



Takhrij and Syarah Hadith of Chemical: Study of Honey as a Medicine for Gastric Acid

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadiths of the Prophet Saw. about honey as a stomach acid medicine. The qualitative research method uses the takhrij and sharah hadiths approaches with chemical analysis. The results and discussion of this research are honey as a medicine for stomach acid in terms of content, hadiths, and medical science as has been informed by a hadiths which is a sign of the greatness of Allah SWT for the life of creatures in the universe. The conclusion of this research is takhrij and syarah hadith of the Prophet Saw. about honey as a medicine for stomach acid with a proven chemical analysis based on the content in honey.

Keywords: Chemistry, Hadiths, Honey, Takhrij

Introduction

Dyspepsia is a collection of symptoms in the form of pain or discomfort that is centered in the upper abdomen. Discomfort specifically includes feeling full, feeling full, burning, bloating in the upper stomach and nausea (Schellack Natalie & Van der Sandt, 2015). Dyspepsia is divided into 2, namely organic dyspepsia and functional dyspepsia. Organic dyspepsia when the cause of dyspepsia is clear, for example, the presence of peptic ulcer, gastric carcinoma, and cholelithiasis which can be easily found through clinical, radiological, biochemical, laboratory, or conventional gastroenterology (endoscopy) examinations. Meanwhile, functional dyspepsia is if the cause is unknown or abnormalities are not found on conventional gastroenterology examinations or organic damage and systemic diseases are not found (Sudoyo, Setiyohadi, Alwi, Simadibrata, & Setiati, 2006). Currently, the treatment and prevention of diseases using traditional or herbal medicines are widely used again, one of which is honey to help heal wounds in the stomach. Honey is a naturally sweet liquid derived from flower nectar collected by honey bees (Evahelda, Pratama, & Santoso, 2017).

In this regard, Rasulullah Saw said in the Hadith Bukhari No. 5716, The Book of Medicine, Chapter Medication for Stomach Pain:

عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّ إِلَى رَجُلٍ جَاءَ قَالَ سَعِيدٌ أَبِي عَنْ الْمُتَوَكِّلِ أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا بِشَارُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا تَابِعَهُ أَجِيكَ بَطْنٌ وَكَذَّبَ اللَّهُ صَدَقَ فَقَالَ اسْتَطْلَقْنَا إِلَّا يَرْدُهُ فَلَمْ سَقَيْنَهُ إِلَيَّ فَقَالَ فَسَقَاهُ عَسَلًا اسْقِهِ فَقَالَ بَطْنُهُ اسْتَطْلَقَ أَجِي إِنَّ فَقَالَ وَسَلَّم شُعْبَةَ عَنِ النَّضْرِ

Having told us Muhammad bin Basyar told us Muhammad bin Ja'far had told us the Syu'bah of Qatada from Abu Al-Mutawakkil from Abu Sa'id he said; a man came to the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Surely my brother has diarrhea." He said, "Drink honey." Then the man drank honey, then he said again, "Behold, I have drunk honey, it turns out the pain is getting worse." So he said, "Almighty Allah, and your brother's stomach is lying" (Narrated by Bukhari).

Based on the explanation above, a research formula was prepared, namely the formulation of the problem, research questions, and research objectives (Darmalaksana W. , 2020). The formulation of this problem is that there is a hadith from the Prophet Saw. about honey as a stomach acid medicine. The research question is how the hadith of the Prophet Saw. about honey as a stomach acid medicine. The purpose of this research is to discuss the hadith of the Prophet Saw. about honey as a stomach acid medicine.

Research Methods

This research method is qualitative through literature and field studies (Darmalaksana Y. , 2020). While the methods applied are takhrij and syarah hadith (Soetari, 2015). The interpretation in this study used an approach with chemical analysis (Dyah, 2017).

In general, there are two stages of research on hadith, namely takhrij and sharah. Takhrij is the process of removing a hadith from a hadith book to examine its validity, while sharah is an explanation of the hadith text with a certain analysis (Soetari, 2015). Food chemistry specifically discusses the chemical components contained in the food system, which includes macro components and micro components; chemical structure and structure in the food matrix; its role in the food system, involving chemical reactions and their impact on quality, durability and food safety (Kusnandar, 2019).

Results and Discussion

At first, a search was made through the application of the hadith about the key word "Honey hadith" until the hadith was found in the book of Fathul Bari Bukhari Number 5716 As stated earlier.

Table 1. List of Rawi Sanad

No	Rawi Sanad	Birth/Death		State	Kuniyah	Commented by Ulama		Circles
		B	D			-	+	
1	Sa'ad bin Malik bin Sinan bin Ubaid		74 H	Madinah	Abu Sa'id		Friend	Friend
2	Ali bin Daud		108 H	Bashrah	Abu Al Mutawakkil	-	Tsiqah Tsiqah Tsiqah Tsiqah Didn't mention it Tsiqah Mentioned in ats tsiqaat	Tabi'in Middle Circle
3	Qatadah bin Da'amah bin Qatadah		117 H	Bashrah	Abu Al Khaththab	-	Tsiqah Tsiqah ma'mun Tsiqah tsabat Hafidz	Tabi'in Middle Circle
4	Syu'bah bin Al Hajjaj bin Al Warad		160 H	Bashrah	Abu Bistham	-	Tsiqah tsabat Tsiqah ma'mun No one has hadith better than him Amirul mukminin fil hadits Tsiqoh hafizh	Tabi'ut Tabi'in The Elderly

						-	Tsabat hujjah	
5	Muhamm ad bin Ja'far			Qum	Abu Ja'far	-	Tsiqah Hafizh	Tabi'ul Atba' Middle Circle
6	Muhamm ad bin Basysyar bin Utsman		252 H	Bashra h	Abu Bakar	-	Shaduuq Shalih La ba'sa bih Mentioned in ats tsiqaat Tsiqah Hafizh	Tabi'ul Atba The Elderly
7	An Nadlir bin Syumail		203 H	Hisms h	Abu Al Hasan	-	Tsiqah Tsiqah Tsiqah Tsiqah tsabat Syaikh	Tabi'ut Tabi'in ordinar y people
8	Imam Bukhari	194 H	256 H	Bukha ra			Imam hadis	Mudaw in

Table 1 is a list of the hadith narrators and sanad under study. Rawi adalah periwayat hadis sedangkan sanad adalah mata rantai periwayat sejak sahabat sampai mudawin yakni ulama yang mencatat hadis pada kitab hadis (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 comment 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 Y. , 2020). The sahih hadith are strong traditions while the dhaif traditions are weak traditions (Soetari, 2015). 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 Y. , 2020).

The quality of this hadith is authentic. Because, from the side of the narrator, there were no comments from scholars who gave negative assessments. 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 scattered in several hadith books (Soetari, 2015). The distribution of this hadith acts as martyr and mutabi. Syahid is another similar hadith, while mutabi is another sanad (Darmalaksana Y. , 2020). The rest, as far as hadith is the virtue of Islamic practice, it can be argued even though the statute is dhaif (Darmalaksana Y. , 2020).

Commeted by Ulama have given syarah, namely an explanation of the content and meaning of the hadith (Darmalaksana Y. , 2020). According to the views of scholars, one of which is according to the famous medical scientist from the Islamic world, Ibn Sina, he said that honey can cure various ailments from mild to severe, including as a medicine for stomach acid. Then the next scholar named, Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani said that, all doctors had agreed that the treatment of a disease was different, according to differences in age, habit, time, type of food commonly consumed, discipline and physical endurance, because medicine had to be in accordance with the level and amount of disease, including honey in the treatment of stomach acid, the dosage and level of the disease must be considered. This hadith can also be explained in terms of chemistry. Honey is a mixture of sugar and other compounds.

With regard to carbohydrates, honey is mainly fructose (about 38.5%) and glucose (about 31.0%), so it is similar to the reverse synthesized sugar syrup, which is about 48% fructose, 47% glucose and 5% sucrose. The remaining honey carbohydrates include maltose, sucrose and other complex carbohydrates. Like all other nutritious sweeteners, honey contains mostly sugar and only small amounts of vitamins or minerals. Honey also contains small amounts of several compounds thought to function as antioxidants, including chrysin, pinobanksin, vitamin C, catalase, and pinocembrin. The specific composition of a number of honey depends on the flowers available to bees that produce honey (Kusumastuti, 2017). Launching Reflux MD, honey contains vitamins, minerals, enzymes and amino acids. With its various ingredients, honey is used as a traditional medicine to fight bacteria, reduce inflammation, and even sore throats. Studies have shown that the antibacterial content in honey is proven to accelerate wound healing. Other studies have shown that honey can also be used as a natural way to treat coughs. A number of studies have also stated that honey can eradicate the *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria, the source of stomach ulcers. Several other studies above reveal the potential benefits of honey for stomach acid. Some people also say that honey can relieve stomach acids such as heartburn and throat discomfort. However, honey cannot solve the underlying cause of acid reflux disease, namely damage to the lower esophageal sphincter.

Conclusion

The benefits of the results of this study are to prove that this hadith is true and to strengthen that honey is a healing drug for stomach acid as well as to strengthen the level of hadith. The limitation of research from the study of honey as a stomach acid medicine is that there are still many ingredients in honey that are useful for other things such as low sugar levels, maintaining stamina, maintaining endurance and so on. Honey is empirically in the health sector also has multifunctional in its benefits. If honey is really focused as a stomach acid medicine, it is necessary to add several substances, components and so on so that it is specific for treating stomach acid disease.

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