

Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemical: Study of Antioxidant Activity of an Virgin Olive Oil Extract

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to discuss the hadith of the prophet about Olive oil. This research method is qualitative through the approach of takhrij and syarah hadith with chemical analysis. The results and discussion of this research is Zaitun oil that was popular since the time of the Prophet Saw has many benefits, especially in its antioxidant compounds but the effectiveness of the compounds is relatively moderate. The conclusion of this study is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet Saw about virgin oil extract Zaitun can be used as an antioxidant to inhibit the oxidation process but can not be used as the main treatment of cell damage due to free radicals.

Keywords: Chemistry, Hadith, Syarah, Takhrij

Introduction

Food is the primary human need. It is necessary to manage the balance of nutrients in the body in order to avoid the risk of degenerative diseases. Olive oil can be used as an alternative to replace coconut oil in the cooking process. Virgin olive oil extract obtained from its first squeeze contains polyphenols and tocopherols that can destroy cancer cells and reduce pneumonia (Fauziah et al., 2019). These compounds act as antioxidants. Antioxidants are compounds that are able to inhibit degenerative diseases caused by free radicals, prevent the oxidation process of cells, and inhibit premature aging. Antioxidant compounds in virgin olive oil extract are needed to keep the body from oxidation reactions of proteins, DNA, and lipids that play a role in cancer (International olive council, 2012).

The Prophet SAW recommends using Olive oil and consuming it, because Olive oil has many benefits. There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW concerning olive oil in Musnad Imam Ahmad Number 15474:

بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ أَبِي أَوْ أُسَيْدٍ أَبِي عَنْ بِالسَّاجِلِ يَكُونُ كَانَ رَجُلٌ عَطَاءٌ حَدَّثَنِي قَالَ عَيْسَى بْنُ اللَّهِ عَمْرٍو عَنْ سُفْيَانَ حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِي بْنُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَمْرٍو حَدَّثَنَا قَالَ مُبَارَكَةَ شَجَرَةٍ مِنْ فَايْتُهُ بِالرَّيْتِ وَادَّهَنُوا الرَّيْتِ كُلُّوا قَالَ وَسَلَّمٌ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ أَنَّ سُفْيَانَ شَكَ تَابِتِ

Has told us Abdurrahman ibn Mahdi had told us Sufyan of Abdullah ibn Isa said; has told me Atha the man who was on the shore, from Abu Usaid or Abu Asid bin Tsabit, Sufyan ragu, the Prophet Sallallahu'alaihiwasallam said: "Eat olives and wear hair oil from olives, because the fruit is from a tree of the tree of the tree" (Imam Ahmad).

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 SAW concerning Olive oil. The question of this research is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about Zaitun oil. The purpose of this study is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet about Zaitun oil.

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 analytical chemical analysis (Pursitasari & Permanasari, 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). The field of chemistry, as a means of interpretation in this study, is a field of study that learns about the existence of an element or chemical compound by focusing on analytical chemical methods in performing a process of separation and measurement of chemical elements or compounds (Wiryawan et al., 2008).

Results and Discussion

The first search was conducted through the application of hadith about the keyword "plant" until found hadith in the book of Musnad Imam Ahmad No. 15474, as previously stated.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comment		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdullah bin Tsabit			Madinah	Abu Asid		- Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Atha'			Syam			-Maqbul	Tabi'in ordinary people
3	Abdullah bin 'Isa bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Abi Laila		135 H.	Kufah	Abu Muhammad	- Tsiqah with syi'ah understanding	-Shalih -Tsiqah -Tsiqah tsabat	Tabi'in (did not meet shahabat)
4	Sufyan bin Sa'id bin Masruq		161 H.	Kufah	Abu 'Abdullah		-Tsiqah - Including from the huffad mutqin -Tsiqah hafidz faqih -Abid -Imam -Hujjah -Imam	Tabi'ut Tabi'in the elderly
5	Abdur Rahman bin Mahdiy bin Hassan bin 'Abdur Rahman		198 H.	B ashrah	Abu Sa'id		-Hafizh -Tsiqah -Tsiqah imam -Tsiqah tsabat hafidz	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinary people
6	Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal	164 H.	241 H.	Bagdad	Abu Abdillah			

Table 1 is a list of rawi and hadith that are being studied. Rawi is a hadith narration while sanad is the link of narration since friends until mudawin namely scholars who record hadith in the book of hadith (Soetari, 1994). According to the science of hadith, the condition of shahih hadith is rawi must be positive according to the comments of scholars. If there is a ulama's comment that gives a negative assessment to one of the narrations in the sanad lane, then the hadith includes hadith dhaif (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Shahih hadith is a strong hadith while dhaif hadith is weak (Soetari, 1994). The condition of valid hadith 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. The meeting of teachers and students 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 shahih. Because, from the side of narration there is no comment of scholars who give a negative assessment. Although Abdullah ibn 'Isa bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Abi Laila was accused of being experienced syiah, but more who gave positive comments to him. The comments of the accused are a negative assessment according to the sunni hadith scholars. However, sunni hadith scholars still accept hadiths from those who narrate the syiah as a dalil or argument in Islamic practice when the hadith does not concern the issue of aqidah but only with regard to the question of muamalah for the life of the ummah (Alis, 2017). Hadith about Olives is not related to the problem of aqidah, but rather concerning the survival of the people, especially as antioxidants of the body. This study places the accused rawi of Syiah in negative columns, but this hadith is declared shahih. This hadith can also be strengthened by other hadiths scattered in the hadith books, as in Sunan Abu Daud Number 3775, Musnad Ahmad Number 16, Musnad Ahmad Number 30, Musnad Ahmad Nomor 50, Sunan Ibn Majah Number 3995, Sunan Tirmidzi Number 2094, and Sunan Tirmidzi Number 2983. It acts as a syahid and mutabi that strengthens the hadith about olives. From the side of sanad also 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 when the hadith that is being studied is scattered in several books of hadith (Soetari, 2015). The distribution of this hadith acts as syahid and mutabi. Syahid is another similar hadith whereas mutabi is another sanad (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Moreover, hadith as far as the virtue of Islamic practice, it can be a proof even though the status is dhaif (Darmalaksana et al., 2017).

Scholars have given syarah which is the explanation of the content and meaning of hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020c). According to the view of the scholars the content of olives both trees and miyak produced have many benefits, even the ashes can be used as a silk washer (Nur Aliah Binti Muid, 2015). As for other scholars stated that the oil obtained from the olive tree is very clear because the tree grows on the Sinai hill with a wide plain so it is always illuminated by the sun from sunrise until sunset (FIRMANSYAH, 2018).

This hadith can also be explained according to the field of chemistry. On the Olive tree, there are fruits that can be extracted fat into oil. Olive oil consists of the main oil component of the glesiredate ester compound. Virgin olive oil extract obtained from its first squeeze contains active substances that are processed by simplisia filtering process. Virgin extract can slow down the mechanism of protein oxidation reaction in the body. Phenols and flavonoids are the active substances of olive oil extract. Flavanoids as active substances act as reductions to inhibit oxidation reactions enzymatically and non-enzymatically. Flavanoids house hydroxyls and superoxides from free radicals to protect damaged lipids.

Virgin olive oil extract also contains glycerol with a percentage of about 90-99% and a type of non-glycerol with a percentage of 0.4-5% of its fruit containing phenols. In glycerol there are *Fatty Acid* compounds consisting of *Monounsaturated Fatty Acid* (MUFA), *Saturated Fatty Acid* (SFA), and *Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid* (PUFA). While in the non-glycerol fraction there are phenol compounds (caffeic acid, coumaric acid, hydroxytyrosol, oleuropein, and vanillic 13 acid), α -tocopherol, β -carotene, chlorophyll, and squalene (Council, 2013). Phenol and beta carotene compounds (β -carotene) serve as antioxidants.

Antioxidants are compounds that can inhibit aging by inhibiting cell damage due to free radicals. The impact of cell damage due to free radicals is the mutation of cells that are the root source of the disease. Under normal conditions, free radicals can form in the body with single, unpaired electrons making free radical compounds reactive to free electron pairs. The role of antioxidants in phenols is to donate one electron to free radical molecules so that cell damage activity in the compound runs slowly (Fauziah et al., 2019).

Based on the literature, the antioxidant effectiveness of Olive oil extract can be tested using ethanol solvents with a data pattern of antioxidant activity at the same time as the DPPH method. Ethanol solvents are incubated by The DPPH method to qualitatively assess their antioxidant activity by looking at the discoloration in the sample and then quantitatively assessed from the calculation of the absorbance value of olive oil virgin extract solution. In the study of the literature study of antioxidant activity of Olive oil extract

from ethanol solvent 96% had an IC₅₀ value 114.44 ppm (Herina, 2018). According to bios classification, IC₅₀ value with a range of 100-150 ppm belongs to the category of moderate antioxidants. Antioxidant activity with a moderate range has not been fully effective in repairing cell damage in the body due to free radical compounds, but can be used as an inhibitor of oxidation so that damaged cells do not expand.

Conclusion

Virgin olive oil extract obtained from the first squeeze of oil produced olives has benefits as an antioxidant of the body. Phenols and flavonoids are the active substances of virgin olive oil extract as an inhibitor of oxidation of cell damage due to free radicals. Antioxidant activity of Olive oil extract is still classified as a moderate antioxidant. Takhrij and hadith about Olive oil with chemical approach still needed further research to uncover the antioxidant activity of Olive oil with other solvents so that accurate results about how the role of antioxidants in Olive oil extract. This research is expected to have beneficial implications for olive oil research enthusiasts. This study has limitations in takhrij and syarah hadith with chemical analysis in a simple form, so information about the benefits of Olive oil contained in the hadith of the Prophet SAW needs to be further researched its effectiveness, especially regarding its antioxidant activity and generally about blessings on other benefits. This research recommends the development of Olive oil through the field of chemistry.

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