

# ETNOKIMIA BAHAN *LOLOH* MENURUT LONTAR *USADA TARU PRAMANA* DAN INTEGRASINYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN KIMIA DI SMK FARMASI

Oleh

I Gede Yogiswara, NIM 2013031012

Program Studi Pendidikan Kimia, Jurusan Kimia, FMIPA

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan jenis tanaman, manfaat, dan kandungan kimia bahan *loloh* menurut lontar *Usada Taru Pramana* serta pengintegrasinya ke dalam pembelajaran kimia di SMK Farmasi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah transkrip lontar *Usada Taru Pramana*, praktisi herbal, buku dan jurnal ilmiah, dan silabus SMK Farmasi. Objek penelitiannya adalah pengetahuan tentang jenis tanaman obat yang dapat digunakan sebagai bahan *loloh*, kandungan kimia beserta pemanfaatannya, dan kompetensi dalam pembelajaran kimia. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, studi dokumen, dan wawancara. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima puluh jenis tanaman obat yang dapat digunakan sebagai bahan *loloh* yang meliputi awar-awar, embacang, pulosari, pulai, asparagus, sembung, pohon melati India, pohon randu, beligo, mentimun, kemarungan, gadung kasturi, jarak kliki, daun katuk, dapdap, gayam, kacang kara manis, kayu birik, pohon akasia, pohon turi, sidaguri, kembang sepatu, belimbing manis, belimbing wuluh, delima, cempaka bulus, limau, pandan wangi, cabai jawa, cendana, blighia sapida, tinggulun, kacang kenari, bunga miana, kecapi, pakis sayur, binahong, sawi tanah, nanas, sirih, kenanga, basa, kecubung, krasi, gaharu, pepe, piling, pisang lumut, bungur, dan ubi karet. Kandungan kimia dalam tanaman bahan *loloh* yaitu senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, steroid, iridoid, fenolik, polifenol, terpenoid, kumarin, saponin, tanin, karatenoid, dan glikosida yang bermanfaat untuk mengobati penyakit. Pengetahuan etnokimia tersebut dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam pembelajaran kimia di SMK Farmasi.

**Kata kunci:** etnokimia, *usada taru pramana*, *loloh*, pembelajaran kimia.

# ETHNOCHEMISTRY OF *LOLOH* MATERIALS ACCORDING TO *LONTAR USADA TARU PRAMANA* AND ITS INTEGRATION IN PHARMACY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL CHEMISTRY LEARNING

By

I Gede Yogiswara, NIM 2013031012

Chemistry Education Study Program, Department of Chemistry, FMIPA

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe and explain the types of plants, its benefits, and the chemical content of ingredients used in traditional medicinal drinks (*loloh*) according to the *Usada Taru Pramana* manuscript and its integration into Pharmacy Vocational School chemistry learning. This type of research was descriptive with a qualitative approach. The subjects of the reaserch were the transcript of *Usada Taru Pramana* manuscript, herbal practitioners, scientific books and journals, and the syllabus of Vocational Pharmacy Schools. The objects of the research were the knowledge about the types of medicinal plants that can be used for *loloh*, its chemical contents along with their uses, and chemistry competence. The data collection methods used were observation, document study, and interviews. Data analysis is conducted qualitatively descriptive. The results of the study showed that there are fifty types of medicinal plants that can be used as ingredients for *loloh*, such as septic fig, horse mango, reinwardt's alyxia, devil tree, asparagus, sambong, tree jasmine, kapok tree, winter melon, cucumber, ivy gourd, five-leaved yam, castor bean, star gooseberry, indian coral tree, tahitian chestnut, sweet bean, white siris, robust thorn, vegetable hummingbird, arrowleaf sida, chinese hibiscus, starfruit, cucumber tree, pomegranate, glaucous magnolia, kaffir lime, pandan leaf, javanese long pepper, sandalwood, ackee, javanese incense tree, java almond, painted nettle, santol, vegetable fern, malabar spinach, mountain cress, pineapple, betel leaf, ylang-ylang, clausena, devil's trumpet, lantana, agarwood, edible stemmed sarcostemma, rosary pea, banana, giant crape myrtle, and ceara rubber tree. The chemical contents in the plants used for *loloh* include alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, iridoids, phenolics, polyphenols, terpenoids, coumarins, saponins, tannins, carotenoids, and glycosides which are beneficial for treating diseases. This ethnochemical knowledge can be integrated into chemistry education in Vocational Pharmacy Schools.

**Keywords:** ethnochemistry, *usada taru pramana*, *loloh*, chemistry learning.