

ABSTRAK

Annissa Verawaty Siregar, NIM 4213220020 (2021), Etnobotani Tumbuhan Obat Tradisional Penyakit Sawan Suku Batak Toba di Desa Dolok Margu Kecamatan Lintong Nihuta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepercayaan, pengetahuan lokal, praktek pemanfaatan dan metabolit sekunder terkait spesies tumbuhan obat penyakit sawan oleh Suku Batak Toba di Desa Dolok Margu Kecamatan Lintong Nihuta. Metode penelitian bersifat deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik observasi, teknik wawancara semi terstruktur, teknik dokumentasi, dan skrining metabolit sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Masyarakat Suku Batak Toba meyakini bahwa tumbuhan memiliki kekuatan untuk menyembuhkan penyakit gangguan makhluk gaib. Pengetahuan lokal mencakup sembilan spesies tumbuhan dari delapan famili dengan habitus paling banyak habitus herba dan pohon. Bagian tumbuhan yang digunakan didominasi oleh daun. Pengolahan tumbuhan yang paling banyak dilakukan dengan cara dipotong. Cara penggunaannya yang paling banyak yaitu penggunaan diminum dan dipijat. Secara kimiawi, tumbuhan obat penyakit sawan mengandung metabolit sekunder seperti alkaloid, flavonoid, terpenoid, saponin, dan tanin, dengan dominasi alkaloid dan saponin yang berperan untuk mengatasi kejang dan penenang saraf.

Kata Kunci: Kepercayaan, Pengetahuan lokal, Praktek pemanfaatan, Metabolit Sekunder



ABSTRACT

Annissa Verawaty Siregar, NIM 4213220020 (2021), Ethnobotany of Traditional Medicinal Plants for Epilepsy of the Batak Toba Tribe in Dolok Margu Village, Lintong Nihuta District.

This study aims to understand the beliefs, local knowledge, utilization practices, and secondary metabolites related to medicinal plant species for treating seizures by the Batak Toba Tribe in Dolok Margu Village, Lintong Nihuta District. The research methods are descriptive, both qualitative and quantitative. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, semi-structured interviews, documentation, and secondary metabolite screening. The results showed that the Batak Toba community believes that plants have the power to heal physical illnesses as well as disturbances from supernatural beings. Local knowledge includes nine plant species from eight families, with the most common growth forms being herbs and trees. The plant parts most commonly used are leaves. The most common method of processing plants is by cutting. The most common methods of use are drinking and massage. Chemically, the medicinal plant for seizure diseases contains secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponins, and tannins, with alkaloids and saponins dominating, which play a role in controlling seizures and calming the nerves.

Keywords: Beliefs, Local knowledge, Utilization practices, Secondary Metabolites

