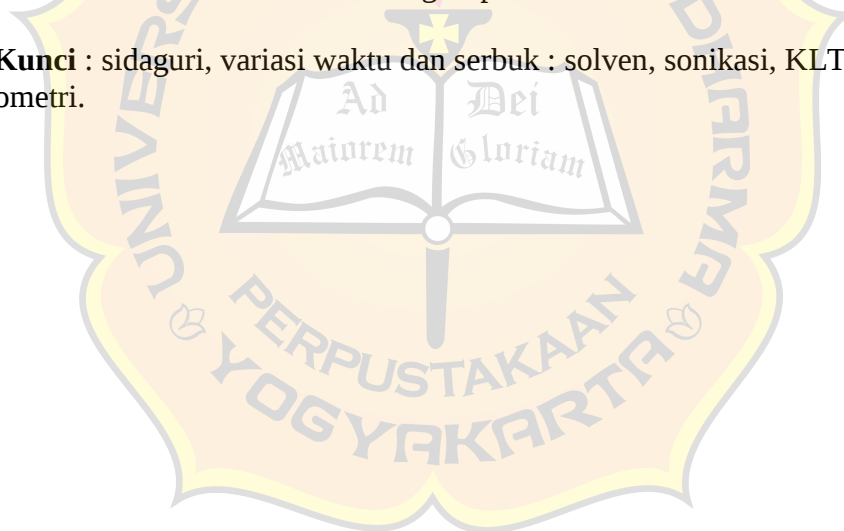


## ABSTRAK

Sidaguri merupakan tanaman yang kaya akan senyawa kimia bioaktif yang memiliki potensi sebagai obat tradisional. Salah satu kandungan sidaguri yang memiliki potensi sebagai obat yaitu flavonoid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh dari variasi waktu dan variasi rasio serbuk banding solven ekstrak etanol daun sidaguri dengan metode sonikasi terhadap rendemen ekstrak dan kadar flavonoid total. Variasi waktu yang digunakan yaitu 30,45, dan 60 menit, dan variasi rasio serbuk banding solven adalah 1:10, 1:20, 1:30 b/v. Penetapan kandungan flavonoid total dilakukan dengan metode KLT densitometri. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu eksperimental murni. Analisis data dilakukan secara statistik menggunakan uji normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk*, lalu uji homogenitas *Levene's*, dilanjutkan dengan uji *two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)* atau *Kruskal Wallis* dan uji *Post Hoc Tukey HSD* atau *Mann Whitney* untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan tiap kelompok data. Berdasarkan hasil, diketahui bahwa terdapat pengaruh dari adanya variasi waktu terhadap rendemen ekstrak dan kadar flavonoid total ekstrak etanol daun sidaguri pada waktu 30 dan 40 menit. Terdapat pengaruh dari adanya variasi rasio serbuk banding solven terhadap rendemen ekstrak dan kadar flavonoid total ekstrak etanol daun sidaguri pada rasio 1:20.

**Kata Kunci :** sidaguri, variasi waktu dan serbuk : solven, sonikasi, KLT densitometri.



## ABSTRACT

Sidaguri is a plant that is rich in bioactive chemical compounds which have potential as traditional medicine. One of the contents of sidaguri that has potential as a medicine is flavonoids. This research aims to determine the effect of variations in time and variations in the powder to solvent ratio of ethanol extract of sidaguri leaves using the sonication method on extract yield and total flavonoid levels. The time variations used were 30, 45, and 60 minutes, and the variations in the powder to solvent ratio were 1:10, 1:20, 1:30 b/v. Determination of total flavonoid content was carried out using the densitometry TLC method. The type of research used is pure experimental. Data analysis was carried out statistically using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test, then the Levene's homogeneity test, followed by the two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) or Kruskal Wallis test and the Post Hoc Tukey HSD or Mann Whitney test to determine whether there were differences in each group of data. Based on the results, it is known that there is an influence of time variations on the extract yield and total flavonoid content of the ethanol extract of sidaguri leaves at 30 and 40 minutes. There was an influence from variations in the powder to solvent ratio on the extract yield and total flavonoid content of the ethanol extract of sidaguri leaves at a ratio of 1:20.

**Keywords:** sidaguri, time and powder variations: solvent, sonication, TLC densitometry.

