



***Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:  
Benefits of Black Cumin***

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan membahas hadis berkenaan dengan jintan hitam. Metode penelitian ini merupakan jenis kualitatif melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan pendekatan *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis. Hasil dan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah tumbuhan jintan hitam populer di masa Nabi dan dikenal memiliki banyak manfaat untuk kesehatan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah *takhrij* dan *syarah* hadis tumbuhan jintan hitam selain memiliki manfaat sebagai imunomodulator pada bidang kesehatan tumbuhan jintan hitam juga memiliki manfaat pada bidang agribisnis.

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

**Abstract**

This study aims to discuss the hadith with regard to black cumin. This research method is a qualitative type through literature study and field studies with the *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith approaches. The results and discussion of this research are that black cumin plants were popular during the time of the Prophet and were known to have many health benefits. The conclusion of this research is that the *takhrij* and *syarah* hadith of black cumin plants besides having benefits as immunomodulators in the health sector, black cumin plants also have benefits in the agribusiness sector.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

## Introduction

Herbal medicine is increasingly sought after by the public, especially the Indonesian people because it is allegedly able to cure diseases but is also safe for consumption. One of the herbal remedies that still exist today is black cumin (Mushodiq, 2017). A study reported the production of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) human monocytes due to the effects of melanin extracted from black cumin. This observation raises the likelihood of using black cumin melanin to supplement immunotherapy (Ngestiningsih, 2011). Black cumin is one of the herbal plants that has various pharmacological effects, including as an anti-diabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, allergenic, and as an immunomodulator (Amanulloh, 2019).

There is a hadith of the Prophet with regard to black cumin in the Book of Medicine No. Sunan Ibnu Majah 3440 :

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا وَمَعَنَا غَالِبُ بْنُ أَبَجَرَ فَمَرَضَ فَالطَّرِيقَ فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ وَهُوَ مَرِيضٌ فَعَادَهُ ابْنُ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ فَقَالَ لَنَا عَلَيْكُمْ بِهَذِهِ الْحَبَبَةِ السَّوْدَاءِ فَخَذُوا مِنْهَا حَمْسًا أَوْ سَبْعًا فَاسْحَقُوهَا ثُمَّ أَقْطَرُوهَا فِي أَنْفِهِ بِقَطْرَاتٍ رِيَّتٍ فِي هَذَا الْجَانِبِ وَفِي هَذَا الْجَانِبِ فَإِنَّ عَائِشَةَ حَدَّثَتْنِي أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ هَذِهِ الْحَبَّةَ السَّوْدَاءَ شِفَاءٌ مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ إِلَّا مِنْ السَّامِ فَلَنْتُ وَمَا السَّامُ قَالَ الْمَوْتُ

Having told us Abdullah bin Abu Syaibah told us' Ubaidullah has told us the Isra'il of Manshur from Khalid bin Sa'd he said; We have traveled, including Ghalib bin Abjar, on the way he fell ill, when he arrived in Medina he was still sick, then Ibn Abu 'Atiq visited him and said to us : "You should give him habbatus sauda '(black cumin), take five or seven seeds, then grind them until smooth, then drop them on his nose accompanied by drops of oil on one side and one side, because in fact Ayesha once told me that she heard the Prophet -peace and prayer of Allah. Alaihi Wasallam said : "Verily, Habbatus sauda 'is a medicine for all kinds of diseases except saam." I ask; "What is the saam?" he replied: "Death" (HR. Ibnu Majah : 3440).

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 black cumin. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet about black cumin. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about black cumin.

### Research Methods

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, 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 an explanation of the hadith text with relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), which in this case agrotechnology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

### Result and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application about black cumin until the hadith was found in the Sunan Ibn Majah Medication Book Number 3440 as previously described.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/ Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Aisyah Bin Abi Bakar Ash Shiddiq		58 H	Madinah	Ummu 'Abdullah			Friend
2	Abdullah Bin Muhammad Abi 'Atik Bin 'Abdur Rahman Bin Abi Bakar			Madinah			-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah	Middle class tabi'in
3	Khalid Bin Sa'ad, Maula Abi Mas'ud Al Badariy		130 H	Kufah			- Disebutkan dalam 'ats tsiqaat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah	Tabi'in the old

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
4	Manshur Bin Al Mu'tamir		132 H	Kufah	Abu 'Ittab		-Tsiqah Tsabat -Tsiqah Tsabat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah Ma'mun	Tabi'in (never meet friend)
5	Isra'il Bin Yunus Bin Abi Ishaq		160 H	Kufah	Abu Yusuf		- Disebutkan Dalam 'Ats Tsiqaat -Tsiqah	Tabi'ut Tabi'in among the Old People
6	Ubaidullah Bin Musa Bin Abi Al Mukhtar		213 H	Kufah	Abu Muhammad		-Tsiqah -Shaduuq Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - Disebutkan Dalam 'Ats Tsiqaat -Tsiqah Berpemahaman Syi'ah -Tsiqah	Tabi'ut Tabi'in Common People
7	Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Abi Syaibah Ibrahim Bin 'Utsman		235 H	Kufah	Abu Bakar		-Shaduuq -Tsiqah	Tabi'ut Atba 'Old People
8	Ibnu Majah	209 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 (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, 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 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).

Black cumin is known to have antibacterial properties, such as against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. These two bacteria have in common the diseases they cause but have different properties. Tested black seed oil has the ability to have antibacterial effects against *Staphylococcus aureus* with different germ-free area diameters but has no antibacterial effect against *Escherichia coli* (Putra, Aziz, & Machdawaty, 2015).

The chemical compounds contained in black cumin are useful for reducing IgE levels and increasing interferon- $\gamma$  so that there is improvement in lung function and conditions for asthmatics, immunomodulators and anti-inflammation by inhibiting mast cells from producing histamine. In addition, the compounds in black cumin also function as immunomodulators by increasing the antibody titers in the body (Amanulloh, 2019).

Agriculture, which was originally only for basic needs as food, has now shifted to a mindset that is used as a source of livelihood to achieve profit. So that in practice, agriculture has now become a community business known as agribusiness. One example of an innovation agro-industry that has a role as the biggest supplier of profits at PT Asimas is the black cumin commodity. PT Asimas processes black cumin as one of the company's flagship products (Rahmat W, Rosihan, & Silvana, 2017).

## **Conclusion**



Black cumin is a plant that has many health benefits, one of which is an immunomodulator. Black cumin also has benefits in the agribusiness sector, where the processing of black cumin can be used as an opportunity for business. 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 is needed on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology. This study recommends a policy consideration.

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