**ABSTRAK**

Rimpang kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) telah digunakan secara turun-temurun oleh masyarakat Indonesia sebagai obat tradisional. Manfaat rimpang kunyit banyak dibicarakan, namun bukti secara medis mengenai pemanfaatan rimpang kunyit masih sangat sedikit. Penelitian ini berjudul “Pengaruh Perasan Rimpang Kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) sebagai Antibakteri terhadap Daya Hambat Pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus*”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian perasan rimpang kunyit(*Curcuma domestica*) dengan konsentrasi yang berbeda terhadap pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode eksperimen yang menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 6 perlakuan dan 4 pengulangan dengan masing-masing konsentrasi rimpang kunyit 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, dan 0% sebagai kontrol. Sampel penelitian ini adalah suspensi bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* sebanyak 24 sampel yang di dapatkan dari PT. Agritama Sinergi Inovasi (AGAVI) Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani No.669, Padasuka Kec. Cibeunying Kidul Kab.Bandung. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik ANNOVA menunjukkan bahwa rimpang kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) berpengaruh menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*, dan uji lanjut Duncan menunjukkan hasil pertumbuhan yang terbaik pada perlakuan enam yaitu konsentrasi 90% dengan nilai rata-rata daya hambat pertumbuhan 12,00 mm.

**Kata kunci:** Daya hambat, *Staphylococcus aureus*, rimpang kunyit

**ABSTRACT**

The rhizome of turmeric (*Curcuma domestica*) has been used for generations by the Indonesian people as traditional medicine. The benefits of turmeric rhizome are widely discussed, but medical evidence regarding the use of turmeric rhizome is still very little. This study entitled "The Effect of Squeeze of Turmeric Rhizome (*Curcuma domestica*) as Antibacterial against the Growth Inhibition of *Staphylococcus aureus*". The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of giving turmeric (*Curcuma domestica*) rhizome juice with different concentrations on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The method used in this study is an experimental method using a Randomized Block Design (RAK) with 6 treatments and 4 repetitions with each concentration of turmeric rhizome 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, and 0% as a control. . The method used in this study is an experimental method using a Randomized Block Design (RAK) with 6 treatments and 4 repetitions with each concentration of turmeric rhizome 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, and 0% as a control. . The sample of this study was a suspension of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria as many as 24 samples obtained from PT. Agritama Synergy Innovation (AGAVI) Jl. General Ahmad Yani No. 669, Padasuka Kec. Cibeunying Kidul Kab. Bandung. Based on the results of the ANNOVA statistical test, it showed that turmeric rhizome (*Curcuma domestica*) had an effect on inhibiting the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria, and Duncan's further test showed the best growth results in the treatment of six that is concentration 90% with an average value of growth inhibition of 12.00 mm.

**Keywords:** Inhibition, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Turmeric rhizome