

Research Article

The Making of Salty Soy Sauce From Koro Benguk (*Mucuna pruriens*) (Study of Saline Concentration of Salt Solution and Duration of Maromi's Fermentation)

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to determine the saline concentration and moromi's fermentation duration of koro benguk salty soy sauce at best organoleptically and determine consumers' preferences towards koro benguk salty soy sauce from the best treatment results. The study was conducted using a randomized design method using two factors: the saline concentration (17%; 20%; and 23%) and duration of moromi's fermentation (2; 3; and 4 weeks). The best treatment results based on the Friedman test was on the saline concentration of 17% and moromi's fermentation duration was 4 weeks, with the NP value of 1,000; had a preference color level of 5:40 (liked); aroma of 4.30 (rather liked); flavor of 4.55 (rather liked); and viscosity of 5.05 (liked). The obtained protein was 7.14%; and dissolved solids of 27 brix. Consumers' preferences towards the best treatment showed that product of koro benguk salty soy sauce was acceptable to consumers.

Keywords: *Moromi's Fermentation, Soy Sauce, Saline Concentration, Koro Benguk*

INTRODUCTION

Koro Benguk (*Mucuna pruriens*) is one of local pulses types which has different varieties and can be used as a substitute of raw material in the manufacture of tempeh (fermented soybean). Koro benguk can also be processed into raw materials as an alternative of soy sauce. Soy sauce is a fermented liquid high protein materials from vegetables or animals in the saline solution. Soy sauce has dark brown color, distinctive smell, salty flavor and can make dishes tastier.

One of determining factors for quality of the product is the moromi's fermentation final result of soy sauce, because during the fermentation process the changes of microbiological and biochemical occurred that affect the quality of fermentation end product (Grahita, 2008). According Koswara (1997) in Purwoko and Handajani (2007), basically the making of soy sauce through fermentation associated with the breakdown of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates into amino acids, fatty acids, and monosaccharides. The duration of moromi's soy sauce fermentation varies, i.e for 3 weeks to 1 year (Isnawan, 2003). The longer duration of soy sauce fermentation, it will affect on the quality and effectiveness of the making of soy sauce (Kurniawan, 2008).

Determination of saline concentration in moromi's fermentation will also determine the quality of the soy sauce. The generally addition of salt to soy sauce is 20% -23%. The saline concentration used usually 17% -19%, and it will be dangerous if used at concentrations below 16%, because it will cause decomposition and bacterial fermentation (lactic acid) will not be able to grow (Steinkraus, 1983 in Grahita, 2008). However the high saline concentration may result in death of microorganisms which should keep alive during moromi's fermentation. Therefore, salinity and time duration of moromi's fermentation is very noteworthy.

In this study, salty soy sauce made without the addition of seasoning, so it will be known the difference of soy sauce organoleptic and different time of fermentation. It is intended to obtain the salty soy sauce by organoleptic preferred by consumers. Therefore, consumers' preferences need to be conducted to determine whether the consumer like the product or not.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Equipments and Materials

Equipments used for the manufacture of koro benguk soy sauce werepan, stove, soaking container, fermentation tank, mixer, basin, digital scales (Denver Instrument M-310), measuring cups, knives, bottles, boiler, filter cloth, plastic and funnel . The equipments used for the analysis are the Kjeldahl flask (Buchi), erlenmeyer, distillation, refractometer (Atago).

The main ingredients used in this study were koro benguk and salt. Additional ingredients used for making koro benguktempeh were flour and yeast. Materials used for analysing the proteins levelsincluding K₂SO₄, HgO, H₂SO₄, boiling stones, H₂BO₃, red methyl, HCl, blue methylene, NaOH, solution of boric acid.

Study Design

The study design used was a Randomized Block Design using two factors: Factor I was the time durationof fermentation with three levels, namely T₁ = 2 weeks, T₂= 3 weeks, and T₃ = 4 weeks. Factor II was the saline level with three levels, namely P₁ = 17%, P₂ = 20%, and P₃ = 23% w/w.

Making of Koro benguk Tempeh

Koro benguk was washed thoroughly, then boiled for 2 hours. After that peeled off the skin and split the seeds, then thoroughly washed and soaked for 48 hours in ratioof koro benguk to water was 1: 2. During the 48 hours of soaking, seedsof koro bengukwere washed every 4-8 hours by washing it 3 times of each water changing. After 48 hours, koro bengukwas washed and steamed for 1 hour starting from boiling water. Then drained and cooled. After koro benguk was cooled down, the tempeh yeast of 1% (w / w) and wheat flour of 5% (w / w) were added. Wheat flour used was roasted in advance, in order to eliminate microorganism. The addition of wheat flour was used as an addition to the nutrients and as a medium for mold growth. Then, it was inoculated for 4 days to make them into koro benguk tempeh.

The Making of Salty Soy Sauce From Koro Benguk

The making of soy sauce was done by weighing koro benguk tempeh of 200 g, then chopped and dried until the moisture level was below 40%. Once koro benguk tempeh was dried, koro benguk tempeh was inserted into a glass container and then fermented in saline solution for 2, 3, and 4 weeks. The container was covered with a filter cloth, and dried for 3-4 hours every day under the sun directly. The water used was 400% (v/w) and saline concentration of 17%, 20%, and 23% (w / w).Once fermented for 2, 3, and 4 weeks, soy sauce filtrate was obtained and then diluted before cooking. The ratio of the filtrate to water was 1: 1.5. Then it was cooked for 30 minutes, then it was filtered and packaged.

Organoleptic Test of Koro Benguk Salty Soy Sauce

Organoleptic test of koro benguk salty soy sauce was done by organoleptic parameters include color, aroma, flavor, and viscosity, using 20 panelists. The data obtained was in the form of organoleptic test results which was processed using hedonic scale scoring method, expressed in a score of 1 (very disliked), 2 (disliked), 3 (somewhat disliked), 4 (neutral), 5 (rather liked), 6 (liked), 7 (really like) (Soekarto, 1985).

Data Analysis

Data of organoleptic result of koro benguk soy sauce will be analyzed using the Friedman test. If the Friedman test showed significant difference, then the test of Friedman’s rank sum will be conducted. While to determine the best treatment of organoleptic data results of koro benguk soy sauce, the analysis of selecting the best treatment by using effectiveness index method was conducted (de Garmo et al, 1984). The best treatment results then will be analyzed its protein levels by Kjeldah method (Andarwulan et al, 2011), soluble solids by a refractometer (AOAC, 1995), and consumer preferences by using a preference test conducted on 20 panelists.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characterization of Koro Benguk Salty Soy Sauce

Baseline characteristics of koro benguk before processing was known as big as a tip of the little finger in size which close to a square shape with white and black spots, black, and white in color. Seed of koro benguk contains acidic cyanide (HCN), which is toxic, so it needs to be soaked with clean water for 48 hours with water changes of every 4-8 hours by three times washing.

Organoleptic Results of Koro Benguk Salty Soy Sauce

a. Color

A Friedman test results to the color of koro benguk salty soy sauce can be seen in Tabel 1.

Table 1. The mean scores on the panelists assessment of koro benguk soy sauce color at various treatments of saline concentrations and fermentation duration.

Treatment			
Saline Concentration (%)	Fermentation Duration(week)	MeanScores for color	Notation*)
17	2	4,30	a
20	2	4,40	A
23	2	4,35	A
17	3	4,55	A
20	3	4,65	A
23	3	4,50	A
17	4	5,40	bc
20	4	5,20	bc
23	4	5,15	bc

*)Description: different notation showed different treatment

Table 1 shows the difference for some treatments. Treatments with saline concentration of 17%, 20%, and 23% at 4 weeks fermentation duration significantly different from other treatments. This is due to the duration of moromi’s fermentation, the longer the fermentation , the darker color of soy sauce will be.

Table 1 shows that the longer duration of moromi's fermentation, the color of soy sauce produced is more disliked by consumers. This can be seen in the treatment of fermentation duration of 4 weeks which shows the highest score of 5.40; 5.20; and 5.15. During moromi's fermentation, the color of soy sauce solution will change due to the color formed as a result of browning reaction between reducing sugars and amino groups of proteins (Astawan and Astawan, 1991 in Septiani et al, 2004). According Dedin, et al (2006), color formation occurred during moromi's fermentation of soy sauce and cooking process. During the cooking process, the formation of brown color occurred due to nonenzymated browning reactions, namely Maillard reaction and caramelization. Described by Harrison and Dake (2005) in Sulistyawati (2012), that Maillard reaction of the carbonate group of glucose reacts with the amino group nucleophilic of a protein that produces a distinctive color (brown).

Table 1 also shows that the color of soy sauce with higher saline concentrations disliked by consumers. However, soy sauce on second and third week with saline concentration of 17% had decreased due to slightly sediment it was produced, so that the color produced less dark. Saline solution is used to extract the dissolved nitrogen compounds present in molds fermented material into saline solution (Septiani et al. 2004).

b. Flavor

Friedman test results to the color preference of koro benguk soy sauce can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. The mean scores on the panelists assessment of koro benguk soy sauce flavor at various treatments of saline concentrations and fermentation duration.

Treatment		Mean Scores for color	Notation*)
Saline Concentration (%)	Fermentation Duration(week)		
17	2	3,05	a
20	2	3,00	a
23	2	3,40	a
17	3	3,45	a
20	3	4,15	b
23	3	4,25	b
17	4	4,55	b
20	4	4,05	bc
23	4	4,10	bc

*)Description: different notation showed different treatment

Table 2 shows the concentration of the saline solution and the duration of moromi's fermentation which affect the flavor of koro benguk soy sauce. Treatment with saline concentration of 20% and 23% at 4 weeks fermentation duration shows significant difference. This is due to the longer duration of moromi's fermentation that make the flavour of soy sauce more savory. According Winarno (1997) in Cahyo (2013), taste and flavor of food influenced by several factors: chemical compounds, temperature, and interaction with other flavor components.

Table 2 shows the longer duration of moromi's fermentation, the flavor of soy sauce are more preferred by consumers. According Rosida, et al (2010), moromi's extract in the making of soy sauce containing peptides or proteins that have accumulated with vegetable fatty acids and sugar as a result of the activities of *Aspergillus sp* which gives a savory flavor in soy sauce. According Sokhib (1986) in Septiani et al (2004), during moromi's fermentation *Pediococcus halophilus* dan *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* ferment sugar and amino acids into lactic acid, acetic

acid, and lactic acid and succinate acid. Lactic acid and succinate acid are the components which cause savory flavor of soy sauce.

Table 2 shows consumers' optimum scores to the saline solution concentration of 17% in fermentation duration of 4 weeks, at saline solution concentration of 20% and 23% the consumers' optimum scores are at third week. Saline solution is used to extract the dissolved nitrogen compounds present in the mold fermented soy into saline solution. Thus, produced soy sauce has a good flavor and aroma (Septiani et al, 2004).

c. Aroma

A Friedman test results to the color preference of soy sauce koro surly can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Mean scores on the panelists assessment of koro benguk soy sauce aroma at various treatments of saline concentrations and fermentation duration.

Treatment		Mean Scores for color	Notation*)
Saline Concentration (%)	Fermentation Duration(week)		
17	2	3,35	a
20	2	3,25	a
23	2	3,75	a
17	3	3,45	a
20	3	3,90	a
23	3	4,25	a
17	4	4,30	bc
20	4	4,15	bc
23	4	3,40	bc

*)Description: different notation showed different treatment

Table 3 shows the concentration of the saline solution and the duration of moromi's fermentation which affect the aroma of koro benguk soy sauce. According Soekarto (1995) in Sukardi (2008), the aroma is a combination of taste and flavor. Treatment with saline concentration of 17%, 20%, and 23% shows significant difference. This is because the longer duration of moromi's fermentation which make aroma of soy sauce is more savory.

Table 3 shows the longer duration of moromi's fermentation, the aroma produced is more preferred by consumers. This is because at the time of moromi's fermentation, types of bacteria will grow and yeasts produce compounds that cause koro benguk has typical aroma. This reorganizing is an advanced decomposition of components by enzymes exist in microbes to form organic compounds. During moromi's fermentation, bacterial and yeast become active to produce sugars and organic acids which create flavor and aroma of the soy sauce (Yulinery and Napitupulu, 1993). However, there was a decrease in the concentration of saline solution treatment of 23% for 4 weeks. In this treatment score obtained was 3.40. This was due to alcohol and aromatic compounds produced by the yeast during moromi's fermentation have not grown yet.

Table 3 also shows the higher saline concentration, the aroma of soy sauce is more preferred by consumers. However, at treatment of 20% saline concentration for 2 weeks the bacteria and yeasts needed had not been able to grow, so that the aroma produced are less liked by consumers. In the treatment of 23% saline solution concentration for 4 weeks is also decreased.

d. Viscosity

Friedman test results to preference of koro benguk soy sauce viscosity can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. The mean scores on the panelists assessment of koro benguk soy sauce viscosity at various treatments of saline concentrations and fermentation duration

Treatment		MeanScores for color	Notation*)
Saline Concentration (%)	Fermentation Duration(week)		
17	2	3,90	a
20	2	3,25	a
23	2	3,10	a
17	3	4,35	b
20	3	4,55	b
23	3	4,35	bc
17	4	5,05	c
20	4	4,65	c
23	4	5,00	c

*)Description: different notation showed different treatment

Table 4 shows the concentration of saline solution and the duration of fermentation which affect the viscosity of koro benguk soy sauce. Treatment with 23% of saline concentration for 3 weeks of fermentation duration showed significant difference. This indicates that the longer duration of fermentation affects the viscosity of soy sauce produced. From Table 5 it also can be seen that saline concentration influences the graphic of mean scores significantly.

Table 4 shows the longer duration of moromi's fermentation, the viscosity of soy sauce increasingly preferred by consumers with a score of 5.05; 4.65; and 5.00. Salty soy sauce has texture which is more dilute than sweet soy sauce. Viscosity of sweet and salty soy sauce is affected by the amount of coconut sugar added during the cooking process. Sugar added to salty soy sauce is fewer than added to sweet soy sauce. However, this koro benguk soy sauce was not added by seasoning and sugar during the cooking time, resulting in soy sauce with watery texture.

The best treatment

The best treatment was chosen by comparing the scores of the product of each treatment from the organoleptic parameters. Treatment with the highest scores of the product was the best treatment.

Table 5. Weighing

Parameter	Weight	BestScore	Worst Score	Ratio
Color	0,29	5,40	4,30	1,10
Flavor	0,33	4,55	3,00	1,55
Aroma	0,22	4,30	3,25	1,05
Viscosity	0,17	5,05	3,10	1,95

Based on the calculation of weighting for each parameter, the weight scores of flavor (0.33), color (0.29), aroma (0.22), and viscosity (0.17) were obtained. The data indicate that the flavor was

a major factor in determining the consumer's decision. According Winarno (2004), the flavor of a food is one of the factors which determine consumer acceptance of a product.

The best and worst scores of the parameter represents the level of panelists' preferences. The the best scorefor aroma was 4.30 which means neutral and the worst value was 3.25 which means rather disliked. The best score obtained for color was 5.40 which means rather liked and worst scorewas 4.30 which means neutral. For flavor the best score obtained was 4.55 which means neutral and the worst score was 3.00 which means rather disliked. For the viscosity, the best scoreobtained was 5.05 which means rather liked and worst score was 3.10 which means rather disliked.

Selection of the best treatment based on organoleptic parameter of T3P1 treatment with a concentration of 17% saline solution and fermentation duration of 4 weeks which have the highest score of the product of 1,000.

Comparison with the Quality Standardof Soy Sauce

From the best treatment results of organoleptic test conducted by 20 semi trained panelists, subsequently chemical test was conducted including proteins level and dissolved solids. The best treatment results obtained byT3P1 treatment, i.e the making of koro benguk salty soy sauce with saline concentration of 17% and fermentation duration of 4 weeks. Comparison of laboratory test results with SNI can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6 shows the comparison of the quality of soy sauce with koro benguk salty soy sauce. The aroma and flavor of koro benguk salty soy sauce is normally typical. This is according to the quality standards of soy sauce that is normally typical.

Table 8. Comparison wih Quality Standards of Soy Sauce

	Parameter	Laboratorium Test Result	ISO
	Items		
1.	a. Aroma	Typical	Typical
	b. Flavor	Typical	Typical
2.	Protein	7,14 %	Min.2.5%
3.	Dissolved Solid	27 brix	Min 10 brix

Levels of the protein produced from the best treatment (T3P1) was equal to 7.14%, which had met the conditions set out in ISO for soy sauce that is a minimum of 2.5% . Level of protein in soy sauce was derived from the activity of enzymes produced by mold. These enzymes served to break down complex proteins into simpler proteins. The fermentation process in saline solution, enzymes produced in the mold fermentation process are still active (Rahayu et al, 2005). According Sutiyanı et al (2012), processing methods, especially when cooking the sauce is very influential on results obtained, less perfect processing will cause damage to the protein during cooking process.

Dissolved solids in koro benguk soy sauce with concentration of 17% saline solution and the duration of fermentation for 4 weeks showed 27brix, while in terms of quality standards of soy sauce of minimum dissolved solids is 10brix. This may imply that the dissolved solids of koro benguk soy sauce havemeet the quality standards. According Risvan (2007) in Kusumadewi (2011), dissolved solids is other solutes beside sucrose, such as chloride salts; and sulphate of potassium, sodium, and calcium which respondt themselves as brix and counted as equivalent to sucrose, so it can be said that the dissolved solids may be smaller than the total value of sugar.

Consumers' preferences

After obtaining the best treatment, i.e koro benguk salty soy sauce with a concentration of 17% saline solution and fermentation duration of 4 weeks, then the acceptance test (preference

test) toward 20 panelists was conducted. According Winarno (1987) in Muchtadi (1994), one of the criteria that can be used to test whether an additional food formula is acceptable or not is by using acceptance test. The criteria of acceptance consisted of the percentage of respondents who declined should be less than 25%.

From the results of consumer preferences test, it was obtained the number of respondents who liked koro benguk soy sauce with a concentration of 17% saline solution and fermentation duration of 4 weeks (scores given were 5, 6, and 7 respectively). The assessment was given in four aspects: color, aroma, flavor, and viscosity. Based on the preference percentages, it can be seen that respondents liked all attributes of koro benguk salty soy sauce tested. For the attributes of color, respondents who liked were 19 people, for aroma were 16 people, for flavor were 16 people, and for viscosity were 15 people.

CONCLUSION

The best treatment was obtained organoleptically in koro benguk salty soy sauce with concentration of 17% saline solution and fermentation duration of 4 weeks. It had the color preference level at 5.40 (liked), the aroma of 4.30 (rather liked), the flavor of 4.55 (rather liked), and a viscosity of 5.05 (liked). While for the chemical test of the best treatment, it was obtained the protein level of 7.14%, while the quality standard of soy sauce is 2.5% at minimum. Koro benguk salty soy sauce had dissolved solids at 27 brix, while the quality standards of soy sauce is 10 brix at minimum.

Consumer preferences towards the best treatment of koro benguk salty soy sauce showed that the product was acceptable by the percentage of consumers' preferences color of 95%, aroma of 80%, flavor of 80%, and viscosity of 75%.

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