



**Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemistry:
Uses of Soil in Cleaning Dog Saliva**

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ about the role of soil as one of the materials used to clean dog saliva feces. This research method is qualitative through the approach of takhrij and syarah hadith with chemical analysis. The results and discussion of this research are that since the time of the Prophet until now the soil has been believed as a material used to purify dog saliva, especially with the presence of research through the field of chemistry. This study concludes that the hadith is concluded to be of authentic quality and the truth of the content of the hadith can be proven, that by chemical analysis of the soil has a usefulness that has been tested to be able to clean the feces of dog saliva.

Keywords: *Dog Saliva, Hadith, Land, Syarah, Takhrij*

Introduction

Islam is a religion that forbids its followers to keep an animal called a dog except for certain reasons. Dogs are one of the animals created by Allah SWT. According to the Islamic perspective, dogs are considered one of the animals that have feces, as are pigs (Eriatna, 2017). However, what makes a dog declared as an animal that has feces is not because of the whole of the dog, but the saliva that makes the dog illegal to be kept except for certain reasons. It is said in a hadith that when the vessel is licked by a dog it must be washed using soil. It is recommended because the soil is a habitat for millions of microorganisms that can produce antibacterials (Annisa, 2018). The type of bacteria that can be produced by the soil is Actinomycetes, these bacteria are widely found and widespread in the soil.

There is a hadith of the Prophet regarding the admonition to clean the feces of dog saliva by using soil on HR. Tirmidzi No. 84:

حدثنا سوار بن عبد الله العنبري حدثنا المعتمر بن سليمان قال سمعت أيوب يحدث عن محمد بن سيرين عن أبي هريرة عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أنه قال يغسل الإناء إذا ولغ فيه الكلب سبع مرات أو لاهن أو أخراهن بالتراب وإذا ولغت فيه الهرة غسل مرة قال أبو عيسى هذا حديث حسن صحيح وهو قول الشافعي وأحمد وإسحق وقد روي هذا الحديث من غير وجه عن أبي هريرة عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم نحو هذا ولم يذكر فيه إذا ولغت فيه الهرة غسل مرة وفي الباب عن عبد الله بن مغفل

Has narrated to us Sawwar bin Abdullah Al-Anbari said, has narrated to us Al-Mu'tamir bin Sulaiman said; I heard Ayyub narrate from Muhammad ibn Sirin from Abu Hurairah from the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam, that he said: "If the vessel is licked by a dog then it must be washed seven times, one of them or the last with soil. But if the vessel is licked by a cat just washed once. " Abu Isa said; "This hadith has the degree of hasan saheeh. This is the opinion of Shafi'i, Ahmad, and Ishaq. This hadith is also narrated with another line from Abu Hurairah, from the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam like this. It's just, it is not mentioned in it," If the vessel was licked by a cat enough to be washed once. "

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. about how to purify dog saliva feces with soil. The question of this research is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about how to purify dog saliva feces with soil. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet SAW how to purify the feces of dog saliva with soil.

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). The interpretation in this study used chemical analysis (Darsati, 2007).

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 (Sakti, 2010).

Results and Discussion

First, a search was done through the application of hadith about the keyword "saliva and dogs" No hadith is found in the book of Jami at-Tirmidhi Number 84, as stated earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		State	Kunyah	Scholars' Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdur Rahman bin Shakhr		57 H.	Medina	Abu Hurairah		Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Muhammad bin Sirin, maula anas bin Malik		110 H.	Bashrah	Abu Bakr		- Tsiqah -Tsiqah ma'mun - Hafizh -Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah argument	Tabi'in middle class
3	Ayyub bin Abi Tamimah Kaysan		131 H.	Bashrah	Abu Bakr		- Tsiqah -Tsiqah Tsabat - Imam	Tabi'in ordinary circles
4	Mu'tamir bin Sulaiman bin Thurkhan		187 H.	Bashrah	Abu Muhammad		-Tsiqah -Shaduuq tsiqah -mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat	Tabi, in the middle
5	Sawwar bin Abdullah bin Sawwar		245 H.	Baghdad	Abu 'Abdullah		-mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat - tsiqah	Tabi'ul Atba 'among the elders
6	Imam at-Tirmidhi		279 H.	Tirmiz			Hadith scholars	Mudawin

Table 1 is a list of narrators and hadith chains that are being studied. The narrator is the narrator of the hadith while the sanad is the chain of narration from the companions to the Mudawin, that is, the scholars who recorded the hadith in the book of hadith (Soetari, 1994). According to the science of hadith, the condition of authentic hadith is that the narrator must be positive according to the scholars' comments. If there is a scholar's comment that gives a negative assessment to one of the narrators in the chain of transmission, then the hadith is weak (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Authentic hadith is a strong hadith while a weak hadith is a weak hadith (Soetari, 1994).

The conditions of authentic hadith and sanad must be continued. If the chain of hadith is broken, then the hadith is weak. Evidence of a connected chain 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 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 authentic. 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 best friend to the youngest. The science of hadith has other parameters in reinforcing to 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 us (Soetari, 2015). The spread of this hadith serves as a *syahid* and *muttabi*. *Syahid* is another hadith of the same kind while *muttabi* is another *sanad* of transmission (Darmalaksana, 2020d). The rest, the hadith as far as the priority of Islamic practice, then it can be proof 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). According to the view of *jumhur* (majority) of scholars who are unclean from a dog is his saliva only while the other limbs are sacred, this opinion is certainly related to the hadith above. The above hadith indicates that the vessel must be cleaned when the vessel has become unclean because it has been licked by a dog with its saliva. (Lc, nd). This hadith can also be explained according to the field of chemistry. Also, the interesting thing about this hadith is the use of soil as one of the materials used to clean the feces of dog saliva. The purpose of using soil as a cleaning agent for dog saliva is because dog saliva contains bacteria and it is the soil that has a role to fight or kill these bacteria. Soil is a natural material that comes from nature and has the ability of adsorption and absorption that can be used in various pharmaceutical formulations (Eriatna, 2017). In chemistry, adsorption is defined as absorption or a process known as physical-chemical bonding which is the agglomeration of a solvent substance in solution by an absorbent object, in contrast to absorption which is the absorption of a fluid by another fluid in the form of a solution (madelam, 2020).

Clay has special physical properties that include naturally occurring microcrystalline particles that belong to one of the groups of minerals, has a small particle size of <0.002 mm, negatively charged, in moist conditions, it will show plastic properties and will harden in dry conditions (Suhendar et al., 2020). The negative charge possessed by the soil is generated by the

presence of location vacancies on the tetrahedral and or octahedral sheets (Eriatna, 2017).

The minerals contained in natural clay have antibacterial properties which means that they can interfere with the growth or even kill bacteria based on the presence of reduced iron (Fe^{2+}). These ions enter the outer cell protein structure of the bacteria and produce hydroxyl radicals that are deadly to the bacteria. The minerals found in clay can also support metals that are known to be active as antibacterial because they have a large cation exchange capacity, especially when the clay is poor in water so it can greatly help its antibacterial activity. Through its activity against hydroxy and thiol groups, clay can enhance the antibacterial effect because naturally, the clay has carried a transitional metal oxide (Suhendar et al., 2020).

According to Aulia Wardahani Eriatna in her experiment from solid dilution test results showed that experiments conducted by adding soil can increase the ability to inhibit bacterial growth, the higher the soil concentration the faster the process of bacterial elimination (Eriatna, 2017).

Conclusion

Soil is one of the materials that have a major role in cleaning feces thanks to the content contained in it, this has been informed by the Prophet since hundreds of years ago. The minerals possessed by the soil can be useful antibacterials to purify feces especially on dog saliva feces that are the focus of this article. The presence of chemistry in this life can strengthen the authenticity and truth of the hadith about it. It is hoped that this research has the benefit of developing insights on the use of land as one of the materials used to clean feces. Admittedly, this research has limitations, namely takhrij and syarah hadith in a simple way, so it is necessary to follow up the research more adequately through the field of chemistry.

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