

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PERBEDAAN JENIS PELARUT PADA METODE MASERASI TERHADAP RENDEMEN EKSTRAK KULIT MENTIMUN (*Cucumis sativus* L.) DAN SKRINING FITOKIMIA (Oleh : Haifa Nur Azizah; Pembimbing: Revita Saputri, Eka Fitri Susiani; 2024; 75 halaman)

Kulit mentimun lebih sering dianggap limbah, padahal kulit mentimun memiliki banyak kegunaan seperti dapat membantu atau meringankan sembelit, membantu menjaga kesehatan mata, membantu proses diet, dan menjaga kesehatan tulang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan jenis pelarut terhadap rendemen dan skrining fitokimia. Pada penelitian ini kulit mentimun diekstraksi menggunakan metode maserasi dengan pelarut berbeda yaitu pelarut etanol 96%, *n*-heksana, dan etil asetat, kemudian ekstrak kental dilakukan perhitungan persentase rendemen dan uji skrining fitokimia yaitu uji alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, tanin, fenol, steroid dan triterpenoid. Hasil pengujian menggunakan pelarut *n*-heksana menghasilkan persentase rendemen 24,528% dengan kandungan senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, fenol, dan steroid. Hasil pengujian menggunakan pelarut etanol 96% menghasilkan persentase rendemen 7,3694% dengan kandungan senyawa alkaloid dan triterpenoid. Hasil pengujian menggunakan pelarut etil asetat menghasilkan persentase rendemen 9,325% dengan kandungan senyawa alkaloid, saponin, dan steroid. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh perbedaan jenis pelarut, dimana etanol 96% menghasilkan persentase rendemen terbesar dan hasil kandungan senyawa terbanyak.

Kata Kunci: *Cucumis sativus* L, Etanol 96%, *n*-heksana, Etil Asetat, Rendemen, Skrining Fitokimia

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOLVENTS IN MACERATION METHODS ON THE RENDERMENT OF CUCUMBER PEEL EXTRACT (*Cucumis sativus* L.) AND PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING (By: Haifa Nur Azizah; Supervisor: Revita Saputri, Eka Fitri Susiani; 2024; 75 page)

Cucumber peel is often considered waste, even though cucumber peel has many uses, such as helping or alleviating constipation, helping maintain eye health, helping with the diet process, and maintaining bone health. This research aims to determine the effect of different types of solvents on the yield and screening of phytochemicals. In this study, cucumber peel was extracted using the maceration method of different solvents, namely 96% ethanol, n-hexane, and ethyl acetate, then the percentage of yield was calculated for the thick extract and phytochemical screening tests, namely alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, tannin, phenol, steroid tests, and terpenoids. The test results using n-hexane solvent produced a yield percentage of 24.528% containing alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, phenols and steroids. The test results using 96% ethanol solvent produced a yield percentage of 7.3694% with alkaloid and terpenoid compound content. The test results using ethyl acetate solvent produced a yield percentage of 9.325% containing alkaloids, saponins and steroids. Based on the research results, it shows that there is an influence of different types of solvent, where 96% ethanol produces the largest yield percentage and the highest compound content.

Keywords: *Cucumis sativus* L, Ethanol 96%, n-hexane, Ethyl Acetate, Yield, Phytochemical Screening