



***Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Agrotechnology:
Olive Fruit Efficacy Study***

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet. About the properties of olives. This research method is qualitative through the takhrij and sharah hadith approaches with agrotechnological analysis. Results and discussion of this study are the properties of olives which are very beneficial for the body and were highly recommended by the Prophet Muhammad. The conclusion of this study is the hadith and syarah of the Prophet SAW, regarding olives with agrotechnological analysis informing that the content contained in olives is beneficial for the body.

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membahas hadis Nabi Saw. Tentang khasiat buah zaitun. Metode penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif melalui pendekatan takhrij dan syarah hadis dengan analisis agroteknologi. Hasil dan Pembahasan penelitian ini adalah khasiat dari buah zaitun yang sangat bermanfaat bagi tubuh dan sangat dianjurkan oleh Nabi Muhammad Saw. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah takhrij dan syarah hadis Nabi Saw, tentang buah zaitun dengan analisis agroteknologi menginformasikan bahwa kandungan yang terdapat dalam buah zaitun bermanfaat bagi tubuh.

Keywords: *Agrotechnology, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij*

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Introduction

Olea europaea or olive is an annual shrub that can survive for a long time. This plant is widely distributed in the countries of the Mediterranean, Africa, the Arabian peninsula, India and Asia. The height of the *Olea europaea* plant is 3-15 meters. Olive flowers are small, white or cream, about 6-10 mm long. Olive flowers bloom from October to March. Ovoid olives, small and light green in color and have spots. Apart from being known as a food flavor enhancer, olive oil also has various benefits, both in the health and beauty fields. The content of secondary metabolites in olive oil, namely alkaloids, saponins and tannins. Olives also contain the flavonoids apigenin, luteolin, chryseriol, and their derivatives (Soebahar, Firmansyah, & Anwar, 2015). Olives also contain omega-9 and 3 which can act as anti-inflammatory. It is proven that parenteral nutritional emulsion omega 3 and enriched with omega 9 from olive oil (80%) can reduce inflammatory mediators (Soebahar, Firmansyah, & Anwar, 2015).

There is a hadith of the Prophet. regarding the specialty of the olives in HR. Ibnu Majah Number 3310, namely:

حدثنا الحسين بن مهدي حدثنا عبد الرزاق أنبأنا معمر عن زيد بن أسلم عن أبيه عن عمر قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم
انتمدوا بالزيت وادهنوا به فإنه من شجرة مباركة

Having told us [al-Husain bin Mahdi] told us [Abdurrazaq] had told us [Ma'mar] from [Zaid bin Aslam] from [His father] from [Umar] he said, "Rasulullah sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam said: "Make oil (olive) as a side dish for you, and oil your (hair) with it, actually it comes from a blessed tree" [Narrated by IbnuMajah Hadith No. 3310].

Based on the explanation above, the research formula prepared is the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020). The formulation of this problem is there is a hadith from the Prophet. About olives. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet. About olives. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad regarding olives.

Research methods

This research method is a qualitative type through literature and field studies. Meanwhile, the approach applied is takhrij and syarah

hadith(Darmalaksana, 2020). The interpretation in this study uses agro-technology analysis (Utomo, 2014).

In general, there are two studies on hadith, namely takhrij and sharah. Takhrij is the process of extracting a hadith from the hadith book to then examine its validity, while sharah is an explanation of the hadith text with a certain analysis (Soetari, 2015). Agrotechnology itself, as a means of interpretation in this research, is a field of study that studies the mastery of technology in agricultural production by paying attention to quality and efficiency (Utomo, 2014).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was made through the application of the hadith about the keyword "benefits and privileges of olives" until the hadith was found in the book of Ibn Majah Number 3310, as stated earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/ Death		Country	Nick Name	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1.	Umar bin Al-Khaththab bin Nufail		23	Medina	Abu Hafsh			Friend
2.	Aslam maula 'Umar		80 H	Medina	Abu Khalid		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat	Tabi'in k old people
3				Medina			-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah	Tabi'in the

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Nick Name	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
	Zaid bin Aslam		136 H		Abu Usama		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Fiqh expert	middle class
4	Ma'mar bin Raosyid		154 H	Yemen	Abu 'Urwah		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Shalihul hadith -Tsiqah Ma'mun - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -Tsiqah Tsabat	Tabi'ut Tabi'in k old man
5	Abdur Razzaq bin Hammad bin Nafi'		211 H.	Yemen	Abu Bakr		-Tsiqah - " tsiqah, the accused is of shia " -My friend -Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah -Ha's good Tsiqah Hafidz -A character	Tabi'ut Tabi'in k comm oner

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Nick Name	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
6	Al-Husain bin Mahdi bin Malik		247 H.	Basrah	Abu Sa'id	-	Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat -Shaduuq -Shaduuq	Tabi'ul Atba 'among the middle class
7	Ibn Majah	209 H	273 H.	Iran	Abu Abdullah			

Hadith takhrij requires to trace the hadith text in any master book. Because it is possible to find hadiths about olives in the hadith books, either in the same editorial or in a different editorial. Through this search, a list of hadith texts and a list of narrators will be formed. This is intended to determine in terms of the number of narrators whether it is mutunggu or ahad. Mut Worry is the one with a lot of raw material, while Ahad is the one with not a lot of raw material (Soetari, 2015).

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 delivering hadith, while the last narrators are scholars who compile hadith into a book. (Soetari, 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 conflict with the Koran, then the hadith is categorized as a good deed which according to the 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).

The food and drinks that the Prophet liked to eat were nutritious and halal. Since 1400 years ago the Prophet Muhammad had advocated the use of olive oil, because it has great benefits, and it was extracted from the olive tree that was blessed by Allah. (Khoirunnisa, Rakhmiyati, & Widyaningsih, 2020).

In olives, there are several ingredients, including high levels of protein, nutrients and anti-oxidants, calcium, iron and phosphate. This is an essential substance for the human body. Besides fruit, leaves, oil can be used as an anti-infection for internal organs, such as kidneys, bile, and contains colloid compounds that can kill cancer cells. (Khasanah, 2011).

Olives also produce oil. Olive oil is an oil that has various benefits, derived from the pressed olive seeds. Olive oil has many benefits, including reducing harmful cholesterol, providing protection against heart disease, preventing obesity and osteoporosis, preventing the spread of HIV, preventing breast and uterine cancer, and preventing strokes. (Badwilan, 2010).

Conclusion

Takhrij and syarah regarding the properties of these olives encourage people to eat olives. This is because olives have many benefits for the body for health such as reducing harmful cholesterol, preventing heart disease, stroke, breast and uterine cancer, preventing obesity and osteoporosis, and so on. Eating olives is also recommended by the Prophet Muhammad. It is expected that this research has beneficial implications for the users of the research results. This research has limitations so that it requires more in-depth research on the takhrij and sharah hadith of agrotechnology. This research recommends that this can be a policy consideration.

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Gunung Djati Conference Series, Volume 1 (2021)
Conference on Islamic and Socio-Cultural Studies (CISS 2020)

ISSN: 2774-6585

Website: <https://conferences.uinsgd.ac.id/gdcs>

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Acknowledgement

I praise and thank to Allah SWT for the grace given to me. And do not forget to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Wahyudin Darmalaksana as a hadith science lecturer who has guided and provided enthusiasm and motivation in writing so that I can complete this project.

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