

Lip Cream Formulation With Natural Dyes From Secang Wood Leather

by IJMR IIKNU

Submission date: 18-Nov-2022 02:52PM (UTC+0900)

Submission ID: 1885283993

File name: Cream_Formulation_With_Natural_Dyes_From_Secang_Wood_Leather.pdf (206.16K)

Word count: 4601

Character count: 22880

Lip Cream Formulation With Natural Dyes From Secang Wood Leather

Luluk Aniqoh Meliana Putri^{*}, Juvita Herdianty, Arif Wijayant , Anung S.

Faculty of Medicine, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia, Kediri

^{*}Corresponding Author : lulukaniqohmelianaputri@iik-strada.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Colorants are an important part of decorative cosmetics, including in lip cream preparations. Secang bark (*Caesalpinia Sappan*) contains chemical compounds of flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins and essential oils. Researchers formulate lip cream preparations by utilizing natural pigments contained in the bark of secang wood. The preparations were made with various concentrations of sappan bark extract, namely 15%, 20%, and 25%. Evaluation of the preparations made is an evaluation of physical quality including organoleptic tests, homogeneity, pH, spreadability, adhesion, smearing power, photostability, and stability tests by centrifugation method. Evaluation of safety was carried out through irritation test with patch test method and preference test. The results of the evaluation of lip cream preparations showed that all formulas had good greasing power and homogeneity, were physically stable which was characterized by no separation, and had good dispersibility, spreadability, and stable pH value. All preparations during storage for 21 days did not show changes in texture and odor. Then in terms of color, both organoleptically and photostability testing did not show a decrease in color intensity. Based on respondents' responses, the most preferred formula is formula II with the addition of an extract of 20%.

Keyword : Lip cream, secang, formulation, extract

INTRODUCTION

Cosmetics are substances or preparations intended for use on the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair, nails, lips and external genital organs) or on the teeth and oral mucosa mainly to clean, perfume, change appearance and/or improve body odor or protect or maintain the body in good condition (BPOM 2015). Lip color is included in the type of decorative cosmetics whose essence function is to give color to the lips so that they give the impression of an attractive and healthy facial expression (Depkes RI 1985).

Lip color preparations are available in various forms, such as crayons, liquids, and creams. Lip color preparations in the form of cream or also known as lip cream have recently been increasingly in demand and have appeared on the market. This preparation is also more in demand by consumers because it has several advantages such as producing a more even color on the lips and being able to moisturize the lips for longer than using lip color in solid form (Butler et al. 2000).

Colorants are an important part of decorative cosmetics. Based on the source, dyes are divided into two, namely natural dyes and synthetic dyes. Synthetic dyes are widely used because they have several advantages such as having a wide color range, being easier to adjust the intensity of the color, being more stable to various environmental conditions, and being cheaper so that it is preferred by producers (Muliayawan 2013).



However, synthetic dyes can cause adverse side effects such as allergic reactions, irritation, and have the potential to cause toxic effects for humans (Widana & Yuningrat 2007). Along with the development of a back to nature lifestyle, people are starting to switch to using natural ingredients including natural dyes to get safer results and avoid side effects. One of the plants that can be used as a natural dye is secang bark.

Based on the use of Secang Bark (*Caesalpinia Sappan*) which can be used as a natural coloring agent in cosmetic preparations and there are still at least 3 developments of lip cream preparations using natural dyes, a research was conducted using Secang Bark (*Caesalpinia Sappan*) which was then applied to develop a formulation of lip cream preparations using natural dyes and seeing the quality produced through a series of evaluations, namely evaluation of physical quality including organoleptic tests, homogeneity, pH, spreadability, adhesion, smearing power, photostability, and stability (Elmitra 2017). Evaluation of safety is carried out through irritation test and preference test.

METHODS

1. Making teak leaf extract

The teak leaf extract was made according to Hermawati et al. (2015) and Iriawati et al. (2015). The chopped young teak leaves were then weighed as much as 800 grams and extracted using 5 liters of 96% ethanol which had been added with 30 grams of citric acid. Maceration was carried out for 3 days in a closed dark vessel and protected from light, stirring frequently, after which the filtrate and pulp were separated using filter paper. The filtrate obtained was concentrated with a vacuum rotary evaporator at a temperature of 40°C, hereinafter referred to as sappan bark extract.

2. Formulation and evaluation of lip cream preparations using teak leaf extract dyes in various concentrations

2.1. Formulas. The formula is designed with various concentrations of teak leaf extract in each formula.

The total preparation made for one formula is 50 grams. The composition of the selected formula in the manufacture of lip cream preparations in this study can be seen in table

2.2. Preparation of lip cream preparations

Weighed a number of oil phases, namely olive oil, carnauba wax, cetyl alcohol, dimethicone, BHT, and propyl paraben, put into a porcelain dish and melted at a temperature of $\pm 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Phase 1). Weighed methyl paraben and titanium dioxide. Heated with distilled water, at a temperature of $\pm 60^{\circ}\text{C}$, added with methyl paraben, stirred until homogeneous. Then added with titanium dioxide, stirred until homogeneous. Heated the mortar and stamper by pouring hot water on the mortar and mortar and stamper with hot water, then left for a few minutes until the outer wall of the mortar was hot, after that hot water was poured out and dried with a clean towel. Phase 1 and phase 2 were slowly mixed in a hot mortar and stirred until an emulsion of lip cream base was formed. When the temperature has dropped to $\pm 40^{\circ}\text{C}$, add teak leaf extract, add cocoa oil, and stir again until homogeneous. The finished preparation is poured into a lip cream container.

Table 1. Lip cream preparation formula

Ingredient	Formula (%)				use
	I	II	III	IV	
Ekstrakt Secang wood	15	20	25	-	Pigment
Olive oil	15	15	15	15	Emolien
Carnauba wax	15	15	15	15	Thickener agent
Dimethicone	5	5	5	5	Emolien
Setil alkohol	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	Emolien
Titanium dioksida	6	6	6	6	Pigmen
BHT	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Antioksidant
Propil paraben	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Preservative
Metil paraben	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Preservative
Cocoa oil	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	deodorizer
Aquadest ad	100	100	100	100	Solvent

Information :

Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%

Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%

Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

Formula IV : No added extract

3. Physical quality evaluation

3.1. Organoleptic test

Observations were made on the texture, smell, and color of each preparation on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al 2013).

3.2. Homogeneity test

Tests were carried out on day 1 and after storage on day 21 (Sharon et al 2013). A number of preparations are smeared on a transparent glass, then observed. The preparation must show a homogeneous arrangement and there are no visible coarse grains (Depkes RI 1979).

3.3. pH test

Tests were carried out using a pH meter. The instrument was first calibrated using a neutral standard buffer solution (pH 7.01) and an acidic pH buffer solution (pH 4.01) until the instrument showed the pH value. Then the electrodes were washed with distilled water, then dried with a tissue. The sample was made in a concentration of 1%, that is, 1 g of the preparation was weighed and dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water, then the electrode was immersed in the solution. Let the tool show the pH value until it is constant. The number shown by the pH meter is the pH of the preparation (Rawlins 2003). Tests were carried out on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al 2013).

3.4. Spreadability test.

The test is carried out by weighing the preparation as much as 0.5 grams and placing it in the middle of a round glass. Then the glass is placed on top of the preparation that has been previously weighed and left for 1 minute. The diameter of the preparation is then measured by taking the average length of the diameter from several sides. Then, 50 grams, 100 grams, and 200 grams were added successively as additional loads. Each additional load is allowed to stand for 1 minute and the diameter is recorded (Ittiqo & Wahid 2018). Tests were carried out on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al 2013).

3.5. Adhesion test.

The test is carried out by means of 0.5 grams of the preparation placed at the midpoint of the area of the object glass that has been marked and covered with another object glass, then given a load of 1 kg for 5 minutes. The two object glasses that have been attached to each other are mounted on a test instrument that is given a load of 80 grams. After that, note the time it takes for the 2 glasses to separate (Miranti 2009). Tests were carried out on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al 2013).

3.6. Uji daya oles.

The test is done visually by applying the preparation to the skin on the back of the hand. Good dye release is indicated by the amount of dye released and adheres well to the skin on the back of the hand (Adliani et al. 2012). Tests were carried out on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al 2013).

3.7. Uji fotostabilitas.

Tests were carried out on formulas II, III, and IV which had been stored for 7 days. As much as 0.3 grams of lip cream was put into a closed clear vial and then irradiated by a lamp with a power of 25 watts for 24 hours then observed the absorbance at the maximum wavelength (Neliyanti & Idiawati 2014).

3.8. Stability test

The test was carried out using a mechanical method (centrifugation). A total of 5 grams of the preparation was placed in a centrifugation tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 30 minutes. Then the presence or absence of phase separation was observed (Handali et al. 2011). Tests were carried out on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day (Sharon et al. 2013)

3.9. Favorite test.

Tests were carried out on each lip cream preparation from each formula on 10 panelists consisting of women aged 18-30 years and in good health. Panelists fill out a questionnaire and give an assessment including the color, aroma, and texture of the lip cream preparation (Sari et al. 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Secang bark extraction

Secang bark extraction was carried out by maceration method using 96% ethanol as solvent added with citric acid. The results of making ethanol extract of teak leaves can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Yield of secang peel extract

Chopped Weight (g)	Extract Weight (g)	Yield (%)
800	79,436	9,93

2. Formulation and evaluation of lip cream preparations using teak leaf extract dyes in various concentrations

2.1. Organoleptic test

Organoleptic testing was carried out on the shape, smell, and color of each preparation on the 1st day and after storage on the 21st day. The resulting preparation should have an attractive color, pleasant odor, and good consistency.

The test results show that all formulas have the same texture and smell but produce different colors. This is due to the addition of different concentrations of teak leaf extract in each formula. The higher the concentration of sappan peel extract added, the more brown/dark the resulting color will be. In the world of cosmetics, the brown color produced from this secang bark extract

can be categorized as a nude color. Nude is a term commonly used for decorative cosmetic products such as lip color that has a natural color or is close to the color of real skin (Beauty Journal 2017). Nude colors include colors that are pale for someone with a white skin tone, or beige to brown for someone with a dark skin tone. The advantage of this nude color is that it can give a fresh impression on the face without being seen wearing too much make-up, so this color is favored by many lip cream users.

Table 3. The results of the organoleptic test of the lip cream extract from the skin of a cup

Formula	Texture		Smell		colour	
	Day-1	Day-21	Day-1	Day-21	Day-1	Day-21
Formula I	Soft, slightly oily	Soft, slightly oily	Typical	Typical	Pink	Pink
Formula II	Soft, slightly oily	Soft, slightly oily	Typical	Typical	Red	Red
Formula III	Soft, slightly oily	Soft, slightly oily	Typical	Typical	dark red	dark red
Formula IV	Soft, slightly oily	Soft, slightly oily	Typical	Typical	White	White

Information :

Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%

Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%

Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

Formula IV : No added extract

2. Homogeneity test

Observation of the homogeneity of the four formulations of teak leaf extract lip cream was carried out on day 1 and day 21. The preparation is said to be homogeneous if there are no coarse grains when applied to transparent glass. The presence of coarse grains indicates that the preparation is not homogeneous because the components in the preparation are not well dispersed (Utami 2013). The results of the homogeneity test showed that the four lip cream formulas were homogeneous on day 1 and after storage for 21 days which was indicated by the absence of coarse granules. This also indicates that the components in the lip cream preparation are well mixed so that there are no coarse particles and a homogeneous lip cream preparation is obtained.

3. pH test

The pH value test was carried out on all lip cream formulas on day 1 and day 21. Testing the pH value aims to determine the degree of acidity of the lip cream preparation with the skin so that when used it does not cause skin irritation. According to Astikah (2015), the ideal pH for cream preparations is in accordance with the skin pH, which is around 4.5-8.0.

Table 4. Lip cream pH test results

Formula	pH value	
	Day-1	Day-21
Formula I	5,5	6,4
Formula II	4,5	4,2
Formula III	3,5	4,2
Formula IV	6,4	6,3

Information :

Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%

Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%

Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

Formula IV : No added extract

4. Spreadability Test

The spreadability test was carried out to determine the spread of lip cream preparations on the skin surface. Spreadability is also related to the ease of applying the preparation, removing the preparation from the container, and influencing consumer acceptance (Gairi et al, 2002).

Table 5. The results of the dispersion test of the sappan wood extract lip cream

Formula	Borden (g)	Spreadability (cm)	
		Day-1	Day-21
Formula I	0	3,3	3,4
	50	3,4	3,5
	100	3,8	3,8
	200	3,1	3,2
Formula II	0	3,3	3,3
	50	3,4	3,5
	100	3,7	3,7
	200	4,1	4,3
Formula III	0	3,7	3,7
	50	4,2	4,4
	100	4,3	4,5
	200	4,7	4,9
Formula IV	0	2,5	2,6
	50	2,9	3,1
	100	3,1	3,2
	200	3,3	3,4

Information :

Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%

Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%

Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

Formula IV : No added extract

The results of statistical testing using the paired sample t-test method showed that formulas II, III, and IV on the 1st day of storage and after 21 days of storage were not significantly different. This shows that in terms of dispersion, all formulas can be said to be stable.

5. Adhesion test

The adhesion test was carried out to determine the ability of the lip cream to adhere to the application site. Adhesion is related to the length of contact between the lip cream preparation and the skin. The greater the adhesion, the longer the contact time between the lip cream and the skin, making it more efficient in use because there is no need to apply lip cream repeatedly. The results of the adhesion test can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. The results of the stickiness test of lip cream extract from the bark of a cup

Formula	Adhesion (seconds)	
	Day-1	Day-21
Formula I	11,34	11,12
Formula II	10,45	10,23
Formula III	7,21	7,13
Formula IV	11,41	11,28

Information :





- Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%
- Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%
- Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%
- Formula IV : No added extract

Good adhesion test value for cream preparations is 2-300 seconds (Betageri & Prabhu 2002). All formulas meet these criteria. The test results showed that the concentration of teak leaf extract used had an effect on the adhesion of the lip cream. When compared with formula I (without the addition of extract), the data above shows that formulas II, III, IV (preparations with the addition of extract) have lower adhesion. The decrease in adhesion occurred along with the increase in the concentration of the sappan bark extract used and caused the consistency of the lip cream to decrease so that the ability to adhere was also lower. In addition, the adhesive power of lip cream is also influenced by its spreadability. The higher the spreadability of the lip cream, the lower the adhesive power of the resulting lip cream.

6. Oil power test

Table 7. The results of the smearing power of the Lip cream extract from the bark of a cup

Oil Power Test

Formula I	Formula II	Formula III	Formula IV
			
1 time application of the Basy picks well	1 time application of the Basy picks well	1 time application of the Basy picks well	1 time application of the Basy picks well

Information :

- Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%
- Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%
- Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

Formula IV : No added extract

The smearing power test was carried out to determine the color intensity of the lip cream when it was applied. Applying power is one of the considerations of consumers in choosing lip cream preparations because consumers tend to choose lip cream preparations with high color intensity without the need to apply the preparation repeatedly. Lip cream preparations produce a good polish if the preparation produces an even, homogeneous, and intensive color when applied to the skin on the back of the hand. Based on the smear test, the results showed that formulas I, II, III, and IV had good greasing power, which were characterized by intense, even, and homogeneous colors. The intensity of the color produced is influenced by the concentration of teak leaf extract used. The higher the concentration of teak leaf extract used, the more intense the color and the less amount of basting required to produce an intense color when used.

7. Photostability test

Color is one of the important components in decorative cosmetics. In addition to functioning to cover deficiencies and give a more attractive impression, color also plays a role in the appearance of lip cream so that it can increase consumer buying interest. The formulas tested were only formulas that were added with dye from teak leaf extract, namely formulas I, II and III. Photostability testing begins with finding the maximum wavelength of teak leaf extract lip cream. The wavelength used is in the range of 200-700 nm. The results showed that the maximum absorption peak of teak leaf extract lip cream with ethanol solvent occurred at a wavelength of 328 nm.

Table 8. Results of photostability test of lip cream with sappan bark extract

Formula	Absorbance		Sp. Percentage Decrease (%)
	Before Radiation	After Radiation	
Formula I	0,317 ± 0,0025	0,272 ± 0,0024	14,195
Formula II	0,660 ± 0,0086	0,611 ± 0,0097	7,242
Formula III	0,705 ± 0,0194	0,649 ± 0,0083	7,943

Information :

Formula I : Preparation with the addition of extract of 15%

Formula II : Preparation with the addition of extract of 20%

Formula III : Preparation with the addition of extract of 25%

8. Stability test

This test aims to determine the stability of the lip cream after experiencing strong shaking. The principle of the stability test using the centrifugation method is the use of accelerated centrifugal force to separate two or more substances that have different densities which aims to evaluate and predict the self-life of the emulsion by observing the dispersed phase (Mohammad & Sayed 2014). The test results on all formulas on the first and 21st day after storage showed that all formulas were stable, indicated by the absence of phase separation. Centrifugation speed of 5000-10000 rpm for 30 minutes is considered equivalent to the effect of gravity that will be received by the preparation in storage for one year (Margisuci et al. 2015).

Table 9. Stability test results of lip cream extract stability test

Formula	Stability Test Results	
	Day-1	Day-21
Formula I	No separation occurs	No separation occurs
Formula II	No separation occurs	No separation occurs
Formula III	No separation occurs	No separation occurs
Formula IV	No separation occurs	No separation occurs

9. Test Preference Lip Cream Secang bark extract

The hedonic test is a test of subjective impressions of liking or disliking a product and evaluating the acceptability of a product by consumers (Soekarto 1981; ACTIA 2001). Texture assessment aims to determine the level of preference of the panelists on the texture of lip cream preparations through the sense of touch. Texture is one of the factors that determine the level of preference for the product. Users tend to like lip cream with a soft and light texture when used. Odor assessment aims to determine the level of panelists' preference for the smell of lip cream preparations through the sense of smell.

This test was carried out with the help of 10 panelists. Panelists are needed to act as instruments or tools in charge of stating the level of preference for lip cream preparations based on subjective impressions. The formula tested was a formula added with teak leaf extract, namely formulas II, III, and IV. There are three quality parameters tested, namely texture, smell, and color with a preference scale, namely 1 for strongly dislike, 2 for dislike, 3 for moderately like, 4 for like, and 5 for strongly like.

The results of the preference test for the 3 lip cream formulas, the highest average value in terms of texture, smell, and color was shown by formula II with the addition of an extract as much as 20%.

CONCLUSION

The results of the evaluation of lip cream preparations showed that all formulas had good greasing power and homogeneity, were physically stable which was characterized by no separation, and had good dispersibility, spreadability, and stable pH value. All preparations during storage for 21 days did not show changes in texture and odor. Then in terms of color, both organoleptically and photostability testing did not show a decrease in color intensity. Based on respondents' responses, the most preferred formula is formula II with the addition of an extract of 20%.

REFERENCES

- Adliani N, Nazliniwaty, Purba D. 2012. Formulasi lipstik menggunakan zat warna ekstrak bunga kecombrang (*Etilingera elatior* (Jack) R.M.Sm.). *Journal of Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology* 1:81-94
- Astikah, FR. 2015. Optimasi formula krim antibakteri ekstrak kulit buah manggis (*Garcinia mangostana* Linn) menggunakan asam stearat sebagai emulgator dan trietanolamin sebagai alkalizing agent dengan metode desain faktorial. [Skripsi]. Surakarta: FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

- Beauty Journal. 2017. Nude. <https://journal.sociolla.com/bjglossary/nude/>. [26 April 2019].
- Betageri G, Prabhu S. 2002. Semisolid preparations. Dalam Swarbrick J, Boylon JC. Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, 2nd edisi. New York: Marcel Dekker
- [BPOM]. 2015. Peraturan Kepala Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan Republik Indonesia No 18 tahun 2015 tentang Persyaratan Teknis Bahan Kosmetika. Jakarta: BPOM.
- Butler et al. 2000. Poucher's Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soap 10th Edition. London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- [Depkes RI]. 1979. Farmakope Indonesia, Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan RI.
- [Depkes RI]. 1985. Formularium Kosmetika Indonesia. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan RI.
- Elmitra. 2017. Dasar-Dasar Farmasetika dan Sediaan Semi Solid. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Deepublish.
- Garg A, Aggarwal D, Garg S, Sigla AK. 2002. spreading of semisolid formulation: an update. Pharmaceutical Tecnology. 26: 84-105.
- Inawati, Suryani, Sari I. 2015. Variasi lama maserasi daun tanaman jati (*Tectona grandis* L.f.) dan pemanfaatannya sebagai pewarna alami dalam sediaan lipstik. Majalah Farmasi, Sains, dan Kesehatan 1:18-22.
- Miranti L. 2009. Pengaruh konsentrasi minyak atsiri kencur (*Kaempferia galangan*) dengan basis salep larut air terhadap sifat fisik salep dan daya hambat bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* secara In Vitro [skripsi]. Surakarta: Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Mohammad TGM, Sayed E. 2014. Preparation and characterization of alternative oil-in-water emulsion formulation of deltamethrin. American Journal of Experimental Agriculture 4:405-414.
- Muliyawan D. 2013. A-Z Tentang Kosmetik. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.
- Sari DK et al. 2014. Uji organoleptis formulasi biskuit fungsional berbasis tepung ikan gabus (*Ophiocephalus striatus*). Agritech 34:120-125.
- Soekarto. 1981 . Penilaian Organoleptik. Pusat Pengembangan Teknologi Pangan. Bogor: IPB Press.
- Sharon N, Anam S, Yuliet. 2013. Formulasi krim antioksidan ekstrak etanol bawang hutan (*Eleutheria palmifolia* L., Merr). Journal of Natural Science 2:111-122.
- Utami P. 2013. Pemanfaatan ekstrak kulit melinjo merah (*Gnetum gnemon*) sebagai pewarna alami pada pembuatan lipstik. [Skripsi]. Jakarta: Sains dan Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Widana GAB, Yuningrat NW. 2007. Analisis bahan pewarna berbahaya pada sediaan kosmetika di wilayah kecamatan Buleleng kabupaten Buleleng. Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sains & Humaniora 1:26-36.

Lip Cream Formulation With Natural Dyes From Secang Wood Leather

ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

8%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	scitepress.org Internet Source	2%
2	Yetri Elisya, Harpolia Cartika, Adin Hakim. "Sunscreen Cream Formulation from Corn Cob Extract (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) and Robusta Coffee Bean Extract (<i>Coffea canephora</i> Pierre ex A. Froehner)", <i>Asian Journal of Applied Sciences</i> , 2020 Publication	1%
3	repository.setiabudi.ac.id Internet Source	1%
4	journal-jps.com Internet Source	1%
5	ijoms.internationaljournallabs.com Internet Source	1%
6	www.nusantarahasanajournal.com Internet Source	1%
7	repository.unja.ac.id Internet Source	1%

8	iconphp.poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id Internet Source	1%
9	repository.istn.ac.id Internet Source	1%
10	storage.googleapis.com Internet Source	1%
11	innovareacademics.in Internet Source	1%












Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%






Exclude bibliography On










Lip Cream Formulation With Natural Dyes From Secang Wood Leather

PAGE 1









-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Missing ", "** Review the rules for using punctuation marks.
-  **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word.
-  **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word.
-  **Missing ", "** Review the rules for using punctuation marks.
-  **P/V** You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Missing ", "** Review the rules for using punctuation marks.
-  **Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.
-  **P/V** You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 2

-  **Missing ", "** Review the rules for using punctuation marks.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Missing ", "** Review the rules for using punctuation marks.
-  **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word.
-  **Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.

-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word.

PAGE 3

-  **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
-  **S/V** This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.
-  **Proofread** This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Missing ", "**
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
-  **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 4



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 5



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 6



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.



Hyph. Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Hyph. Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Hyph. Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Hyph. Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Garbled This sentence contains several grammatical or spelling errors that make your meaning unclear. Proofread the sentence to identify and fix the mistakes.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Proper Nouns You may need to use a capital letter for this proper noun.



Proper Nouns You may need to use a capital letter for this proper noun.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains an error or misspelling that makes your meaning unclear.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing ", " Review the rules for using punctuation marks.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. You may want to revise it using the active voice.