Gunung Djati Conference Series, Volume 1 (2021)
Conference on Islamic and Socio-Cultural Studies (CISS 2020)
ISSN: 2774-6585
Website: https://conferences.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/gdcs

Takhrij and *Syarah* Hadith of Agrotechnology: The Role of Olives for Health

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Abstract

The research aimed to discuss the hadith about olives. This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies with the Takhrij and Syarah approaches. The results and discussion of this research is on the role of olives which from the time of the Prophet became a tree rich in benefits ranging from stems, leaves, fruit and oil. The conclusion of this study is the takhrij and syarah of the Prophet about olive trees have fruit, leaves and oil that can be used as anti-infection in internal organs, such as kidneys, bile, and contain colloid compounds that can kill cancer cells.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan membahas hadis tentang buah zaitun. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis kualitatif melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan pendekatan *Takhrij* dan *Syarah.* Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini yaitu pada peranan buah zaitun yang dari zaman Nabi menjadi pohon kaya manfaat mulai dari batang, daun, buah dan minyaknya. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah takhrij dan syarah hadis Nabi tentang pohon zaitun memiliki buah, daun, dan minyak yang dapat digunakan sebagai anti infeksi organ dalam, seperti ginjal, empedu, dan mengandung senyawa koloid yang dapat membunuh sel-sel kanker.

Kata kunci: *Agroteknologi, Hadis, Syarah, Takhrij*

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Introduction

Olive (*Olea europaea*) is an annual shrub that can survive for a long time. This plant is widely distributed in the countries of the Mediterranean, Africa, the Arabian peninsula, India and Asia (Moh. Erfan Soebahar, 2015). Olives are trees whose fruits contain oil. Olives contain 67% water, 23% oil, 5% protein, 1% mineral salts, especially calcium and iron salts (Sinta, 2018). The oil also has advantages that other animal and vegetable oils do not. The natural ingredients and substances contained in olive oil include vitamins A, C, D, E, K, unsaturated fatty acids, maristic acid, arachidic acid, palmitic acid, stearic and lignoseric acid. Olive oil also contains polyphenols, oleic acid, potassium, essential fatty acids, iron and also calcium. The phenol content in olive oil contains flavonoids which have an active role as excellent antioxidants and can help in inhibiting the oxidation process of bad cholesterol in the body (Vicha, 2020)

There is a hadith of the Prophet with regard to *Zaitun* the Sunan al-Darimi Number 1963:

أَسِيدٍ أَبِي عَنْ رَبَاحٍ أَبِي بِابْنِ وَلَيْسَ عَطَاءٍ عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ اللَّهِ عَبْدِ عَنْ سُفْيَانُ حَدَّثَنَا نُعَيْمٍ أَبُو أَخْبَرَنَا
شَجَرَةٍ مِنْ يَخْرُجُ فَإِنَّهُ بِهِ وَادَّهِنُوا بِهِ وَائْتَدِمُوا الزَّيْتَ كُلُوا وَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى اللَّهِ رَسُولُ قَالَ قَالَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ
مُبَارَكَةٍ

Have preached to us kami Abu Nu'aim have told us Sufyan dari Abdullah bin Isa dari 'Atha` not Ibnu Abu Rabbah, from Abu Usaid Al Anshari, he said; Rasulullah ﷺ said, " Consume oil (olive), make it as a side dish and use it as oil, because indeed he comes from a blessed tree" (HR. Al-Darimi, Sunan Al-Darimi No. 1963).

Based on the explanation above, the research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research question, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of the research problem is that there is a hadith of 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 Method

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 L. , 2015).

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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 the explanation of the hadith text with the relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, Prosiding Proses Bisnis Validitas Hadis untuk Perancangan Aplikasi Metode Tahrij, 2020), in this case agro-technology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016)

Result and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application about "Fruit Olives" until the hadith found in the book Sunan al-Darimi Number 1963 as described earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kuniyah	Ulama's Comment		Circles
		L	W			-	+	
1	Malik bin Rabi'ah		60 H	Medina	Abu Us-aid		Shahabat	Friend
2	Atha'			Syam			- mentioned in Adl Dluafa' - mentioned in 'Ats Tsiqaat -Maqbul	Tabi'in
3	Abdullah bin 'Isa bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Abi Laila		135 H	Kufah	Abu Mu-hammad		-Tsiqah -Shalih -Tsiqah Tsabat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqa understanding syi'ah -Tsiqah	Tabi'in
4	Sufyan bin Sa'id bin Masruq		161	kufah	Abu 'Ab-dullah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -including from the huffad mutqin -Tsiqah hafidz faqih -Abid -Imam	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the elderly

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No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kuniyah	Ulama's Comment		Circles
		L	W			-	+	
							-Hujjah -Imam	
5	Al Fadlol bin Dukain bin Hammad bin Zuhair		218 H	kufah	Abu Nu'-aim		-Tsiqah Ma'mun -Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah Tsabat -Alhafidz	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the elderly
6	Al-Darimi	181 H	255 H		Abu muhammad			At-tamimi

Table 1 describes the transmission of hadith from the first narrator to the last narrator. The first narrators were the Companions who were the first to convey the hadith, while the last narrators are scholars who compile hadith into a book (Soetari E. , Ilmu Hadits, 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, Prosiding Proses Bisnis Validitas Hadis untuk Perancangan Aplikasi Metode Tahrij, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books (Soetari E. , Syarah dan Kritik Hadis dengan Metode Tahrij: Teori dan Aplikasi, 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, Hadith began to be explained with various recent approaches (Darmalaksana, 2020). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnological approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah, & Chaidir, 2016).

The olive tree is one of God's most extraordinary gifts. Because olive is a type of wood tree that is hundreds of years old. Olives contain high levels of protein, namely salt, iron, and phosphorus which are beneficial for humans. According to Khasanah (2011) Olive tree has fruit, leaves, and oil that can be used as an anti-infection of internal organs, such as kidneys, bile, and contains

ISSN: 2774-6585
Website: https://conferences.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/gdcs

colloid compounds that can kill cancer cells. According to Badwilan (2010) Olive fruit also produces oil that has many benefits, including reducing harmful cholesterol, providing protection against heart disease, preventing obesity and osteoporosis, preventing the spread of HIV, preventing breast and uterine cancer and preventing strokes. According Shihab (2002) Olives can also be used as a skin softening agent, in addition to other industrial uses such as the soap-making industry where olives are one of the best ingredients. The quality of olive oil also exceeds other oils, both vegetable oil and animal oil, because it does not have side effects that can cause diseases of the circulation and arteries as found in other types of oil (Ida Khoirunnisa, 2020).

Conclusion

Olive is an annual herbaceous plant that can survive for a long time. This plant is widely known in the countries of the Mediterranean, Africa, the Arabian peninsula, India and Asia. Olives are trees whose fruits contain oil. The natural ingredients and substances contained in olive oil include vitamins A, C, D, E, K, unsaturated fatty acids, maristic acid, arachidic acid, palmitic acid, stearic and lignoseric acid. Olive oil also contains polyphenols, oleic acid, potassium, essential fatty acids, iron and also calcium. Olives contain high levels of protein, namely salt, iron, and phosphorus which are beneficial for humans. Olive tree has fruit, leaves, and oil that can be used as an anti-infection of internal organs, kidneys, bile, and contains colloid compounds that can kill cancer cells. Olive fruit also produces oil that has many benefits, including reducing harmful cholesterol, providing protection against heart disease, preventing obesity and osteoporosis, preventing the spread of HIV, preventing breast and uterine cancer and preventing strokes. It is hoped that this research has beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that more in-depth research on takhrij and sharah hadith agrotechnology is needed. This study recommends a policy consideration.

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ISSN: 2774-6585
Website: https://conferences.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/gdcs

Acknowledgment
Alhamdulillah, first I thank Allah SWT. which has allowed me to complete this mini project. As well as to the lecturer, Mr. Dr. Wahyudin Darmalaksana, M.Ag, for providing this valuable experience and guiding me in completing assignments. Not forgetting to my parents, brothers and sisters who always supported me in everything.

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