

## Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemistry: The Use of Soil as an Unclean Medium Mughalladzah in a Chemical Perspective

Ashab Abdul Hakim<sup>1</sup>, Erni Isnaeniah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departement of Chemistry, Faculty Science and Technology, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Usuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract:** The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad. about the use of land as a medium for cleaning unclean mughalladzah. This research method is qualitative through the approach of takhrij and sharah hadith with chemical analysis. The results and discussion of this research is that soil has played an important role in cleaning or purifying the unclean mughalladzah from the time of the Prophet and with its provenance in the field of chemistry, it further confirms and justifies the role of soil as a medium for cleaning unclean mughalladzah. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet. regarding the use of soil as a medium for cleaning unclean mughalladzah with chemical analysis has been proven to be able to clean bacteria from dog saliva which is the cause of unclean mughalladzah.

**Keywords:** Chemistry, Hadith, Soil, Syarah, Takhrij, Unclean

### Introduction

Soil is a part of the earth's crust which is composed of minerals and organic matter (Latumahina & Wattimena, 2020). In the Qur'an and Hadith related to the study of fiqh it is mentioned that land and water are objects that are used as a medium in taharah. The two will always be there to join mankind throughout the ages, though the cleansing substances come alternately in every age and place (Suhendar, 2017). In Islam to clean large faeces or mughalladzah faeces namely by washing it with water seven times and one of them using soil. There is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. with respect to the use of land as one of the mediums in cleaning the faeces of the Mughalladzah in Musnad Imam Ahmad Number 10190:

حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ إِذَا وَلَغَ الْكَلْبُ فِي إِنَاءٍ غُسِلَ سَبْعَ مَرَّاتٍ أَوْلَاهَا بِالثَّرَابِ

Having narrated to us Yazid, he said; has narrated to us Hisham from Muhammad from Abu Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ, he said, "When a dog licks the vessel of one of you then let him wash it seven times, and use the soil the first time."

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020a). The summary of this problem is that there is a hadith of the Prophet SAW. about the use of soil as a medium for cleaning mughalladzah faeces. The question of this research is how the hadith of the Prophet SAW. about about the use of soil as a medium of purification of mughalladzah faeces viewed from a chemical perspective. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet. about the use of soil as a medium of purification of mughalladzah faeces viewed from a chemical perspective.

### Research Methods

This research method is qualitative through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020b). While the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari E. , 2015). The interpretation in this study uses a chemical analysis perspective.

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 E. , 2015). Chemistry itself, as a means of interpretation in this research, is a natural science that studies the properties of objects and their changes (Suhendar, 2017).

**Results and Discussion**

First, a search was conducted through the application of hadith about the keyword "soil" until the hadith was found in the book Musnad Imam Ahmad Number 10190, as stated earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's Comments		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Abdur Rahman bin Shakhr		57 H.	Madinah	Abu Hurairah		Shahabat	Shahabat
2	Muhammad bin Sirin, maula anas bin Malik		110 H.	Bashrah	Abu Bakar		- Tsiqah -Tsiqah ma'mun - Hafizh -Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah hujjah	Tabi'in middle circle
3	Hisyam bin Hassan		148 H.	Bashrah	Abu Abdullah		- Shalih - Tsiqah - Shaduuq - Tsiqah - Tsiqah - Hafizh	Tabi'in ordinary circle
4	Yazid bin Harun		206 H.	Hait	Abu Khalid		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah -Tsiqah - Mentioned in 'ats tsiqaat - Tsiqah expert worshiper - A figure	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinary circle
5	Imam Ahmad	164 H.	241 H.	Bagdad				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 E. , 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 a dhaif hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020d). Shahih hadith is a strong hadith while a dhaif hadith is a weak hadith (Soetari E. , 1994). The conditions of authentic hadith and

sanad must be continued. If the chain of hadith is broken, then the hadith is a weak hadith. 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 teacher and student are in the same place, then it is predicted that between teacher and student meet (Darmalaksana, 2020d).

The quality of this hadith is authentic, because, from the point of view of narration, 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. Basically, the science of hadith has other parameters in providing reinforcement to hadith. Among other things, the hadith is called mutawatir in the sense that it is very popular when the hadith being studied is spread in several books of hadith. (Soetari E., 2015). The spread of this hadith serves as a syahid and mutabi. Syahid is another hadith of the same kind while mutabi is another chain (Darmalaksana, 2020d). The rest, the hadith as far as the priority of Islamic practice, it can be a proof despite its dhaif status (Darmalaksana, Pahala, & Soetari, 2017).

The scholars have given syarah which is an explanation of the content and meaning of the hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020c). According to scholars, the whole body of a dog is a heavy fecal animal or Mughallazah, not only the dog licking, but the pig is also included in the feces of the Mughallazah as in the Qur'an surat Al-An'am verse 145 which means "Say I have not obtained in a revelation revealed to Me, something that is forbidden for anyone who wants to eat it, unless the food is carcass, or flowing blood or pork -because Indeed they are all unclean- or an animal slaughtered in the name of other than Allah. Whoever is in a state of compulsion, while he does not want it and does not (also) exceed the limits, then indeed your Lord is Most Forgiving and Most Merciful. "From the verse it is mentioned that pigs are unclean animals, then pigs are also included in the excrement. (Santika, 2019).

This hadith can also be explained in terms of chemistry. Formation Soil is formed from rock through chemical and physical processes. The chemical weathering process consists of oxidation-reduction, hydration, and dissolution-decomposition processes. Various chemical and physical reactions will form a volume of soil consisting of an organic fraction and a solid phase, namely particles, the liquid phase, namely groundwater, and the part of the pore space between soil particles that are not filled with water is occupied by the gas or water vapor phase. (Rosalina & Maipauw, 2019). In this hadith it is said that to clean unclean mughallazah is to wash it seven times which is initially mixed with soil, an interesting thing is that soil is one of the important specimens in the hadith, the purpose of which is to remove bacteria produced from the saliva of dogs or pigs. The results of identification in the dog's mouth found the presence of *C. canimorsus*, especially in the content of saliva which is quite dangerous, humans need to avoid or be careful to come into direct contact with dogs (Aldania, 2021). The soil here functions to eliminate bacteria because the soil has antimicrobial properties so that it can reduce the microbial content found in dog licking marks. On the other hand, the physical properties of the soil which are slightly coarse like a scrub are proven to be able to wipe out the microbes present in dog licking marks. (Handi, 2008).

Soil mixed with water will produce a much wider surface due to soil suspension which further strengthens the adsorbent properties. The main content of organic matter, especially humus and incomplete decomposition of plants, while inorganic soil solids are sand and clay. Temperature, pH, and immersion time with water greatly influence the differentiation of clay minerals, resulting in variants of clay minerals, silicates, aluminosilicates, and polymorphpolymorph silica. The general content of these minerals is shown by the results of X-ray diffraction. All solid inorganic materials from the soil have the absorption of almost all particles, molecules and ions that enter the soil structure through dissolving with water, and can even further immobilize all forms of microorganism cells. This property comes from the general structural framework of charged silicate and aluminosilicate compounds, which are able to interact through ionic or

polarizing mechanisms (Suhendar, 2017). Thus, the role of soil is very important as one of the medium for cleaning najis mughallazah which can eliminate or clean the bacteria found in dog saliva or the cause of the occurrence of other unclean mughalladzah.

### Conclusion

Soil is one of the important aspects in cleaning unclean mughalladzah, because in the soil there are so many elements that are used to kill bacteria produced by dog saliva. The role of chemistry is very important in supporting the truth of this hadith, which one can logically know why it was ordered if there is no use in it. In this research, it is hoped that it will be able to provide insight to the reader and especially the writer himself, and in this study it is recognized that there are still many limitations, namely simple takhrij and sharah traditions, therefore further research is needed from the chemical field itself. This study recommends the optimization of soil as a bacteria killer through the chemical field.

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