

RAMUAN JAMU CEKOK UNTUK CACINGAN DAN PENAMBAH NAFSU MAKAN ANAK-ANAK OLEH MASYARAKAT SUKU OSING DI KABUPATEN BANYUWANGI

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INTISARI

Suku Osing merupakan salah satu dari sekian banyak suku yang ada di Indonesia yang mempunyai budaya khas dan sangat menarik untuk diteliti. Termasuk bagaimana masyarakat sukunya memanfaatkan tanaman sebagai bahan ramuan jamu cekok untuk mengatasi kesulitan makan dan cacingan pada anak. Pada penelitian ini metode penentuan responden menggunakan *purposive* dan *snowball sampling* dengan melakukan wawancara dan tipe pertanyaan *open-ended*. Sumber informan kunci merupakan tetua adat dan pembuat jamu yang berasal dari Desa Adat Kemiren, Bakungan, Olehsari, dan Aliyan, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan beberapa perhitungan indeks Etnobotani seperti *Use Value* (UV), *Index of Cultural Significance* (ICS), *Fidelity Level* (FL), dan *Relative Frequency of Citation* (RFC). Analisis kualitatif menggunakan uji skrining fitokimia untuk memvalidasi golongan senyawa metabolit sekunder pada tanaman terpilih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tanaman yang paling banyak dikutip berasal dari famili Zingiberaceae. Organ tanaman yang paling banyak dimanfaatkan adalah daun dan rimpang serta diperoleh dari pasar. Nilai UV dan RFC tertinggi terdapat pada *Curcuma longa* (6 dan 0,89), nilai ICS relatif tinggi pada *Oryza sativa* (50), dan nilai FL tertinggi (100%) sebagai bahan ramuan jamu cekok penambah nafsu makan terdapat pada *Psidium guajava*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Annona squamosa*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Allium sativum*, *Citrus x aurantiifolia*, *Tectaria heracleifolia*, *Zingiber zerumbet*, *Acorus calamus*, and *Oryza sativa*. Nilai FL tertinggi (100%) sebagai bahan ramuan cekok untuk cacingan terdapat pada *Psidium guajava*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, *Urena lobata*, *Annona squamosa*, and *Oryza sativa*. Golongan senyawa metabolit sekunder yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah golongan senyawa polifenol (flavonoid) dan terpen. Jamu cekok masih dipertahankan dan diwariskan dari generasi ke generasi dengan variasi komposisi bahan tanamannya.

Kata kunci: Etnobotani, Jamu Cekok, Suku Osing, Metabolit Sekunder

CEKOK HERBAL MEDICINE FOR INTESTINAL WORMS AND APPETITE ENHANCEMENT IN CHILDREN BY THE OSING TRIBE COMMUNITY IN BANYUWANGI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The Osing tribe is one of the many tribes in Indonesia that has a unique culture and is very interesting to research. Including how tribal people use plants as ingredients for cekok herbal medicine to overcome eating difficulties and worms in children. In this research, the method for determining respondents used purposive and snowball sampling by conducting interviews and open-ended question types. The key informant sources were traditional elders and herbal medicine makers from the traditional villages of Kemiren, Bakungan, Olehsari, and Aliyan, Banyuwangi Regency. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively and quantitatively using several ethnobotanical index calculations such as Use Value (UV), Index of Cultural Significance (ICS), Fidelity Level (FL), and Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC). Qualitative analysis uses phytochemical screening tests to validate secondary metabolite compound classes in selected plants. The research results showed that the most cited plants came from the Zingiberaceae family. The most widely used plant organs were leaves and rhizomes and were obtained from the market. The highest UV and RFC values were found in *Curcuma longa* (6 and 0.89), the relatively high ICS values were in *Oryza sativa* (50), and the highest FL values (100%) as an ingredient in cekok herbal medicine for increasing appetite were found in *Psidium guajava*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Annona squamosa*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Allium sativum*, *Citrus x aurantiifolia*, *Tectaria heracleifolia*, *Zingiber zerumbet*, *Acorus calamus*, and *Oryza sativa*. The highest FL value (100%) as an ingredient in cekok herbal medicine for worms were found in *Psidium guajava*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, *Urena lobata*, *Annona squamosa*, and *Oryza sativa*. The most commonly found secondary metabolite compound groups were polyphenol (flavonoid) and terpene compounds. Cekok herbal medicine was still preserved and passed down from generation to generation with variations in the composition of its plant ingredients.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Cekok Herbal Medicine, Osing Tribe, Secondary Metabolite