



***Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:***  
**Content and Benefits of Black Cumin**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to discuss the hadith with regard to agrotechnology. This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies with the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches. The results and discussion of this research is about takhrij and syarah hadith regarding the content and benefits of black cumin (Black Seed). Black cumin (Black Seed) is known to have many benefits with chemical content in the form of vegetable fats and oils (35%), carbohydrates (32%), protein (21%), water (5%), saponins, nigelin, and other ingredients (7%). Some other ingredients in black cumin (Black Seed) that have great benefits are nigelone crystals, arganine, fatty acids, carotene, amino acids, minerals, and vitamins.

Key words: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

**Introduction**

There are already many plants that can be used as an alternative medicine, among them is black cumin (Black Seed). It is called black (Black Seed) by the Latin name *Nigella sativa* L. This is a type of grain that has been used in many countries including India, Arab countries and Europe. The nature of *The Canon of Medicine*, *Ibn Sina* states that black cumin (Black Seed) can help improve energy and of natural body and cure ailments. Black cumin (Black Seed) is also included in the list of scientific medicines in the book *al-Tibb al-Nabawi* (treatment of the Prophet) (Yulianti & Junaedi, 2006).

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The above information is very reasonable because the Prophet Muhammad SAW has recommended this black cumin (Black Seed) to be used as medicine. There is a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW regarding this black cumin (Hab batussauda) in the book Sahih Muslim Number 4104:

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ بْنُ الْمُهَاجِرِ أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ أَخْبَرَهُمَا أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ فِي الْحَبَّةِ السَّوْدَاءِ شِفَاءً مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ إِلَّا السَّامَ وَالسَّامُ الْمَوْتُ وَالْحَبَّةُ السَّوْدَاءُ الشُّونِيزُ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَزْمَلَةُ قَالََا أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالُوا حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حَمِيدٍ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرُ ح وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عُقَيْلٍ وَفِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ وَيُونُسَ الْحَبَّةُ السَّوْدَاءُ وَلَمْ يَقُلِ الشُّونِيزُ

Muhammad bin Rumh bin Al Muhajirin has told us; Has narrated to us Al Laits from 'Uqail from Ibn Syihab; Abu Salamah ibn 'Abdur Rahman and Sa'id ibn Al Musayyab had told me that Abu Hurairah had told them both, he heard the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam say: "Indeed in Habbas Sauda there is a cure for every disease except As Saam. As Saam is death while Habbasauda is As Suuni z (black cumin)." And Abu Ath Thahir and Harmalah narrated it to us both said; Ibn Wahb has informed us; Has narrated to me Yunus from Ibn Syihab from Sa'id bin Al Musayyab from Abu Hurairah from the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam; It is also narrated from another line, And has narrated to us Abu Bakr bin Abu Syaibah, 'Amru An Naqid, Zuhair bin Harb and Ibn Abu' Umar they said; Has told us Sufyan bin 'Uyainah; This is also narrated from another line, and has narrated to us 'Abdu bin Humaid; Has informed us 'Abdur Razaq; Has informed us Ma'mar; It is also narrated from another line, And has narrated to us 'Abdullah bin' Abdur Rahman Ad Darimi; Has informed us Abul Yemen; Has told us Syu'aib entirely from Az Zuhri from Abu Salamah from Abu Hurairah from the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam as Hadith Uqail. And in the general Hadith Sufyan is mentioned 'Habbas sauda' only without mentioning 'As Syuuniz' (HR. Muslim, No. 4104).

Based on the above description, research formulas are prepared, namely problem formulation, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of this research problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet SAW about agrotechnology. The question of this research is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW about agrotechnology. The

purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about agroteknologi.

### Research Methods

This research method is a qualitative type through literature study and field study (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation of this research is used agrotechnological analysis (Chaidir, 2015). A general, there are two types of research on hadith, namely *takhrij* and *syarah*. *Takhrij* is the process of extracting hadith from the book of hadith to examine its authenticity, while *syarah* is the explanation of the text of the hadith with relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), in this case a grotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

### Results and Discussion

The search was first done through the application of hadith until the hadith was found in Kitab Sahih Muslim No. 4104 as shown earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No .	Rawi Sanad	Born/ Died		state	Kunyah	Scholar Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdur Rahman		57 H	Medina	Abu Hurairah		Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Abdullah bin 'Abdur		94 H	Medina	Abu Salamah		- Tsiqah Imam - Tsiqah	Tabi'in Middle Circle
3	Muhamma d bin Muslim		12 4 H	Medina	Abu Bakar		- Faqih Hafidz Mutqin - A figure	Tabi'ut Tabi'in among the first
4	Uqail bin Khalid bin 'Uqail		14 4 H	Syam	Abu Khalid		- Tsiqah - Tsiqah - Shaduuq tsiqah - La ba'sa bih - Tsiqah	Tabi'in (no friends found)

No .	Rawi Sanad	Born / Died		state	Kunyah	Scholar Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
							- Shaduuq - Mentioned in 'Ats Tsiqat	
5	Laits bin Sa'ad		17 5 H	Maru	Abu Al Harits		- Tsiqah - Tsiqah - Tsiqah - Tsiqah - Tsiqah Tsabat	Tabi'ut Tabi'in among the elderly
6	Muhamma d bin Rumhi		24 2 H	Maru	Abu 'Abdullah		- Tsiqah - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat - Tsiqah Tsabat - Hafizh	Tabi'in Middle Circle
7	Imam Muslim	20 2 H	26 1 H	Naisabur				

Table 1 illustrates the transmission of hadith from the first narration to the last narration. The first narration is among the Companions as the first party in the delivery of hadith, while the last narration is the scholars who compile hadith into a book (Soetari, Ilmu Hadits, 1994). Hadith is declared valid if the narrator has a positive value according to the comments of scholars and the transmission continues according to the year of birth of the narrator (Darmalaksana, 2020). Hadith is said to be popular and its validity increases when similar hadiths are recorded in the books of hadith (Soetari, 2015). If the text of the hadith is understood according to common sense and does not contradict the Qur'an, then the hadith is categorized as good deeds that according to scholars do not require a validity test (Darmalaksana, 2018).

*Syarah* hadith has been done by scholars since classical times with various approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Among these linguistic approach, meaning the hadith text, context and understanding of the situation when Hadith was spoken (Muin, 2013). oday, hadith is beginning to be explained with various modern approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Including hadith can be explained through agrotechnological approaches (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016).

Black cumin (Black Seed) is a plant that can be used as medicine, in addition it can also be used as a spice and flavor enhancer. The seeds are a source of sodium, calcium, potassium and other substances that play a role in health. Various studies have been done to prove the benefits of black cumin (Black Seed), among them to help treat diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, and cancer. In addition, black cumin also has antibacterial, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, immune, and good for kidney, stomach and liver health. The benefit comes from timoquinone (TQ) contained in black cumin (Black Seed). From various studies, black cumin (black seed) is not only proven to act as a cure, but also contains more than 100 elements that support the human immune system, including elements that can cure cancer. Nutritionists Nergiz and Oetles wrote an article in the journal *Science Food Chemistry* (48/3, 1993) entitled "Chemical Composition of *Nigella sativa* L. Seeds". In the article, the two nutritionists stated that black cumin (Black Seed) has chemical content in the form of fats and vegetable oils (35%), carbohydrates (32 %), protein (21 %), water (5%), saponins, nigelin, and other materials (7%), (Yulianti & Junaedi, 2006).

Other studies suggest that black cumin (Black Seed) contains nigelon crystals and arganin, fatty acids, carotene; and 15 kinds of amino acids, proteins and carbohydrates. It also contains various minerals, such as calcium; sodium: potassium: magnesium; selenium; iron; as well as vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, C, E, and niacin. Here are some ingredients in black cumin (Yulianti & Junaedi, 2006 :

1. Nigelon crystals and arganine serve as stabilizers in the immune system during growth. Both substances work to suppress antihistamines that cause asthma, bronchitis, and allergies.
2. Fatty acids, especially essential fatty acids, consist of alpha-l inolenic acid (omega 3) and linoleic acid (omega 6) which are cell-forming and non-forming substances in the body. In addition it also acts as a lock and removes harmful substances that cause cancer. Therefore, the body must get an intake of these elements.
3. Carotene is converted by the liver into vitamin A to destroy damaged cells that can cause cancer.
4. Fifteen types of amino acids, proteins, and carbohydrates in the form of regular oils (84% fatty acids, including linoleyl and linolenic acid); including essential oils, alkaloids, saponins, and crude fiber.

5. Various minerals calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, selenium and iron are needed in small amounts, but play an important role in helping other enzyme functions.
6. Vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, C, E, and niacin as elements that play an important role in helping the function of other enzymes in creating health for the body.

### **Conclusion**

Black cumin (Black Seed) is a plant that can be used as medicine. Based on research, this plant can treat diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, and cancer. In addition, black cumin also has antibacterial, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, immune, and good health benefits for the kidneys, stomach, and liver. These benefits come from the content of black cumin (Black Seed) itself namely timoquinone (TQ), nigelon crystals, arganine, fatty acids, carotene, amino acids, minerals, vitamins, fats and vegetable oils (35%), carbohydrates (32%), protein (21%), water (5%), saponins, ni gelin, and other ingredients (7%). With these many properties, black cumin (Black Seed) gives the impression of being an herbal medicine that can cure various diseases.

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