

## ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN METODE EKSTRAKSI MASERASI DAN SOXHLETASI TERHADAP %RENDEMEN DAN KANDUNGAN SENYAWA METABOLIT SEKUNDER EKSTRAK ETANOL 96% DAUN BINAHONG (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten) Steenis) (Oleh Alya Nanda Annisa; Pembimbing: Aditya Noviadi Rakhmatullah, Putri Indah Sayakti; 2024; 70 halaman)**

Binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten) Steenis) dikenal sebagai tanaman obat potensial untuk berbagai jenis penyakit. Binahong dapat untuk mengobati luka dalam, keputihan, sariawan, dan meningkatkan stamina tubuh dikarenakan mengandung senyawa metabolit sekunder. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan penggunaan metode maserasi dan soxhletasi terhadap %rendemen dan kandungan metabolit sekunder ekstrak etanol 96% daun binahong dari Desa Tegalrejo, Kelumpang Hilir, Kabupaten Kotabaru. Daun binahong diekstraksi menggunakan metode maserasi dan soxhletasi, kemudian dihitung %rendemen dan dilakukan skrining fitokimia untuk mendeteksi kandungan senyawa metabolit sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rendemen ekstrak etanol 96% daun binahong pada metode maserasi sebanyak 10,87% dan terdapat metabolit sekunder fenol, steroid, alkaloid, dan saponin. Rendemen hasil metode soxhletasi sebanyak 11,27% dan terdapat metabolit sekunder flavonoid, alkaloid, tannin, steroid, fenol, dan saponin. Kesimpulan dari hasil tersebut adalah ada perbedaan %rendemen ekstrak dan kandungan metabolit sekunder.

**Kata Kunci:** Daun Binahong, *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten) Steenis), Maserasi, Rendemen, dan Soxhletasi

## **ABSTRACT**

***THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MACERATION AND SOXHLETATION EXTRACTION METHODS ON THE % YIELD AND COMPOUND CONTENT OF SECONDARY METABOLITES OF ETHANOL EXTRACT 96% BINAHONG LEAVES (Anredera cordifolia (Ten) Steenis) (By Alya Nanda Annisa; Advisor: Aditya Noviadi Rakhmatullah, Putri Indah Sayakti; 2024; 70 pages)***

*Binahong (Anredera cordifolia (Ten) Steenis) is known as a potential medicinal plant to treat various types of diseases. The binahong plant can be used to treat internal wounds, vaginal discharge, canker sores, and increase body stamina because it contains secondary metabolite. The aim was to determine the difference between maceration and soxhletation methods on the yield and secondary metabolite compound content of 96% ethanol extract of binahong leaves from Tegalrejo Village, Kelumpang Hilir, Kotabaru Regency. Binahong leaves were extracted using maceration and soxhletation methods, then the % yield was calculated and phytochemical screening was carried out to detect the content of secondary metabolite compounds. The results showed that extract of Binahong leaves using the maceration method produced a yield of 10.87% and contained secondary metabolites of alkaloid, phenol, steroid and saponin. Using the soxhletation method, this extract produced a yield of 11.27% and contained secondary metabolites of alkaloid, flavonoid, phenol, tannin, steroid and saponin. The conclusion from these results is that there are differences in the % yield of extracts and the content of secondary metabolite compounds.*

***Keywords:*** *Binahong leaf, Anredera cordifolia (Ten) Steenis), Maceration, Yield, and Soxhletation*