



**Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:
Study of the Benefits of al-Kam'ah**

**Mohammad Zinedine Maulidan Rustian¹, Wahyudin Darmalaksana²,
Jajang Supriatna³, Eni Zulaiha⁴**

^{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

zenar99@gmail.com

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membahas hadis Nabi Saw. tentang tumbuhan al-Kam'ah. Metode penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif melalui pendekatan takhrij dan syarah hadis dengan analisis agroteknologi. Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah tumbuhan al-Kam'ah populer di masa Nabi Saw. sebagai tumbuhan yang dapat menyembuhkan berbagai penyakit dan memiliki khasiat bagi tubuh. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah takhrij dan syarah hadis Nabi Saw. tentang tumbuhan al-Kam'ah dengan analisis agroteknologi mengonfirmasikan bahwa tumbuhan al-Kam'ah bermanfaat bagi kesehatan manusia.

Kata kunci: Agroteknologi, Hadis, Syarah, Takhrij

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet. about al-Kam'ah plants. This research method is qualitative through the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches with agrotechnological analysis. The result and discussion of this research is that the al-Kam'ah plant was popular at the time of the Prophet. as a plant that can cure various diseases and has properties for the body. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet about al-Kam'ah plants with agrotechnological analysis confirms that al-Kam'ah plants are beneficial for human health.

Keywords: Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij

Introduction

Humans in the present era, when faced with health problems, will immediately consume chemical drugs. Rasulullah SAW strongly encourages his people if they are faced with health problems to use the treatment that has been exemplified by Rasulullah SAW before. For example, to prevent eye disease, anyone who has eye disease immediately buys medicine at a pharmacy and checks the condition of his eyes at the doctor and spends a lot of money. Rasulullah SAW menggunakan cairan dari tumbuhan yang disebutkan sebagai salah satu karunia terbesar yang diberikan Allah kepada umatnya yaitu al-Kam'ah (Kurniawan 2019). In addition to healing the eyes, al-Kam'ah can cure trachoma, has high nutrition and also to improve digestion (Tejomukti 2019). And other benefits are also as a prevention of cholesterol disease, increase appetite, prevent heart disease, anti stress, prevent stroke, and others. (At 2019).

There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. with regard to al-Kam'ah in Ibnu Majah Number 3444:

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَبَاطٍ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ إِيَّاسٍ عَنْ شَهْرِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ وَجَابِرٍ قَالَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْكَمَّاءُ مِنَ الْمَنِّ وَمَاؤُهَا شِفَاءٌ لِلْعَيْنِ وَالْعَجْوَةُ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَهِيَ شِفَاءٌ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الرَّقِيقَانِ قَالَا حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنُ هِشَامٍ عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ إِيَّاسٍ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِثْلَهُ

Has told us Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Numair told us Asbath bin Muhammad told us al-A'masy from Ja'far bin 'Iyas from Syahr bin Hausyab from Abu Sa'id and Jabir both said, "Rasulullah sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam said: "Al Kam`ah (a type of plant) is from Manna, the water can be used for medicine from 'ain' illness. And (dates) Ajwah is from heaven, he is the medicine of the jinn. "Having told us Ali bin Maimun and Muhammad bin Abdullah Ar Raqqayan both said; have told us Sa'id bin Maslamah bin Hisham from al-A'masy from Ja'far ibn Iyas from Abu Nadlrah from Abu Sa'id al-Khudri from the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam like that.

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, Formula Penelitian Kelas Menulis 2020). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith from the Prophet about the al-Kam'ah plant. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet

about the al-Kam'ah plant. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about the al-Kam'ah plant.

Research Methods

This research method is qualitative through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, Formula Penelitian Kelas Menulis 2020). Meanwhile, the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (E. Soetari 2015). The interpretation in this study used agrotechnology analysis (Utomo 2014).

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 a certain analysis (E. Soetari 2015). Agrotechnology itself, as a means of interpretation in this research, is a field of study that studies the mastery of technology in agricultural production by paying attention to quality and efficiency (Utomo 2014).

Results and Discussions

At first, a search was made through the application of the hadith on the keyword “Medicinal Plants” until the hadith was found in Ibn Majah Number 3444, as previously disclosed.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No .	Rawi Sanad	Birth/death		Country	Kuniyah	Ulama's Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
1	Sa'ad bin Malik bin Sinan 'Ubaid		74 H	Medina	Abu Sa'id			Sahabat
2	Syahr bin Hawsyab		100 H	Syam	Abu Sa'id		-Dla'if - Laisa bi qowi - Laisa bi qowi - Laisa bi Ba's - Saqith - Dlaif Jiddan	Medieval Tabi'in

No .	Rawi Sanad	Birth/death		Country	Kuniyah	Ulama's Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
							- Shaduq but have doubts	
3	Ja'far bin Iyas bin Abi Wahsyiyah		125 H	Hait	Abu Bisyr		- Tsiqah - Shaduq	Tabi'in The ordinary
4	Sulaiman bin Mihran		147 H	Kufah	Abu Muhammad		- Tsiqah tsabat - Tsiqah - Mentioned in ats tsiqqaat - Tsiqah Hafidz - Yudallis - Tsiqah the hadith was made hujjah	Tabi'in The ordinary
5	Asbath bin Muhammad bin Abdur Rahman		200 H	Kufah	Abu Muhammad		- Shalih - Tsiqah - Laisa bihi ba's - La ba'sa bih - Mentioned in ats tsiqqaat	Tabi'in The ordinary
6	Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Numair		234 H	Kufah	Abud Abdur Rahman		- Tsiqah - Tsiqah Ma'mun - Mentioned in'Ats Tsiqqaat - Tsiqoh Hafidz - Hafizh	Tabi'ul Atba the elderly



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No .	Rawi Sanad	Birth/death		Country	Kuniyah	Ulama's Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
7	Ibnu Majah	207 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 (E. Soetari, 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 (E. Soetari, 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, the hadiths are beginning to be explained with various recent approaches (Darmalaksana 2020). Including hadith can be explained through an agrotechnological approach (Pramanik, Istiqomah and Chaidir 2016).

Al - Ka'mah has many benefits, according to research Al Ka'mah has a content like protein which is only nine percent of the total composition. There is also up to 13 percent starch in one serving, while fat is not more than one percent besides that al-kammah also contains phosphorus, potassium, sodium, calcium, and vitamin B12. So that it can treat brittle nails, chapped lips and vision problems. In addition, there are amino acids needed for the growth and sustainability of body cells. al-kam'ah water extract can prevent the formation of connective tissue or fibrosis in trachoma. , it occurs due to neutralization of the chemical effects of the toxins that cause trachoma. Hal itu terjadi akibat netralisasi efek kimiawi racun-racun kuman penyebab trakoma (Tejomukti 2019).



The next benefit of truffle or al-kam'ah is to prevent heart disease. Because in al-Kam'ah there are ingredients that can clean the blood vessels in the heart arteries. So that blockages and muscle disorders that often cause heart disease can be minimized naturally by consuming al-Kam'ah. truffles or al-Kam'ah mushrooms also have benefits to reduce sore throat. Because it has anti-inflammatory properties, al-Kam'ah can greatly reduce coughs and sore throats. Al-Kam'ah can also be useful for treating stress. The nutritional content contained in al-Kam'ah can control the development of hormones in the body, so those of us who consume it will have anti-stress hormones which are very good for our health. Another benefit of al-Kam'ah is that it can relieve headaches. This happens because al-Kam'ah has analgesic and anti-pyretic properties that can relieve headaches (Nugraini 2020).

Conclusion

Al-Kam'ah is a plant that has many properties and benefits that are in al-Kam'ah too, such as treating eyes, trachoma disease, preventing heart disease, relieving stress, relieving sore throat, and various other properties. 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 in-depth research on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology. This study recommends a policy consideration.

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Author



Mohammad Zinedine Maulidan Rustian
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia