



***Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:
Benefits of Olives***

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss the benefits of olive fruit hadith. 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 study are the benefits of olives which have many properties and are highly recommended by the Prophet. The conclusion of this research is *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith of the Prophet. About olives with agrotechnology analysis which has many benefits and properties that are beneficial to the body.

Keyword: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

Introduction

Rasulullah's food and drinks are foods that contain a lot of nutrition and are halal. In the Qur'an, there are many stories about the foods that the Prophet liked. Since 1400 years ago, Rasulullah has advocated the use of olive oil. Because it has many properties that result from a blessed tree (Nisak, 2018). The olive is the first tree that grows in the world and is the first tree that grows after the flood (Glester's era). Olives grew in the dwellings of the Prophets and the holy lands. Seventy prophets prayed for the blessings of the olive tree, among them were Prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Muhammad SAW. "O Allah, bless the olive oil." He said his prayer twice (Hammad, 2014). Olives are a plant known to mankind. Olives have also been known to be highly nutritious plants and have many benefits. This shows that how many blessings Allah SWT. give and provide for His servants (Khoirunnisa, Rakhmiyati, & Widyaningsih, 2020).



There is a hadith of the Prophet. With regard to the fruit of Olives on Ibn Majah Number 3310:

حَدَّثَنَا الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أُنْبَاءَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ائْتِدِمُوا بِالزَّيْتِ وَادَّهِنُوا بِهِ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ

Having told us al-Husain bin Mahdi told us Abdurrazaq had told us Ma'mar from Zaid the tree blessed bin Aslam from his father from Umar he said, "Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihiwasallam said: "Make oil (olive) as a side dish for you, and oil your (hair) with it, verily it comes from a blessed tree" [Narrated by Ibnu Majah].

Based on the explanation above, the research formula is prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith from the Prophet About olives. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet About olives. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet About olives.

Research Methods

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, 2015).

In general, there are two studies on hadith, namely *takhrij* and *sharah*. *Takhrij* is the process of extracting a hadith from a hadith book to examine its validity, while *sharah* is an explanation of the hadith text with relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), in this case agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was made through the application of the hadith about "the fruit of olives" until Ibn Majah hadith 3310 was found, as previously disclosed.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Born/Died		country	Kunyah	commented by scholars		circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Umar bin Al-Khaththab bin Nufail		23	Madinah	Abu Hafsh			Friend
2	Aslam maula 'Umar		80 H	Madinah	Abu Khalid		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - is called in 'ats tsikaat	Tabi'in the elderly
3	Zaid bin Aslam		136 H	Madinah	Abu Usamah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - jurist	Tabi'in middle class
4	Ma'mar bin Raosyid		154 H	Yaman	Abu 'Urwah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -shalihul hadist -tsiqah ma'mun -mentioned in 'ats tsikaat -tsikaht sabat	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the elderly
5	Abdur Razzaq bin Hammam bin Nafi'		211 H	Yaman	Abu Bakar		-Tsiqah -" Tsiqah, the accused is of shia " -tsabat -tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah -la ba'sabih	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinary people

No.	Rawi Sanad	Born/Died		country	Kunyah	commented by scholars		circles
		B	D			-	+	
							Tsiqah hafidz -a character	
6	Al-Husain bin Mahdi bin malik		247 H	Bashrah	Abu sa'id		- mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -Shaduuq -Shaduuq	Tabi'ul Atba 'among the middle class
7	Ibnu Majah	209 H	273 H	Iran	Abu Abdullah			

Table 1 describes the transmission of hadith from the first to the last narrator. The first narrators are the Companions as the first party in the transmission of hadith, while the last narrators are scholars who compile hadith into a book (Soetari, 1994). Hadith is declared valid if the narrator is positive according to the comments of the scholars and the transmission is continuous according to the narrator's birth year (Darmalaksana, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books (Soetari, 2015). If the hadith text is understood according to common sense and does not contradict the Qur'an, then the hadith is categorized as a good deed which according to scholars does not require validity testing (Darmalaksana, 2018).

Sharah hadith has been carried out by scholars since classical times with various approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Among them are the linguistic approach, the meaning of the hadith text, and understanding the context of the situation when the hadith is spoken (Muin, 2013). Today, the hadiths are beginning to be explained with various recent approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnological approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016).

Olives in various studies are believed to have many properties and features from the stems, leaves to the fruit. The content in olives is very complex, including high levels of protein, nutrition, and antioxidants. As a food ingredient, olives contain 67% water, 23% oil, 5 protein, 1% mineral salt and several elements that humans need, such as high enough protein, salt, iron and phosphorus, vitamins A and B (Vicka, 2020). Olive leaves have also long been used by ancient Greeks as a wound rinse. Olive leaves are also used as a



medicine to the bladder and research shows olive leaves have the ability to help reduce blood sugar levels as well as reduce high blood pressure. The leaves also contain anti-microbial substances and are very effective against a number of viral and bacterial fungi and Olives are also useful for strengthening memory, preventing digestive problems, treating wild diseases and impotence, eliminating toxins in the body, preventing the growth of cancer cells, and various kinds of properties again for human health. When applied topically it is useful for removing wrinkles on the face, protects from bacteria, prevents hair loss, eliminates skin diseases, smooths and moisturizes the skin, slows down the aging process and keeps the scalp clean (Sinta, 2018).

Conclusion

Olive is a plant that has many benefits and benefits and many researchers have proven it. There are also many benefits in olives, one of which is to strengthen memory, prevent digestive problems, help menstrual problems, eliminate toxins in the body, prevent the growth of cancer cells, as well as various other benefits for human health. It is expected that this research has beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that it requires more in-depth research on the *takhrij* and *sharah* hadith of agrotechnology. This study recommends a policy consideration.

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