

Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology: Recommendations for Eating Dates

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss the hadith regarding the recommendation to eat dates. This research method is qualitative through the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches with agrotechnological analysis. The results and discussion of this research is that the content of dates has many benefits, especially in the health sector. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet. about dates with agrotechnology analysis informs that the content of dates is not only a hunger delay but there are many other benefits that can be obtained by consuming them.

Keywords: Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij

Introduction

Dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*) are a type of palm plant whose fruit is edible, sweet taste. The date palm tree is about 15-25 meters high, while the leaves are pinnate 3-5 meters long (Satuhu, 2010). Dates are rich in sugar, consisting of 71.2% -81.4% (Soebaha, 2015). Dates in a dry state contain more calories than fresh. A single date contains 23 calories (Rostita, 2009). Therefore, dates have many benefits. For the Arab community, dates are like rice for Indonesians.

There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. with regard to the recommendation to eat dates on HR. Muslim Number 3812:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ طَحْلَاءَ عَنْ أَبِي الرَّجَالِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أُمِّهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا عَائِشَةُ بَيْتٌ لَا تَمْرَ فِيهِ جِيَاعٌ أَهْلُهُ يَا عَائِشَةُ بَيْتٌ لَا تَمْرَ فِيهِ جِيَاعٌ أَهْلُهُ أَوْ جَاعَ أَهْلُهُ قَالَهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا

Has told us Abdullah bin Maslamah bin Qa'nabi, Has told us Ya'qub bin Muhammad bin Thahlal 'from Abu Rijal Muhammad bin Abdurrahman from his mother from' Aisyah he said; The Messenger of Allah -peace and prayer of Allah be upon him- said: "O 'Aisha! A house where there are no dates, the occupants will be hungry, O' Aisyah! A house where there are no dates, the inhabitants will be hungry." He said it two or three times [HR. Muslim].

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 this problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. about the recommendation to eat dates. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about the recommendation to eat dates. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about the recommendation to eat dates.

Research methods

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020). While this research approach applies takhrij and sharah 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 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 relevant analysis (Darmalaksana, 2020), in this case agro-technology analysis (Chaidir, Yuliani, & Qurrohman, 2016).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was carried out through the hadith application about dates until the Muslim hadith No. 3812 was found as described earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
1	Aisyah binti Abu Bakar Ash Shiddiq		58 H	Medina	Ummu 'Abdullah			Friend
2	Amrah binti 'Abdur Rahman bin Sa'ad bin Zurarah		103 H	Medina		-Tsiqah -'ats tsiqaat - Fiqh Tabi'in expert		
3	Muhammad bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Haritsah bin An Nu'man			Medina	Abu 'Abdur Rahman	-Tsiqah -'ats tsiqaat -tsabat		
4	Ya'qub bin Muhammad bin Thala'		162 H	Medina	Abu Yusuf	-Tsiqah -la ba'sa bih -'ats tsiqaat -laisa bihi ba's		Tabi'ut Tabi'in the elderly
5	Abdullah bin		221 H	Medina	Abu 'Abdur Rahman	- 'ats tsiqaat		

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
	Maslamah bin Qa'nab					-	tsiqah worship expert -tsiqah hujjah	

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).

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, & Chaidir, 2016).

Dates are a sweet and special fruit, which contains essential nutrients for humans. One kilogram of dates contains three thousand calories, or the equivalent of the number of calories needed by men who are active in one day (Hammad, 2011). Humans can survive for a long time just by eating dates because they are very rich in sugar (Sayyid, 2012). Based on biochemical research, it was found that one part of dates contains 20-40% water, 70-75% sugar, 2-3% protein, 8-5% fiber and a small amount of saturated fat (lechitine) (Fitriani, 2015). Dates contain high amounts of potassium and salicylates which are useful for preventing stroke (Yuliastuti, 2014). Based on several studies, dates contain various phytochemicals such as coumaric acid, ferulic acid, flavonoids, phenolics, sterols, procyanidins, carotenoids, anthocyanins, vitamins and minerals, which function as antioxidants, antihyperlipidemic, hepatoprotective, antimutagenic, anti-inflammatory, and nephroprotective (Munawwarah, 2015). Dates also contain other nutrients that can help treat anemia in malnutrition (Putu Ristyning, 2017).

Conclusion

Like the hadith that has been described, the Messenger of Allah told Aisyah that a person whose house does not have dates, the occupants will experience hunger. This is based on the ingredients contained in dates.

Dates are rich in essential nutrients that are very beneficial for health. 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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