



**Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemistry:
Revealing the Secret of the Olive Fruit from the Hadith Instructions and
Scientific Explanations**

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet. about the Olive plant. This research method is qualitative through the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches with chemical analysis. The result and discussion of this research is that the olive plant was popular at the time of the Prophet, and is known in the world of modern medicine, and has been proven through medical research. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet. about the Olive plant with chemical analysis which has various good benefits.

Keywords: *Chemistry, Hadith, Olives, Syarah, Takhrij*

Introduction

Olives are a blessed tree of God almighty and one of the oldest trees known to man in history. The tree is planted, the fruit is used, the wood is used as firewood, the oil is squeezed and used as lighting, and it is also used for food and medicine that is efficacious to cure many diseases (FIRMANSYAH, 2018). Olive trees produce fruits that contain oils and dyes (pigments) for the wearers. This means that olives can be used as pigments for their consumers. Olives also contain a number of amino acids which play a role in determining skin color, eyelashes, and hair color in humans (Nisak, 2018).

There is a hadith of the Prophet (s) concerning olives in Musnad Ibn Maajah No. 3310:

حَدَّثَنَا الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أُنْبَأَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عُمَرَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ائْتِمُوا بِالزَّيْتِ وَادَّهِنُوا بِهِ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ

-Al-Husayn ibn Mahdi had told us Abdurrazaq had told us Ma'mar of Zaid ibn Aslam from his father from Umar he said, "The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "Make oil (olives) as a side dish of yours, and oil your hair with it, in fact it comes from a blessed tree. "

Based on the above exposure, the research formula is prepared, namely problem formulation, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020a). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet (s). about olives. The question of this research is bagaimana hadith of the Prophet (s) concerning olives. The purpose of this study is to discuss the Hadith of the Prophet (s) concerning olives.

Research Methods

This research method is qualitative through library studies and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020b). While the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation in this study used chemical analysis (Hakim et al., 2012).

In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and syarah. Takhrij is the process of removing hadith from the book of hadith to be examined validity, while syarah is an explanation of the text of hadith with a certain analysis (Soetari, 2015). Chemistry itself, as a means of interpretation in this study, namely chemistry is a science that learns all things about life (Hakim et al., 2012).

Results and Discussion

The first search was conducted through the application of hadith about the keyword "olive" until found hadith in the book of Musnad Ibn Majah No. 3310, as previously stated.

Chart 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
1	Umar bin Al Khaththab bin Nufail		23	Madinah	Abu Hafsh		Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Aslam maula Umar		80 H	Madinah	Abu Khalid		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - mentioned	Tabi'in among the elderly

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama Comments		Circle
		B	D			-	+	
							in 'ats tsiqaat	
3	Zaid bin Aslam		136 H	Madinah	Abu Usamah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Ahl al-Fiqh	Tabi'in Middle Ages
4	Ma'mar bin Raosyid		154H	Yaman	Abu 'Urwah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Shalihul hadits -Tsiqah ma'nun - mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -tsiqah tsabat	Tabi' ut Tabi'in among the elderly
5	Abdur Razzaq bin Hamman bin Nafi'		211 H	Yaman	Abu Bakar	Tsiqah accused of being Shia	-Tsiqah -Tsabat -Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah -la ba' sa bih -Tsiqoh hafidz - A character	Tabi'ut Tabi'in Ordinary People
6	Al Husain bin Mahdi bin Malik		247 H	Bashrah	Abu Sa'id		-mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -Shaduuq -Shaduuq	Tabi'ul Atba' Middle Ages
7	Ibnu Majah	209	273	Qazwin	Al-Qazwini		Ahl al-Hadits	Mudawin

Table 1 is a list of rawi and hadith sanad that are being studied. Rawi is a hadith narration while sanad is a link of narration since friends until mudawin namely scholars who recorded hadith in the book of hadith (Soetari, 1994). According to hadith science, the condition of valid hadith is rawi must be positive according to the comments of scholars. If there is a comment of the scholars who give a negative assessment to one of the narrations in the sanad lane, then the hadith includes hadith dhaif (Darmalaksana, 2020d). A valid hadith is a strong hadith while a dhaif

hadith is a weak hadith (Soetari, 1994). The valid hadith requirement must also be continued. If the hadith is severed, then it includes the hadith dhaif. The evidence is that there is a meeting between the teacher and the student. If there is no objective evidence, then the meeting between the teacher and the student can be seen from the birth and death. If there is no data on birth and death, then the average predicted age of scholars is about 70-90 years. Teacher and student meetings can also be seen from the journey of life narration. If the teacher and the student are in the same place, then it is predicted that between the teacher and the student meet (Darmalaksana, 2020d).

The quality of this hadith is saheeh. Because, from the narration there is no comment of scholars who give negative judgment, except Abdur Razzaq bin Hamman bin Nafi'accused of Shi'a. Muhadditsin scholars especially Imam al-Bukhari has narrated from the scholars who tasyayyu' (Shia-Shia-an) of course as long as they are honest, memorized, wara' and trust. This reflects the attitude of our scholars who want to take the truth from wherever it comes as long as it is in accordance with the rules of truth (Belakang, 2015). According to Ibn Hanbal, no one he saw hadeeth better than Abdur Razak. Abu Zur'ah considers it to be one of the right (tsabat) in his hadith. Ali al-Madaini reported that Hisham ibn Yusuf rated Abdur Razak as the most pious and most memorized hadith of his generation (kana a'lamu wa ahfazuna) (García Reyes, 2013). So the conclusion of this hadith is still saheeh even though there are negative comments but it is just a misunderstanding. This hadith can also be strengthened by other hadiths scattered in the book of hadith, such as the kitan Sunan Abu Daud No. 1032 and the Book of Saheeh Muslim No. 707. Also from the side of the sanad connected since best friend until mudawin. Basically the science of hadith has other parameters in providing reinforcement to the hadith. Among other things hadith called mutawatir in the sense of very popular if the hadith that is being studied is scattered in several books of hadith (Soetari, 2015). The distribution of this hadith acts as martyrdom and mutabi. Syahid is another similar hadith while mutabi is another sanad (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Moreover, hadith is so far a priority of Islamic practice, it can be a proof even though the statunya dhaif (Darmalaksana et al., 2017).

The scholars have given syarah i.e. explanation of the content and meaning of hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020c). Hasan Syamsi Basya, in his book *Zait zaitūn bayna Ath-Thibbi wal-Qur'āni* he explained about the blessings of olivetrees . In fact, if the roots of the limbs die, the branches can grow around the roots to form a new tree" (FIRMANSYAH, 2018).

Olive trees are always green throughout the year. It is classified as a long-lived tree, its lifespan can reach almost a thousand years. There are

about 400 species of olive trees widely planted in subtropical and tropical areas. Olive trees are a type that does not drop its leaves in winter

Olives are believed to have originated in Phoenicia, in the northern Arabian Peninsula, and date back 2,000 years BC. After the benefits of its famous fruit, especially the oil, the planting of olives quickly spread to Europe and Africa. Olive oil is used for various purposes such as cosmetics, medicine, even food mixtures because it has a high nutrient content. Today, nutritionists continue to discover new recipes of olive and oil, containing very high nutrients and properties for amazing treatments. It eventually became a strong competitor to all types of superior oils, both plant-based and animal-based. Olive oil is one of the best and most digestible types of oil. Because it contains simple essential fatty acids and other fat-like substances. These substances play an important role in supplying brain nutrients and play a role in improving intelligence and dexterity.

Recently, it has been known that olive oil can prevent the attack of various diseases, such as heart attack (myocardial infarction), hardening or thickening of the walls of the veins (arteriosclerosis) and various other diseases. The myth that olive oil can increase cholesterol levels in the blood is also indisputable and begins to erode. This myth is quite troubling to many people, but modern science reveals that olive oil is precisely the enemy of cholesterol that fights it in every part of the human body.

It is commonly known that cholesterol oxidation is one of the causes of clotting and narrowing of blood vessels. Recent research has shown that olive oil is able to prevent the oxidation of cholesterol because it contains vitamin E and a number of other phenol compounds. All of these substances serve as natural antioxidants to control fat levels in the body. In addition, olive oil can also prevent the oxidation of malignant cholesterol known as Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL), rid the body of the dangers of fat oxidation (Lipids peroxidas), and prevent other disorders caused by various harmful substances.

Olive leaves have long been used by ancient Greeks as a wound wash. Olive leaves are also used as a bladder medicine and research shows olive leaves have the ability to help lower blood sugar levels as well as beneficial to lower high blood pressure. The leaves also contain antimicrobial substances and are very effective at combating fungi, viruses, and bacteria.

Then this leaf can also be chewed to treat toothache, mouth and throat. Olive leaves can also be used to overcome the problems of hypertension, liver failure, constipation, fever, and burns as well as lower blood sugar levels. While in western culture, twigs and olive leaves are often used as a symbol of peace and have been planted since hundreds of years ago to be taken delicious fruit. From this philosophy we can take the

essence that with the growth of olives will bring peace. "Single leaf with facing position without leaf grower". This symbolizes peace where olive leaves face each other as well as a society that respects and respects each other.

From here, the author can understand the benefits and secrets contained in olives and the various benefits produced by olives as contained in the verses of the Qur'an and the hadith of the prophet that olives have many benefits and blessings to humans who use them.

Conclusion

In hadith Ibnu Majah No. 3310 it has been mentioned that olive trees are endowed trees and produce oil turned out to be relevant to science that is with medical studies proven in this modern era. And olives, and olives. Olive oil contains fatty acids that are very important for health, namely unsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids and contain a wide range of nutrients, nutrients, minerals, proteins and contain many vitamins. Among them are beneficial to nourish the skin and hair, prevent cholesterol in the body, reduce clots in the blood, reduce blood pressure, and prevent heart disease (Nisak,2018). This research still has shortcomings in terms of the implementation of takhrij and hadith syarah with chemical analysis, so more research is needed on honey in the field of chemistry. The authors suggest that the development of olives as an alternative remedy may be improved.

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