekta Manajemen: Jurnal Mahasiswa Bisnis & Manajemen, 2(3)
- Perrin, A. (2022). 16% of Americans say they have ever invested in, traded or used *cryptocurrency*. Retrieved January 11, 2023. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/11/11/16-of-americans-say-they-have-ever-invested-in-traded-or-used-cryptocurrency/>.
- Poshakwale, S., & Mandal, A. (2014). Investor behaviour and herding: Evidence from the national stock exchange in India. Journal of Emerging Market Finance, 13(2), 197–216.
- Taheri, S. & Mammadov, M., 2013. Learning The *Naive bayes* Classifier With Optimization Models. In International Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science. pp. 787–795.
- T. T. A. Dinh, R. Liu, M. Zhang, G. Chen, B. C. Ooi and J. Wang, "Untangling *Blockchain*: A Data Processing View of *Blockchain* Systems," in IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 30, no. 7, pp. 1366-1385, 1 July 2018, doi: 10.1109/TKDE.2017.2781227.
- Van Horn, J. (2021). The Intersection of Accounting and BC Technology: An Analysis of Current and Future Implications. May.

## LAMPIRAN

### Hasil coding Python

<https://lampiranskripsi25876.tiny.site>

### Hasil Olah Data SPSS

#### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.241 <sup>a</sup>	.058	.023	68187348.96	.235

a. Predictors: (Constant), S.Negatif, S.Netral, S.Positif

b. Dependent Variable: Harga

#### Uji Nilai F

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.284E+16	3	7.613E+15	1.637	.187 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	3.720E+17	80	4.650E+15		
	Total	3.948E+17	83			

a. Dependent Variable: Harga

b. Predictors: (Constant), S.Negatif, S.Netral, S.Positif

#### Uji Nilai T

Model		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						Collinearity Statistics	
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
		B	Std. Error	Beta					
1	(Constant)	1006312868	18301080.87			54.987	.000		
	S.Positif	-237830.028	1456695.741		-.025	-.163	.871	.503	1.989
	S.Netral	3227789.067	2246272.605		.212	1.437	.155	.541	1.849
	S.Negatif	-7479971.663	3888303.062		-.249	-1.924	.058	.700	1.428

a. Dependent Variable: Harga

## Hasil Diagnostik Multikolinearitas

**Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions			S.Negatif
				(Constant)	S.Positif	S.Netral	
1	1	3.661	1.000	.01	.01	.01	.01
	2	.139	5.124	.12	.02	.12	.95
	3	.133	5.252	.76	.02	.36	.00
	4	.067	7.415	.11	.95	.51	.04

a. Dependent Variable: Harga

