



***Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:  
Ingredients and Benefits of Dates***

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**Abstrak**

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 result and discussion of this research is that dates are a special fruit according to the hadith of the Prophet with potassium which is beneficial for health. The conclusion of this research is that the takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet SAW regarding dates with agrotechnology analysis have a wider development opportunity.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

**Introduction**

Dates (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) have been a staple in the Middle East for thousands of years. Dates can relieve pain, because of the content of potassium and salicylic acid which function as painkillers and can reduce fever, and as an effective energy booster during fasting because of their high sugar content, which is between 75% -80% (Satuhu, 2010). The potassium content in dates has also been shown to reduce high blood pressure. The content of various minerals and vitamins in dates is believed to have potential as anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and plays a role in kidney and liver protection (Utami & Graharti, 2017). Based on the old adage in Arabic, the use of date palms is the number of days in a year. Even dates contain dietary nutrients, and in them contain 60% sugar substitutes. Medically, dates can act as a symptom reliever and thinner phlegm (Alaydrus, 2019).



There is a hadith about dates in the history of at-Tirmidhi No. 696, Abu Daud No. 2356, Ahmad No. 12215 as follows:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ثَابِتُ الْبُنَانِيُّ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُفْطِرُ عَلَى رُطَبَاتٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ رُطَبَاتٍ فَتَمْرَاتٍ فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ تَمْرَاتٍ حَسَا حَسَوَاتٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ

Having told us [Abdurrazaq] had told us [Ja'far bin Sulaiman] said, had told me [Thabit al-Bunani] from [Anas bin Malik] said, "Prophet ﷺ broke with several wet dates before prayer, and if there are no wet dates then break with dry dates, and if there are no dry dates then break with a few sips of water "[HR. at-Tirmidhi No. 696, Abu Daud No. 2356, Ahmad No. 12215].

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

### **Research Methods**

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). Meanwhile, this research approach applies takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari E. , 2015). The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Epi, & Taofik, Identifikasi dan Perbanyakan Tanaman Ciplukan (*Physalis Angulata*) dengan Menggunakan Metode Generatif dan Vegetatif, 2015). In general, there are two stages of research 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 agro-technology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, Frasetya, & Qurrohman, 2016).

### **Results and Discussion**

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application until the hadith was found in the Musnad Ahmad Book Number 12215 as described earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Commented by scholars		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Anas bin Malik		91 H.	Bashrah	Abu Hamzah		- Friend	Friend
2	Tsabit bin Aslam		127 H.	Bashrah	Abu Muhammad		- Tsiqah - Tsiqah ma'mun - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat - Tsiqah Abid	Tabi'in ordinary people
3	Ja'far bin Sulaiman		178 H.	Bashrah	Abu Sulaiman		- Tsiqah - Mentioned in 'adl dlu'afa - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat - Tsiqah - Shaduuq Zahid but Syiah	Middle Ages Tabi'ut Tabi'in
4	Abdurrazaq bin Hammam bin Nafi'		221 H.	Yaman	Abu Bakar		- Tsiqah - " Tsiqah is accused of being Shia - Tsabat - Tsiqah - Tsabat - Tsiqah - La ba'sa bih - Tsiqoh - Hafidz - A Character	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the Ordinary
5	Imam Ahmad	164 H	241H.	Bagdad	Ahmad		Imam Hadis	Tabi'in



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 E. , 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 (Soetari E. , 2015). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books (Darmalaksana, *Prosiding Proses Bisnis Validitas Hadis untuk Perancangan Aplikasi Metode Tahrij.*, 2020). 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 (Damarlaksana, 2018).

*Sharah* hadith has been carried out by scholars since classical times with various approaches (Damarlaksana, 2018). 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, 2016).

Dates are a fruit that is often consumed by Muslims and is identical to the month of Ramadan. Dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*) belong to the *Palmae* family and are often called date palms, which have various nutritional properties and can function as medicine (Soebahar, Daenuri, & Firmansyah, 2015). Dates also contain vitamins that can help strengthen nerves, improve blood circulation, cleanse the intestines, and protect against inflammation and infection caused by bacteria (Satuhu, 2010). According to the results of research by Abu Dhabi scientists, dates are proven to be able to suppress bacterial activity through cell membranes and prevent infection and are resistant to long-term storage. The content of tannins in dates can be used as a cleansing agent in intestinal problems (Resalya, 2013). According to Abo El-Soaud (2001), in addition to tannins, dates also contain several chemical ingredients such as flavonoids, saponins and alkaloids which work as antimicrobial substances. The main resident microorganism in the large intestine is *Escherichia Coli* which is also an isolate of the main cause of urinary tract infections and wound infections, pneumonia, meningitis, and septicemia. *Escherichia coli* is also an intestinal pathogen and causes various gastrointestinal diseases (Melliawati, 2009).



Based on the description above, it is known that the benefits of dates are as an antimicrobial. This was used as a background and three further studies to test whether the extract of date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) has an antimicrobial effect against *Escherichia coli* bacteria. This research is expected to be used as a solution to treatment problems in infectious diseases, particularly *Escherichia coli* infection in an effort to obtain alternative medicines that are easily available in Indonesia.

### **Conclusion**

Dates are a fruit that is quite special in front of Muslims. The shape of the date palm tree is medium in size and has a height of between 15-25 meters. This tree grows singly by forming a clump on each stem from a single root. Every 100 grams of fresh dates can contain a source of vitamin C and energy of 230 kcal (960 kJ). Allah mentions dates in the Qur'an in 20 different places using the palm tree lafaz; an-Nakhl, an-Nakhiil and an-Nakhlah. One part of dates contains 20-24% water; 70-75% sugar; 2-3% protein; 8.5% fiber; and a small amount of saturated fat (lechitine). Dates are really very beneficial for pregnant women and mothers who breastfeed naturally and they can relieve pain, reduce fever, lower blood pressure, increase energy, and many others. It is expected that this research has beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that more in-depth research on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology is needed. This research recommends that this can be a policy consideration.

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