



**Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemistry:  
Argumentation of Chemistry to Audience Doubt about Hadith of  
"If Flies Land on The Vessel"**

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**Abstract**

This research aims to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. about flies if land on a beverage. This research method is qualitative through the approach of takhrij and syarah hadith with chemical analysis. The results and discussion of this research are hadith about the flies land on the vessel becomes controversy among the public, however a research can prove that submerging flies into vessels can produce positive results. The conclusion of this research is that the hadith has shahih quality and can be proven the truth of the contents of the hadith, that with chemical analysis the flies have right and left wings with different functions.

Keywords: Chemistry, Flies, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij

**Introduction**

When people assume that there are flies over food or drink, they are reluctant to continue eating or drinking the meal. Because basically the meaning of flies according to the KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*) has the understanding of small insects derived from *bernga*, can fly, black in color, likes to aloft on the rotting things (carrion, droppings, and so on) and can spread disease. From such understanding one can imagine how repulsive winged animals are. There are many cases of poisoning caused by these animal. Thus, not a little the doubter of hadith that was addressed by Imam Bukhari. Hadith repellent also gives many reasons that flies are disease carrying animals. The same reason was revealed by Abu Rayyah that this hadith clearly contradicts the fact that experts are assuring flies to be one of the sources that can bring the degradation (Arifin, 2020). Since the

hadith is a sahih hadith, it is necessary to prove correctly that in one of the fly's wings there is a cure or cure (Nurlaila, 2016).

There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. regarding the flies land on the vessel on HR. Imam Bukhari Number 5336:

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ عُثْبَةَ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ مَوْلَى بَنِي تَيْمٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ حُنَيْنٍ مَوْلَى بَنِي زُرَيْقٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ إِذَا وَقَعَ الذَّبَابُ فِي إِنَاءٍ أَحَدِكُمْ فَلْيَغْمِسْهُ كُلَّهُ تَمْلِيطَرَحُهُ فَإِنَّ فِي أَحَدِ جَنَاحَيْهِ شِفَاءً وَفِي الْأُخْرَى دَاءٌ ۚ

Have told us Qutaibah has told us Isma'il bin Ja'far from 'Utbah bin Muslim former slave of the Bani Taim from 'Ubaid bin Hunain former slave of the Bani Zuraiq from Abu Hurairah radiallallahu 'anhu that the Prophet shallallahu 'alaihi wasallam, that he said: "If a fly land on the drinking area of one of you, it should dip in the drink and then discard it, since it has a disease on one of its wings and a cure on the other" (HR. Imam Bukhari).

Based on the above description, the research formula is prepared, namely the problem formulation, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020a). The problem summarizes that there is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. reason one needs to dip a fly that land on a vessel, and then is discarded afterward. This research question is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW. is. about flies landing in vessels. The research objectives is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about flies landing in vessels.

### Research Methods

This research method is qualitative through literature study and field study (Darmalaksana, 2020b). While the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015). As for the interpretation in this study used chemical analysis (Wiryawan et al., 2008).

In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and syarah. Takhrij is the process of extracting hadith from the book of hadith to be examined for its authenticity, while syarah is the explanation of the text of hadith with a certain analysis (Soetari, 2015). Chemistry itself, as a means of interpretation in this study, namely field of study that studies the science that studies the arrangement, structure, properties, changes, and energy that accompanies the change of a substance or matter (Istijabatan, 2011).

### Results and Discussion

First, a search was done through the application of hadith about the keyword "flies and vessels" until discovered of the hadith in the Book of Shahih Bukhari Number 5336, as stated earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Religious Scholars Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdur Rahman bin Shakhr		57 H.	Madinah	Abu Hurairah		-Shahabat	Shahabat
2	"Ubaid bin Hunain, maula's family of Zaid bin Al Khaththab"		105 H.	Madinah	Abu 'Abdullah		-Tsiqah -Hadith Shalihul	Tabi'in Middle Class
3	Utbah bin Abi 'Utbah Muslim						-Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -Tsiqah -Shaduuq	
4	Isma'il bin Ja'far bin Abi Katsir		180 H.	Madinah	Abu Ishaq		-Tsiqah -"Tsiqah, more tasbit from Ibnu Abi Hazim, Ad Darawardi, and Abu Dlamrah" -Shaduuq -"Tsiqah ma'mun, qolilul khata', and shaduuq" -Tsiqah syarikan malikan fi aktsari syuyuhihi	Tabi'ut Tabi'in Middle Class
5	Qutaibah bin Sa'id bin Jamil bin Tharif bin		240 H.	Himsh	Abu Raja'		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah Tsabat	Tabi'ul Atba' Old Class

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Religious Scholars Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
	'Abdullah							
6	Imam Bukhari	194 H	256 H	Bukhara	Aminul Mukminin fil Hadith		Imam al hadith	Mudawin

Table 1 is a list of rawi and hadith sanad that are being studied. The rawi is the narrator of the hadith while the sanad is the chain of narration from the companions to the Mudawin, that is, the religious scholars who recorded the hadith in the book of hadith (Soetari, 1994). According to the science of hadith, the condition for sahih hadith is that the rawi must be positive according to the religious scholar's comments. If there is a religious scholar's comment that gives a negative assessment to one of the narrators in the sanad lane, then the hadith is a dhaif (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Sahih hadith is a strong of hadith, while dhaif hadith is a weak of hadith (Soetari, 1994). The conditions of sahih hadith and sanad must be continued. If the sanad of hadith is broken, then the hadith is dhaif. Evidence of a connected sanad is the meeting between teacher and student. If there is no objective evidence, then the meeting between teacher and student can be seen from birth and death. If there is no data on births and deaths, then the predicted average age of religious scholars is around 70-90 years. Meetings of teachers and students can also be seen from the life journey of history. If the teacher and the student are in the same place, then it is predicted that the teacher and the student meet (Darmalaksana, 2020d).

The quality of this hadith is sahih. Because, from the point of view of history, there are no scholars comments that give a negative assessment. Also from the side of the chain connected from the shahabat to the mudawin, though third generation rawi is not known for birth or death. However, it is possible to judge the distance between the second and fourth generations by assuming that the third generation is within the 90 years. Basically the science of the hadith has other parameters in strengthening the hadith. Among other things, the hadith is called mutawatir in the sense that it is very popular when the hadith that is being studied is spread in some of the book of hadith (Soetari, 2015). The spread of this hadith serves as a syahid and mutabi. Syahid is another hadith of the same kind while mutabi is another sanad of transmission (Darmalaksana, 2020d). The rest, the hadith as far as the priority of Islamic practice, then it can be theorem even though its status is dhaif (Darmalaksana et al., 2017).

The scholars have given syarah which is an explanation of the content and meaning of the hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020c). There are many religious scholars views of the hadith that can be said to be controversial to the facts. Because flies have taken a heavy toll on the health of the body. However, the Egyptian muslim scholar, Yusuf Qardhawi gives his view that the "flies land on the vessel" encourage mankind in worldly matters, especially to those affected by the economic crisis and thus lack food. With an example of not just throwing away food that was eaten away by flies. Even the hadith of these flies encouraged people to have a less extravagant and modest lifestyle (Arifin, 2020). There is an explanation in Fathul Bari Syarah Shahih Bukhari, that there is poison in the sting of the fly so that the prophet Muhammad SAW. ordered the animal to sink if it landed on the drink or food for the purpose of the poison that had spread became neutral by Allah SWT (Arifin, 2020).

On the other hand, Ibn Qayyim presents this view of the hadith, that there are two points of view, aspects of fiqih and health. Based on the fiqih aspect, this hadith claims that when an insect, whether a fly, or a bee, would not make contaminated water unclean because its body devices had no blood. Whereas, in health terms, more or less than same that described in Fathul Bari Syarah Shahih Bukhari. That, this hadith in the Bulugh al-Maram book, a chapter on the water mentioned by Ibnu Hajar, the poison contained in the fly's body asa defense weapon. For the neutralizer Allah SWT. creating a wing next to it (Arifin, 2020).

However, there are many views of scholars who present his views on this hadiths. But, there is not a few people still cannot accept the existence of facts in the hadith to apply in real life. Actually their attitude towards these hadith is incorrectly. Why? Because this should do it in an emergency. for example, the people try to position themselves in the desert and have nothing but a drink that has been eaten by flies. Therefore, it is recommended indirectly that one should choose to die without having to drink it and starve and thirst, or die because of drinking the water that has been contaminated by flies through the virus it carries.

That there has been research consistent with this hadith by mentioning the right wing of the fly can make a drink that has spread the microbes become neutral again. Researchers have also discovered data concerning the *musca domestica* (house fly) that there's a growth of bacteria in the beverage contained the left wing, while the right wing beverage contained no thriving bacteria (Gizi et al., 2018).

Other research has also managed to lift the flies as has been done by doctor Juan Alvarez Bravo and his team, that in a fly there are different antibiotics bahwasanya dalam tubuh lalat terdapat bermacam-macam antibiotik as with his writing in "The Economist". All of this started with a

simple with the problem of a problem with the maggots or larvae of a fly can survive even in an environment full of disease. The fact is in the belly of the flies that often perch over rotting meat or *Sarcophaga peregrina* greenfly there are six types of antibiotics. One of them is Sapecin-B, a chemical compound that has 34 clusters of amino acids (Nurlaila, 2016).

Another study by Shope and Glaser in a row in 1927 move on in 1938, there is a bacteriophage virus inside the belly of the housefly (*Musca domestica*). By simple definition, although a fly consumes pathogens or bacteria and viruses, it will return to neutral, because there is an antidote in its right wing that is functioning to provide the survival of living creatures exposed to its own venom. Also, flies have an durability to provide a form of toxin (Nurlaila, 2016). This toxin as an antidote or another word to provide protection against its own body from the nearby bacterias. And it can be benefited when people drown flies that have landed in drinks or food. So the matter has been deduced by surgeons and proved too that this virus which can have adverse effects on health actually has a cure. The cure itself is the wing of the fly in the very structure of the fly.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, flies which people thought were disease carriers have been proved to be true in recent research, that when a fly alises on the vessel, we should have drowned the fly. Since the fly's two wings have a different function, the disease-carrying left wing, the right wing being the cure. This was found to have been delivered earlier by the Prophet Muhammad SAW. in the Shahih Bukhari Book Number 5336 which addressed by Imam Bukhari. A benefit of drowning the flies that have landed in the vessel is the one that focused in this article. With the presence of chemistry in life, it can strengthen of shahih and truth of the hadith about it. It is hoped that the study will benefit from developing a view on the benefit from drowning out flies that had landed in drinks. Admittedly, this study is limited to both takhrij and syarah hadis in a simple way, making it necessary to follow up more adequately with the chemical. The study aims to recommend the development of benefits from drowning a fly that alights in a vessel through the field of chemistry beyond its effectiveness as penetrative of diseases carried by the fly's left wing.

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