



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

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**Abstract**

This study aims to discuss the hadith with regard to dates. 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 dates which are recommended to eat them in the morning. The content and benefits of dates when consuming them have been known from several studies. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW about dates with agrotechnology analysis informs that the content of dates is beneficial for human health.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan membahas hadis berkenaan dengan kurma. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis kualitatif melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan pendekatan *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis. Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah buah kurma yang dianjurkan memakannya saat di pagi hari. Kandungan dan manfaat buah kurma saat mengkonsumsinya telah dapat diketahui dari beberapa penelitian. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah takhrij dan syarah hadis Nabi SAW. tentang buah kurma dengan analisis agroteknologi menginformasikan bahwa kandungan kurma bermanfaat bagi kesehatan manusia.

Kata Kunci : *Agroteknologi, Hadist, Syarah, Takhrij*

## Introduction

As a Muslim we are no stranger to dates. Dates (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) originate from Arabia and grow in Africa, Southern Europe and other states. Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of dates, especially in Medina which has fertile soil (Supandi, 2019). Dates have many benefits, namely dates contain salicylic acid which is anti-blood clotting, contains potassium which is beneficial for heart health, and the abundance of date palm fiber is good for the intestines (Soebahar, 2015). Dates are a favorite food of the Prophet Muhammad SAW., He often has breakfast of dates, this was explained by Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyah about the properties of dates which can strengthen a cold stomach and refresh the body (Alaydrus, 2020).

There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. with regard to dates in HR Bukhari 5334:

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَخْبَرَنَا هَاشِمُ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ مَنْ اصْطَبَحَ بِسَبْعِ تَمْرَاتٍ عَجْوَةٍ لَمْ يَصْرَهُ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ سَمٌّ وَلَا سِحْرٌ

Has told us Muhammad bin Salam, has told us Ahmad bin Bashir Abu Bakr, has informed us Hashim bin Hashim, he says; has reported to me 'Amir bin Sa'd said; I heard my father, said; I heard the Prophet Muhammad sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam say: "Whoever in the morning eats seven dates 'ajwah, then on that day poison and magic will not harm him."

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was 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 qualitative through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). Meanwhile, the approach applied is *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation of this research used agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, 2015). In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely *takhrij* and *syarah*. *Takhrij* is the process of extracting a hadith from a hadith book to examine its validity, while *syarah* is the explanation of the hadith text with the relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), which in this case agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

## Results and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the Hadith application regarding the keyword "dates" until the hadith was found in the book HR Bukhari Number 5334, as described earlier.

Table 1. Daftar Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Sa'ad bin Abi Waqash Malik bin Uhaib bin'Abdu Manaf bin Zuhrah		55 H	Kufah	Abu Ishaq			Shahabat
2	Amir bin Sa'ad bin Abi Waqash		104 H	Madinah			- Tsiqah	Tabi'i middle
3	Hasyim bin Hasyim bin Utbah bin Abi Waqash			Madinah			- Tsiqah - laisa bihi ba's	
4	Ahmad bin Basyir maula 'Amru bin Harits		197 H	Kufah	Abu Bakar		- shad uq - Mahalulu ash shidq - matr uk	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinary people
5	Muhammad bin Salam bin Al Faraj		227 H	Himsh	Abu Abdullah			Tabi'ul Atba middle
6	Imam Bukhari	194 H	256 H	Bukhara	Abu Abdullah		- tsiqah	

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, Ilmu Hadits, 1994). Hadith is declared valid if the narrator is positive according to the comments of the scholars and continuous transmission according to the year of birth of the narrator (Darmalaksana, 2020). Hadiths are declared popular and their validity increases when similar traditions are recorded in the hadith books (Soetari,

2015). This hadith has a corroboration in Sahih Muslim 3814, Sunan Abu Daud 3378, and Musnad Ahmad 1488. 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).

*Syarah* 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).

It is well known that dates are very beneficial. One of them is in the date palm contains potassium. Dates contain high amounts of potassium and salicylates which are useful for preventing stroke. Dates high potassium content, greatly benefits the heart and blood vessels. The pulse becomes more regular and the muscles contract, helping to stabilize blood pressure (Yuliasuti, 2014). It's potassium content stabilizes the heart rate, activates heart muscle contraction, as well as regulates blood pressure, is beneficial for the health of the heart and blood vessels, so it is useful in preventing stroke (Soebahar, 2015).

Dates have a high carbohydrate content, thus giving rise to the use of dates processed by fermentation processes such as probiotic drinks. Probiotics are live microbes that can affect health by balancing the microflora in the gut and preventing and selecting non-functioning microbes. (Kusnadi & Pramurdia, 2014).

## **Conclusion**

*Takhrij* and *syarah* regarding these dates recommend people to eat dates regularly. This is inseparable from the content and benefits which are very beneficial for health. Even from the time of the Prophet, Middle Eastern people have consumed dates. In this day and age people can further research some of the content of dates which can be used as a stroke prevention, improve digestion, and as a probiotic drink. With this, people are encouraged to consume dates like Rasulullah SWT. 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 *syarah* hadith of agrotechnology is needed. This research recommends that this can be a policy consideration.

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