

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN TEPUNG BENGKUANG TERMODIFIKASI DAN CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE TERHADAP SIFAT FISIK DAN TINGKAT KESUKAAN MI BASAH

INTISARI

Pada umumnya mi basah merupakan hasil olahan dari tepung terigu. Hal ini menyebabkan ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap impor tepung terigu. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan tepung bengkuang termodifikasi dengan teknik *Heat Moisture Treatment* (HMT) sebagai bahan pengganti tepung terigu dapat menjadi alternatif untuk mengurangi ketergantungan konsumsi produk olahan dari tepung terigu yaitu mi basah. Mi basah dengan substitusi tepung bengkuang memiliki tekstur dan kualitas yang kurang maka perlu dilakukan penambahan *Carboxymethyl Cellulose* (CMC) untuk memperbaiki tekstur dan kualitas mi basah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk menghasilkan mi basah dengan sifat fisik yang disukai panelis.

Faktor penelitian yang digunakan yaitu substitusi tepung bengkuang HMT 10, 20, dan 30% serta variasi penambahan CMC 0,5 dan 1%. Parameter yang diamati adalah *cooking loss*, *cooking time*, daya serap air, *tensile strength*, rendemen, *swelling index*, dan uji tingkat kesukaan. Data yang diperoleh dihitung secara statistik dengan analisis *univariate* dan apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata antar perlakuan dilanjut dengan uji *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan substitusi tepung bengkuang HMT dan variasi penambahan CMC berpengaruh terhadap sifat fisik dan uji organoleptik mi basah. Hasil penelitian terbaik berdasarkan uji kesukaan yaitu mi basah dengan substitusi 10% dan penambahan CMC 0,5%, memiliki karakteristik sifat fisik sebagai berikut : Daya serap air 7,10%, *cooking loss* 87,00%, *swelling index* 3,76%, *cooking time* 40 detik, rendemen 128,09%, *tensile strength* 0,12 N, dan disukai panelis dengan nilai bau 2,30 (suka), warna 1,85 (sangat suka), tekstur 1,80 (sangat suka), keseluruhan 1,95 (sangat suka).

Kata Kunci : Mi Basah, Tepung Bengkuang *Heat Moisture Treatment* (HMT), *Carboxymethyl Cellulose* (CMC)

EFFECT OF MODIFIED YAM FLOUR *CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE* ADDITION ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND PREFERENCE LEVEL OF WET NOODLES

ABSTRACT

Wet noodles usually processed from wheat flour. As raw material caused community dependence on imports of wheat flour. Therefore, the using of modified yam flour with Heat Moisture Treatment (HMT) as a substitute for wheat flour can be an alternative to reduce the dependence on wheat flour. Wet noodles with substitution of modified yam flour have less texture and quality so it is necessary in adding Carboxymethyl Celullose (CMC) to improve the texture and quality of wet noodles. The purpose of this study was to produce wet noodles with physical properties that are preferred by panelists.

The research factors used were substitution of HMT 10, 20 and 30% yam flour and the addition of CMC 0.5 and 1%. The parameters observed were cooking loss, cooking time, water absorbency, tensile strength, yield, swelling index, and preference level test. The data obtained were calculated statistically by univariate analysis and if there were significant differences between treatments continued with the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) test.

The results of this study showed substitution of yam flour for HMT and variations in the addition of CMC influenced the physical properties and organoleptic tests of wet noodles. The best results were based on a preference test, was wet noodles with 10% substitution of modified yam flour and the addition of CMC 0.5%, having the following physical characteristics: water absorption 7.10%, cooking loss 87.00%, swelling index 3.76 %, cooking time 40 seconds, yield 128.09%, tensile strength 0.12 N, and preferred by panelists (smell 2.30 (likes), colour 1.85 (very like), texture 1, 80 (really like), overall 1.95 (really like).

Key Word : Wet Noodle, yam flour (Heat Moisture Treatment), *Carboxymethyl Celullose* (CMC)