

## PENGARUH LAMA PENGGORENGAN TERHADAP SIFAT FISIK BITTERBALLEN YANG DISUBSTITUSI IKAN GABUS DAN LABU KUNING

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### INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Indonesia memiliki potensi bahan pangan lokal yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan pangan untuk mencegah kekurangan energi protein (KEP). Produk yang dapat dikembangkan adalah *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning. Ikan gabus mengandung tinggi protein, sedangkan labu kuning memiliki berbagai kandungan gizi yang dapat menggantikan tepung terigu. Agar produk makanan dapat diterima memerlukan cara pengolahan yang tepat. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan uji sifat fisik *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning dengan lama penggorengan berbeda.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui perbedaan sifat fisik *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning dengan variasi lama penggorengan.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *experimental*. Uji sifat fisik dilakukan secara kuantitatif terhadap satu formulasi *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning dengan perbandingan 2:1. Terdapat empat variasi lama penggorengan yaitu 0, 1, 3, dan 5 menit. Uji warna dilakukan dengan *chromameter* dan uji tekstur menggunakan *texture analyzer*. Uji jumlah minyak terserap menggunakan metode volumetri.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil uji warna *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning menunjukkan bahwa keempat sampel mempunyai warna *yellow-red* dengan nilai kecerahan tertinggi yaitu sampel L0. Seluruh parameter warna (L, a, b, °Hue) menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ) terhadap keempat variasi lama waktu penggorengan. Hasil uji tekstur menunjukkan bahwa sampel L3 memiliki nilai *hardness*, *cohesiveness*, *gumminess*, *chewiness*, dan *springiness* tertinggi. Seluruh parameter tekstur menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ) terhadap keempat variasi lama waktu penggorengan, kecuali *cohesiveness*. Hasil uji jumlah minyak terserap menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan ( $p > 0,05$ ) terhadap variasi lama penggorengan.

**Kesimpulan:** Hasil uji sifat fisik warna *bitterballen* yang disubstitusi ikan gabus dan labu kuning menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan terhadap keempat variasi lama penggorengan. Begitu juga dengan sifat fisik tekstur yang menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan terhadap keempat variasi lama penggorengan, kecuali *cohesiveness*. Sedangkan, hasil uji jumlah minyak terserap menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap variasi lama penggorengan.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bitterballen*; ikan gabus; jumlah minyak terserap; labu kuning; tekstur; warna

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## THE EFFECT OF FRYING TIME ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BITTERBALLEN SUBSTITUTED WITH SNEAKHEAD FISH AND PUMPKIN

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Indonesia has the potential local food ingredients that can be used as food ingredients to prevent protein energy deficiency (PEM). One product that can be developed is bitterballen which is substituted for snakehead fish and pumpkin. Snakehead fish is a fish that is rich in protein, while pumpkin has various nutritional contents that can replace wheat flour. To produce acceptable food products requires appropriate processing methods. Therefore, it is necessary to test the physical properties of bitterballen which are substituted for snakehead fish and pumpkin in different frying time.

**Objective:** To determine the differences in the physical properties of bitterballen which are substituted for snakehead fish and pumpkin in different frying time.

**Research Method:** This research is an experimental study. Physical properties tests were carried out quantitatively on one formulation of bitterballen which was substituted with snakehead fish and pumpkin in a ratio of 2:1. There are four variations in frying time, namely 0, 1, 3 and 5 minutes. Color testing was carried out using a chromameter and texture testing using a texture analyzer. Test the amount of oil absorbed using the volumetric method.

**Research Results:** The color test results of bitterballen which were substituted for snakehead fish and pumpkin showed that all samples had a yellow-red color with the highest brightness value, namely sample L0. All color parameters (L, a, b, °Hue) showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) for the four variations in frying time. The texture test results show that the L3 sample has the highest hardness, cohesiveness, gumminess, chewiness and springiness values. All texture parameters showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) for the four variations in frying time, except for cohesiveness. The test results for the amount of oil absorbed showed that there was no significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ) in variations in frying time.

**Conclusion:** The physical characteristics of the color of bitterballen which were substituted for snakehead fish and pumpkin showed significant differences in the four variations of frying time. Likewise, the physical properties of the texture showed significant differences in the variations frying time, except for cohesiveness. Meanwhile, the test results for the amount of oil absorbed showed that there was no significant difference in variations of frying time.

**Keywords:** *Bitterballen; color; oil absorbed; snakehead fish; pumpkin; texture*

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