ABSTRACT

In the world of education, there are many examples of learning media, one example is booklets. Booklets are a learning medium with a much shorter presentation of material compared to teaching materials, making it easier for students to store and carry them. The Booklet learning media will be tested for media validity. In the data research, the antibacterial activity of kawa leaf extract (*Coffea canephora*) was tested against *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. Kawa leaf (*Coffea canephora*) is a plant that can be used as traditional herbal medicine. Based on the research results in the form of data regarding antibacterial activity tests which will be included in learning media in the form of a booklet adapted to the subject of testing the kawa leaf extract plant (*Coffea canephora*) against *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. The aim of this research is to determine the antibacterial activity of kawa leaf extract against *Salmonella typhi* which will be poured into Booklet teaching media. The research method for this booklet development research uses the ADDIE development model and the research method used is quantitative research with experimental methods with laboratory experimental research. The validity of the Booklet is carried out by 3 validators, namely material experts, language experts, media experts and is focused on aspects of the content, appearance, language, use and presentation of the Booklet. The Booklet obtained an average result of 95% and was declared very valid and suitable for use in learning. Meanwhile, in the antibacterial activity test of kawa leaf extract against *Salmonella typhi* bacteria, the results obtained were 25% concentration (10.28 mm), 50% concentration (10.88 mm), 75% concentration (12.86 mm), positive control (14.95 mm). mm) and negative control (0). Based on these data, it was concluded that the validity of the Booklet media in this study was stated to be very valid and the antibacterial activity test using kawa leaf extract was stated to have an effect on *Salmonella typhi* bacteria which could be seen at the highest concentration, at a concentration of 75%. The diameter of the inhibition zone for *Salmonella typhi* bacteria is 12.86 mm. Because the higher the concentration, the greater the inhibitory power that will be formed.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Booklet, Kawa Daun, *Salmonella typhi*