

Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemistry: Shallots in the Perspective of Science and Hadith of the Prophet SAW

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Abstract: The purpose of research is to discuss the hadith prophet saw. About approaching the mosque after eating Onions. This method of research is qualitative through both the early approach and the gift shield with a chemical analysis. The results and discussions of this study are the properties and benefits of Onions. The conclusion of this study is the throne and the prophet saw's throne. Regarding the value of Onions to cure disease is seen from the compounds they contain based on chemical analysis.

Keywords: Chemistry, Hadith, Shallots, Syarah, Takhrij

Introduction

Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum*) are the oldest plants in the plant lineage cultivated by humans. This can be seen from the history of the Egyptians during the first and second dynasties (3200-2700 BC) which depicts shallots on their heirloom statues (Aryanta, 2019). Some of the important compounds in red onions include calories, carbohydrates, fat, protein, and dietary fiber. The dietary fiber in onions is an air-soluble dietary fiber called oligofructose. The content of onion vitamins is vitamin A, vitamin B1 (thiamine), vitamin B2 (G, riboflavin), vitamin B3 (niacin), and vitamin C. Onions also contain minerals, including: sulfur, iron, chlorine, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, silicon, iodine, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and non-nutritional vital substances called water (Ratnawati, 2016). In addition, onions (*Allium ascalonicum* L) also have

an antiseptic effect from alliin or allisin compounds. The allisin compound by the allisin lyase enzyme is converted into a bactericidal antimicrobial for pyruvic acid, ammonia and allisin which can function, one of which is to treat diseases such as abscesses (pus buildup) (Karwiti & Rahmalia, 2013).

There is a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad. pleased with the shallots at Sahih Imam Nasa'i Number 700:

أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا عَطَاءٌ عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ أَكَلَ مِنْ هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةِ قَالَ أَوْلَ يَوْمِ النَّوْمِ ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّوْمِ وَالْبَصَلِ وَالْكَرَّاثِ فَلَا يَفْرُبْنَا فِي مَسَاجِدِنَا فَإِنَّ الْمَلَائِكَةَ تَتَأَذَى مِمَّا يَتَأَذَى مِنْهُ الْإِنْسُ

Having told us Ishaq bin Manshur he said; had told us Yahya from Ibn Juraj he said; has told us' Atha from Jabir he said; Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Whoever eats from this tree - he says in the morning--: garlic." Then he said, "Garlic and shallots, and plants which smell very strong (like onions), do not come near to our mosque. In fact, angels feel disturbed by things that humans also feel disturbed by" (Narrated by Nasai: 700).

Based on the explanation above, a research formula is prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana, 2020a). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith from the Prophet. about shallots. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet. about shallots. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet. about the onion plant.

Research Methods This research method is qualitative through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana, 2020b). While the approach applied is takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari,

2015b). The interpretation in this study used chemical analysis (Wiryanawan et al., 2008).

In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and syarah. Takhrij is the process of removing a hadith from a hadith book to examine its validity, while syarah is an explanation of the hadith text with a certain analysis (Soetari, 2015b). The field of chemistry itself, as a means of interpretation in this research, is a science

developed based on research and is able to describe natural phenomena related to structure, properties, composition, dynamics, energy, and others (Mulya Rosa, 2012).

Results and Discussion

First, a search was carried out through the hadith application regarding the keyword "Red Onion" until the hadith was found in the book of Sahih Imam Nasa'i Number 700, as previously disclosed.

Tabel 1 List of Rawi Sanad

No.	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		Country	Kunyah	Ulama's comment's		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Jabir bin 'Abdullah bin 'Amru bin Haram		78 H	Madinah	Abu 'Abdullah		Friend	Friend
2	Atha bin Abi Rabbah Aslam		144 H	Marur Rawdz	Abu Muhammad		-Tsiqah -Tsiqah -'Ats Tsiqat	Tabi'in middle circle
3	Abdul Malik bin 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Juraij		150 H	Marur Rawdz	Abu Al Walid		- scientist -'Ats tsiqat -Tsiqah -Tsiqah, faqih	Tabi'in (see no friend)
4	Yahya bin Sa'id bin Farrukh		198 H	Bashrah	Abu Sa'id		-Tsiqah tsabat -Tsiqah hafidz -Tsiqah hafidz -Tsiqah ma' -Tsiqah mutqin -Hafidz kabir	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinary circle
5	Ishaq bin Manshur bin Bahram		251 H	Himsh	Abu Ya'qub		-Tsiqah ma'mum -Tsiqah tsabat -Shaduuq -Ats tsiqaat -'Ats tsiqaat -Alhafidz	Tabi'ul Atba' middle circle
6	Imam Nasa'i	215 H	303 H	Khurasan	Abu Abdirrahman		-Imam fi al-hadits	Ulama

Table 1 is a list of the hadith narrators and sanad under study. Rawi is the narrator of hadith while

sanad is the chain of narrators from friends to mudawin, namely scholars who record hadiths in the hadith book (Soetari, 1994). According to the science of hadith, the requirement for a valid

hadith is that the rawi must be positive according to the comments of the scholars. If there is a commentary from a scholar who gives a negative assessment to one of the narrators in the sanad lane, then the hadith is a dhaif hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020c). The sahih hadith are strong traditions while the dhaif traditions are weak traditions (Soetari, 1994). Requirements for authentic hadith must also be continued. If the hadith sanad is broken, then the hadith is a dhaif hadith. The proof of continuity is meeting between teacher and student. If there is no objective evidence, the meeting between teacher and student can be seen from birth and death. If there is no data on births and deaths, it is predicted that the average age of scholars is around 70-90 years. The meeting of teachers and students can also be seen from the narrator's life journey. If the teacher and student are in the same place, it is predicted that the teacher and student will meet (Darmalaksana, 2020c).

The quality of this hadith is authentic. Because, from the side of the narrator, there were no comments from scholars who gave negative ratings. Also from the sanad side, it is connected from friend to homecoming. Basically the science of hadith has another parameter in providing reinforcement to hadith. Among other things, hadiths are called mut Worries in a very popular sense if the hadiths being researched are spread across several hadith books (Soetari, 2015a). The distribution of this hadith acts as martyr and mutabi. Syahid is another hadith of a kind whereas mutabi is another sanad (Darmalaksana, 2020c).

The rest, as far as hadith is the virtue of Islamic practice, it can be argued even though the statute is dhaif (Darmalaksana et al., 2017).

The scholars have given syarah, namely an explanation of the content and meaning of the hadith (Darmalaksana, 2020a). According to the ulama's view, it is permissible to eat garlic, shallots or lilies. The scholars agree on this. It is only accrued due to its bad smell, which can disturb humans.

This hadith can also be explained in terms of chemistry. Shallots contain sulfur-containing amino acid derivative compounds, namely 2% cycloalliin, propylalliin and propenylalliin. When the tuber cells are broken, the compound will turn into an ester (thiosulfinic acid ester), sulfinyl disulfide (Kepaen), thiophene polysulfide disulfide as well as an iron content of about 0.8 mg and phosphorus 40 mg. Besides having a fairly complete nutritional content, red onions are also rich in active chemical compounds (sulfur compounds). These compounds play a role in the formation of aroma and provide positive pharmacological effects on health. The active chemical compounds contained in shallots have pharmacological effects, namely effects on the prevention, treatment and treatment of disease (Miladiarsi, 2013).

The active chemical compounds in red onions are nutritious and very beneficial for health, such as increasing the body's resistance to disease, preventing and treating various types of diseases from mild (fever, headaches, mouth sores, colds, colds, flatulence, dysentery, constipation), cough, etc.) to severe / degenerative diseases (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, heart problems, atherosclerosis, cancer, etc) (Miladiarsi, 2013).

This onion, according to his research, can reduce body sugar and cholesterol levels. Other influences include inhibiting the accumulation of platelets, increasing fibrinolytic activity so that it can improve blood flow. Onions are also able to mobilize cholesterol from its stockpile. Onions also contain the flavonoid quercetin indicating that quercetin can treat cataracts, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Onions contain thiosulphinate, which is effective in killing many bacteria including *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Escherichia coli*. Therefore, onions are used to treat wounds such as infections or inflammation of the skin and stomach disorders, normalize blood pressure, prevent diarrhea. For the treatment of various diseases using red onions can be given in whole, raw and can be cooked. It can also be made of onion juice, made in the form of a

dry crude extract in the form of a powder or in its essential form (Miladiarsi, 2013).

Conclusion

Shallots contain sulfur compounds, alliin or allisin compounds and amino acid derivatives that contain sulfur, namely 2% cycloalliin, propylalliin and propenylalliin. When the tuber cells are broken, the compound will turn into an ester (thiosulfinic acid ester), sulfinyl disulfide (Kepaen), disulfide polysulfide, thiophen, phosphorus, flavonoids quercetin, thiosulphinate (which effectively kills many bacteria including *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Escherichia coli*) and iron and mineral content. Red onions are also useful for treating cataracts, cardiovascular disease and cancer. In addition, onions are often used to treat wounds such as infections or inflammation of the skin and stomach disorders, normalize blood pressure, prevent diarrhea. This research is expected to provide benefits to the general public. This research has limitations in the implementation of hadith takhrij from the perspective of shaheed and mutabi so that further research is needed. This study recommends the development of sharah hadith from the chemical field.

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