



***Takhrij and Syarah* Hadith of Agrotechnology:
Ingredients and Benefits of Olive Oil**

**RA. Astiana Rizky Shahilah¹, Wahyudin Darmalaksana², Yati Setiati
Rachmawati³, Ai Yeni⁴**

^{1,3}Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology,
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

^{2,4}Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
raastiana@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the hadith with respect to olive oil. This research method is a kind of inheritance of qualitative studies and field studies with approach *Takhrij* and *commentary* tradition. The result and discussion of this research is that olive is a special tree and full of blessings and olive oil has various benefits and is highly recommended according to the hadith. The conclusion of this research is that the *takhrij* and *syarah* of the Prophet's hadith regarding olive oil with agrotechnical analysis have the opportunity to be developed transdisciplinary.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

Introduction

Olive is a special and blessed tree. This plant is very rich in vitamins and very nutritious to cure several diseases such as lowering blood pressure, preventing cancer, controlling cholesterol, and can cure all other diseases (Sopiah, 2019). Various studies prove olive oil (olive oil) has a thousand and one properties. This vegetable oil acts as an antimicrobial, anticancer, antihypertensive, antidiabetic, antiaging, even very good for beauty (Made Astawan, 2019). One alternative to traditional medicine that can be used in wound care is olive oil (Irma Nurdiantini, 2017). The results showed that 93.3% of leprosy sufferers did not experience skin damage after giving olive oil (Nuniek Nizmah Fajriah, 2015).

There is a hadith from the Prophet. with regard to olive oil in the hadith narrated by Imam Ahmad No. 15475 as follows:

حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنْ عَطَاءِ الشَّامِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كُلُوا الزَّيْتِ وَأَدَّهِنُوا بِهِ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ

Has told us [Waki '] has told us [Sufyan] from [Abdullah bin' Isa] from ['Atho Asy-Shami] from [Abu Asid] with Rasulullah Saw. Said, "Eat olives and use hair oil from olives, because the fruit is from a tree that is blessed" [Narrated by Ahmad].

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 olive oil. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet about olive oil. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about olive oil.

Research

Methods This research method is a qualitative type through heritage studies and field studies (Darmalaksana, Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Studi Pustaka dan Studi Lapangan, 2020). While the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation in this study used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, 2015). In general, there are two studies of Hadith, namely *Takhrij* and *commentary*. Takhrij is the process of removing a hadith from the book to examine its validity, while sharah is an explanation of the hadith text with relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), in this case agrotechnological analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/ Death		Country	Kunyah	Comments of Ulama		Among
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdullah bin Tsabit			Medina	Abu Asid			Friends

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Comments of Ulama		Among
		B	D			-	+	
2	Atha'			Sham		- Mentioned in Adl Dluafa 'mentioned -in' ats tsiqaat - maqbul	Tabi'in common people	
3	Abdullah bin 'Isa bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Abi Laila		135H	Kufah	Abu Muhammad	-tsiqah -shalih -tsiqah tsabat -tsiqah -tsiqah -tsiqah with syi'ah understanding -tsiqah	Tabi'in (no see friends)	
4	Sufyan bin Sa'id bin Masruq		161H		Abu 'Abdullah	-tsiqah -tsiqah -including from the huffad mutqin -tsiqah Hafidz Faqih -Abid -imam -hujjah -imam	Tabi'ut Tabi'in among the elderly	
5	Waki' bin Al Jarrah bin Malih		196H	Kufa	Abu Sufyan	-tsiqah -hafizh -tsiqah ma'mun -hafizh -tsiqah an expert in worship -a figure	Tabi'in common people	
6	Ahmad bin Hanbal	780M	855M	Iraq	Abu Abdillah		Ahlu sunnah	



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 hadiths into a book (Soetari, Ilmu Hadits, 1994). Hadiths are declared valid if the narrator is positive according to the comments of the scholars and continued transmission 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 conflict with the Koran, then the hadith is categorized as a good deed which according to the 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 cutting-edge approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnological approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016).

Olive oil with a medical approach within the scope of nutritional science that explains consuming and using its oil for food that is beneficial for health, including reducing cholesterol, treating hair, preventing osteoporosis, preventing diabetes, being able to fight cancer, as a facial moisturizer, as an antioxidant, lowering blood pressure. Research has also been found by many scientists and health experts who prove its properties and benefits, one of which was held in Italy proving that those who consume olive oil have their blood pressure decreased with levels of 7 tension points (Sinta, 2018).

Extra virgin olive oil contains polyphenols and monounsaturated fats, which can increase HDL and lower LDL which causes narrow blood vessels. The content of polyphenols (400,274 ppm) can be a vasodilator in blood vessels by increasing *Nitric Oxide Synthase* (NOS), stimulating *guanylate cyclase* and forming cGMP, resulting in vasodilation of blood vessels (Indah, 2015).

Conclusion

Olive is a tree full of blessings, in addition, the oil produced from this plant which is commonly known as olive oil has many benefits. There have been many researchers who have proven that the content of olive oil is very diverse. Among them are the content of polyphenols and unsaturated fats for



vasolidation of blood vessels. It is expected that this research will have beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This study has limitations that required more in-depth research on *Takhrij* and *commentary* agro technology tradition. This research is recommended to be a policy consideration.

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Author



RA. Astiana Rizky Shahilah
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia