

Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah Application: Solution to Resolving Takhrīj al-Ḥadīth and Implications for Hadith Students

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Abstract: The Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah application is one of the software programs that can be applied to smartphone. This digital platform is specifically designed for tracking a hadith (*Takhrīj Hadīth*) and tracking the quality of each narrator of the hadith, known as external analysis (*Naqd al-Khāriji*). So that, the total of all the editorials of the hadith studied will be easily found in *al-Kutub al-Tis'ah* (*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Muslim*, *Jāmi al-Tirmidzī*, *Sunan al-Nasāi*, *Sunan Abī Dāwūd*, *Sunan Ibnu Mājah*, *Musnad Aḥmad*, *Muawāṭa Mālik*, *Musnad al-Dārimī*). In addition, the quality of the narrator of the hadith can be easily tracked from various references to the *Rijālul Hadīth* book, so that the hadith in question can be concluded in terms of its quality (Dhaif, Ḥasan, Ṣaḥīḥ). Besides to having convenience and fast time efficiency, for the fact Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah application can pose its own challenges for its users (Hadith Academics). Because, this application will make its users feel comfortable which result in dependency. As a result, today many students of hadith science are reluctant to look directly at the source books (primary). It is undeniable that the emergence of laziness among students is caused by the sophistication of the application which can find out the page, volume, and even the number of hadith obtained from the original source. Therefore, this study aims to find out how the Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah application works, and to analyze the extent of the implications of using the application for hadith students. The method used in this study uses an analysis system aimed at the Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah application and will be elaborated with library research to field research. The results show that the presence of the Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah application brings two opposing poles, namely opportunities and challenges. The opportunities from the application can be used as a solution to find the quality of hadith and completion of *takhrīj hadīth* tasks easily. While the challenges will arise from excessive use, and the application is used as an authoritative source, causing students not to see or review the hadith they are studying (to *turats*). Therefore, the application of Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah is like a double-edged sword, which can have positive effects as well as negative impacts.

Keywords: Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah Application, Opportunities, Challenges.

Introduction

Hadith is the most important study in the Islamic world. Their authority as the source of Islamic law has brought them to the forefront of attention. The agreement of the scholars to position hadith as the second source of teachings after the Qur'an has a great influence on the enthusiasm of Muslims to study hadith in depth. Hadith studies in the contemporary era continue to experience significant developments. Beginning with the discovery of the Internet in 1983 and the presence

of the World Wide Web (WWW) in 1990, the study of hadith also underwent changes (Syam & Nurwandri, 2024). The presence of digital technology makes hadith more accessible in a wider scope and reach. In other words, the hadith is easily known, either from the level of authenticity or the validity of its sanad in a relatively short time (Syam & Nurwandri, 2024).

The digital age has made room for the development of hadith studies. There are many applications that can be used to research hadith. One of the applications that can be used to research

hadith is *Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah*. This application has many functions to facilitate hadith scholars in determining the quality of hadith. *Takhrij Hadith, Naqd Sanad* can be easily found by using this technology (Tis et al., n.d.).

Hadith students today must be proficient in digital technology. This has been attempted in several public Islamic universities, for example, the Hadith Science department at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta has come up with a new course to support students' proficiency in using digital technology called Hadith and Technology (Nikmah Shofiatun, 2023). It is undeniable that the difficulty of Hadith students in completing Hadith Takhrij assignments is a problem for teachers. This is because the process of Hadith Takhrij must be done by opening dictionaries and books of Hadith which are not few in number.

The presence of the *Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah* application can make it easier for hadith students to complete the task. However, the fact is that this application does not only bring positive value, but can have a negative impact on students. This negative impact can be seen from the declining interest of students to read the books of hadith directly (Hasanah & Hifni, 2024). When completing the Hadith Takhrij assignment, they easily enter the hadith and criticism into the text (Khairulnazrin et al., 2021). Of course, the negative impact will lead to a decrease in the level of student proficiency in studying the book of turots. Therefore, the presence of this paper will provide an explanation regarding the opportunities and challenges contained in the *Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah* application.

The results of this study are expected to provide an understanding of the challenges and opportunities of utilizing digital technology in the context of hadith, as well as present a comprehensive picture of the implications felt by hadith students in the digital age. With a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities, measures can be devised to ensure the authenticity of the hadith, that they can be interpreted correctly, and that they can use such applications proportionally (Rizki Maulana et al., 2022).

Materials and Methods

Study area

This research generally falls into quantitative, by analyzing the influence and implications of the *Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah* Application on Hadith students. While the area of this study was conducted on fifth semester Hadith Science students at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The reason for taking this population is because the lessons of *Takhrij Hadith* and *Hadith Technology* are simultaneously studied in that semester. (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Questionnaire Distribution to 5th Semester Hadith Science Students of UIN Jakarta.

Procedures

Sub-procedures-1

The first step in this research is to prepare the data, both primary and secondary data. Collecting all relevant data in the research and ensuring the data is not lost and valid.

Sub-procedures-2

The second step prepares the form of questions to create a questionnaire that will be distributed to the object of research, namely the 5th semester hadith science students of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Sub-procedures-2

After the data is collected, the data will be processed into the Statistical Software Suite (SPSS). Thus the data results from the research are easy to present and conclude appropriately.

Data analysis

Data analysis in this study used descriptive analytical methods, namely data analysis techniques by telling, interpreting the results of the

research obtained. The existing population is 140, with a sampling of 100 students as representative of the population. There are several stages in analyzing data. First, reducing data by selecting the main things and focusing on the research being carried out. Second, presenting the data accordingly without manipulation. Third, drawing conclusions from the data obtained, so that it can be known whether the application of Jāmi al-Kutub al-Tis'ah brings more negative or positive impacts

Results and Discussion

The Development of Takhrij Hadith Studies: From Classical to Modern

Takhrij al-Hadith is a specialized discipline within Islamic studies focused on tracing the sources of hadith (prophetic traditions), analyzing their chains of transmission (isnād), and verifying their authenticity (Murtadlo et al., 2023). Over time, the methodologies and tools of takhrij have evolved significantly, adapting to the needs of different eras and benefiting from technological advancements (Hidayat et al., 2020). This article explores the progression of takhrij studies, highlighting its development from the classical period to the modern age.

1. Takhrij in The Classical Period

During the classical era of Islamic scholarship (8th–14th centuries CE), takhrij emerged as a critical discipline aimed at preserving the authenticity of the Sunnah. Early scholars developed rigorous methodologies for documenting, classifying, and verifying hadith (Rahman, 2017).

There are Major Contributions and Methodologies in the classical era, including: (1) Foundational Scholars: Scholars like Imam al-Bukhari, Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj, and others played foundational roles in takhrij. Their works, such as Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, emphasized the meticulous documentation of isnād and the evaluation of narrators (rijāl). (2) Compilation of Hadith Collections: Collections were organized thematically (e.g., Jāmi'), alphabetically (Musnad), or based on legal rulings (Sunan). These compilations often included detailed assessments of hadith authenticity. (3) Critical Evaluation: Scholars relied on principles such as the integrity

(‘adālah) and precision (dabt) of narrators, continuity of the isnād, and consistency of content to classify hadith as sahih (authentic), da'if (weak), or mawdu' (fabricated) (FAUZI, 2021).

In addition, there are several challenges in this era, namely manual Labor: Takhrij in the classical era relied heavily on scholars' memory and the manual cross-referencing of texts and Geographical Constraints: Scholars traveled extensively to collect and verify hadith, making the process time-consuming and resource-intensive (Taja et al., 2024).

2. Takhrij in the Post-Classical Period

Between the 15th and 19th centuries, the discipline saw refinement rather than radical change. Scholars began systematizing the science further while preserving the classical methodologies. In this period there is Significant Works.

Commentaries and Critiques: Scholars like Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (Fath al-Bari) and Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti (*Tadrib al-Rawi*) contributed detailed commentaries on earlier collections, addressing ambiguities and reinforcing methodological principles. Expansion of Takhrij Literature: Books dedicated solely to takhrij, such as al-Sakhawi's al-Maqasid al-Hasanah, became more common. These works aimed at identifying sources for specific hadith and clarifying their authenticity (Suryadilaga, 2014). The science of takhrij was formalized within the curricula of Islamic seminaries, ensuring that scholars were well-versed in hadith evaluation (Burhanuddin, 2018).

3. Modern Developments in Takhrij Studies

The advent of modern technology and globalization has revolutionized the practice of takhrij, making it more accessible and efficient than ever before.

Technological Tools in this era: (1) Digital Database: Online platforms like al-Maktabah al-Shamilah, Sunnah.com, and others provide searchable databases of hadith texts and their sources, dramatically reducing the time needed for takhrij. (2) Software for Analysis: Specialized software allows researchers to cross-reference hadith chains and assess narrator reliability with unprecedented precision. (3) Publication of Comprehensive Indices: Modern scholars have published indices that catalog the sources of hadith

in various collections, streamlining the takhrīj process (Maulana, 2016).

Besides that, Modern takhrīj studies benefit from international cooperation among scholars, facilitated by conferences, academic journals, and digital communication platforms. However, there are challenges in this era, among them, (1) Authenticity vs Accessibility: The ease of access to hadith collections online has led to the circulation of unauthenticated or misattributed hadith, highlighting the continued need for rigorous takhrīj. (2) Balancing Classical and Modern Methods: While modern tools enhance efficiency, they must be used in conjunction with classical methodologies to maintain scholarly rigor (Prabowo, 2021).

The study of takhrīj al-hadith has undergone significant transformation from its classical roots to the modern era. While the principles established by early scholars remain foundational, modern tools and methodologies have expanded the discipline's reach and efficiency. This blend of tradition and innovation ensures that takhrīj remains a vital science for preserving the authenticity of the Prophet's teachings in an ever-changing world. As the field continues to evolve, it holds the potential to deepen our understanding of the Sunnah and its role in Islamic thought and practice (Ansori, 2023).

Digitalization of Hadith

The advent of scientific digitization has had a positive impact on the development of hadith studies, both in the form of commentaries and the quality of the authenticity of the hadith. Some applications actually make takhrīj of hadith as their main branding, such as *Jawami'ul Kalim*, *Mawshu'ah al Hadith al Sharīf al-Nabawiy*, *al Durar al Saniyah*, *Jami al-Kutubutis'ah*, and others (Batubara, 2017).

The transformation of science into the digital age makes all knowledge easily accessible, the digital generation responds to it very well. One of them is by making the study of hadith more accessible in a relatively short time without being limited by space and time. The form of hadith digitization in the current era varies, some are in the form of web, Java-based applications, PC-based applications and Android-based applications. In addition, hadith studies can also be enjoyed by the

public through television channels (Hadi, 2020). For convenience, the following table of hadith digitization is attached.

No	App Name	Content	Publisher	Description
1	<i>Mausu'ah al-Hadith al-Nabawiy al-Sharif</i> Apps	45.000 Hadith from <i>Kutub al-Sittah</i>	Apps al-Nazmu al-Ma'lumatiyyah al-Hadithsah (Modern Information System- MIS)	Has been researched and Shahih
2	9 Imam Encyclopedia Mobile Version	63.000 hadith from <i>Kutub al-Tis'ah</i>	Pustaka LIDWA, LIPIA Jakarta	Has been researched and Shahih
3	<i>Jami al-Kutub al-Tis'ah</i> Apps	62, 168 Hadith from <i>Kutub al-Tis'ah</i>	Digitama Indonesia	Aplikasi Based on Android
4	<i>Al-Durar al-Saniyah</i> (dorar.net)	583 Book, contains hadith texts, takhrij of hadith, and encyclopedia of hadith.	Syaikh 'Alwi bin Abd al-Qadir bin Muhammad Hadi al-Saqqaf	Has been researched and Shahih
5	<i>Maktabah Syamilah</i> Apps	Contains thousands of books (16,099 titles) from various fields, especially hadith and takhrij.	Muassas Al-Maktabah asy-Syamilah, 2009. (Mosque Library on Nabawi, Madinah)	Windows Apps and Androids
6	<i>Mausu'ah al-Hadith al-Syarif</i>	Load od <i>Kutubutis'ah</i> along with <i>Syarah</i> .	Muassas al-Risalah.	Windows Apps
7	<i>Al-Jami' Li Hadith Al-Nabawi</i>	Load on 401 book of hadith and <i>ulumul hadith</i>	www. Jami al-Nabawi search.com	Windows Apps

The applications and websites included in the table certainly do not cover all the existing hadith digitization. The table above is just a proof that hadith digitization is rampant all over the world. Hadith digitization has received a lot of attention from various groups, both academics and contemporary scholars. Indonesia is one of the countries that is quite active in developing hadith digitization both in the form of applications and webs (Suryadilaga, 2017). The digitization of hadith has become a trend for the study of hadith

itself because it promises convenience and effectiveness in expanding knowledge (Maizuddin, 2014). The perceived benefits of hadith digitization for the development of hadith studies include:

- 1) It has become easier to access the hadith by knowing the various sources from which it has emerged.
- 2) Provides convenience to the traditionist. In a relatively short time the quality and source of the hadith can be identified.
- 3) Hadith can be accessed at any time without being limited by time and space.
- 4) Make it easier for hadith scholars to understand hadith through the books of hadith commentaries displayed by the application and the web.
- 5) Some applications also display hadith that have *Gharib*, this certainly provides a great benefit to the hadith scholar in understanding the hadith (Fikriyyah, 2018).

Manual Takhrij Hadith Method

The way the hadith scholars perform hadith retrieval is done manually by opening the book of hadith retrieval. The writing and bookkeeping of the hadiths are variously written, of course, in searching for the hadiths, there are also various ways to follow the flow of the writing of the hadiths. So far, there are five methods, namely Takhrij through the first recitation of the Hadith, Takhrij through the vocabulary of the Hadith, Takhrij through the first narrator, Takhrij through thematic, Takhrij Hadith based on the status of the Hadith (Ummah, 2019).

- a. Takhrij through the first recitation of the hadith (*Takhrij Bi Al-Awwali Al-Matni*)

The use of a method based on the first lafadz of the matan hadith. In this method, pentakhrij first collects the first lafadz in the hadith based on the hijaiyah letters. After knowing the lafadz, the pentakhrij then looks for the lafadz in the takhrij book compiled by this method based on the first, second letter, and so on.

To analyze by this method, books such as *al-Jami' al-Kabir* and *al-Jami' al-Shaghīr min Hadīth al-Basyīr an-Nazhīr* and *al-Manawiy's al-Jami' al-Adzhar* can be used. In his book called *al-Jami' al-Shaghīr min Hadīth al-Basyīr an-Nazhīr*, Jalaluddin al-Suyuthi collects and arranges the hadīths by the

order of the letters of the hijā Saw in this book using the formulas or symbols mentioned above to explain the quality of the hadīths (Hoir, 2020).

The disadvantages and advantages of this method are quite complicated. Advantages: By simply reading the first recitation, the hadith researcher can quickly find the hadith he is looking for, and may even find another hadith that he is not looking for, but the matan should be different. This is because the researcher cannot remember all the hadiths. However, the drawback of this method is that he or she will not find the hadith he or she is looking for if the recitation thought to be the beginning of the hadith turns out not to be the beginning of the hadith or if the recitation uttered by the Prophet is replaced by another recitation. Example:

لا تغضب

The method of finding the hadith as shown above is the first recitation of the hadith in question, this method can be done using the books *Jami ash-Shagir* and *Jami Al-Kabir*. As a result, the hadith that has the word "*La Taghdab*" can be found 277 times in various primary hadith books.

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَوْصِنِي قَالَ لَا تَغْضَبَ فَرَدَّدَ مَرَارًا قَالَ لَا تَغْضَبُ

- b. Takhrij Through Vocabulary in Hadith

The second method is the most common. This means that you can find out if the hadith is contained in the original book by simply knowing the fragments of words in the matan. The method of takhrij Hadith using vocabularies or fragments of common phrases is like looking up a word in an Arabic dictionary. However, the quality of the sanad, the variety of words, and the number of repetitions in the book are all very good (Zulkipli et al., 2021).

The book by orientalist A.J. Wensinck, *al-Mu'jam al-Mufahras li Alfādz al-Hadīth an-Nabawiy*, translated by Muhammad Fuad 'Abd al-Baqi can be used to mentakhrīj hadith with this method. This book refers to *Kutub at-Tis'ah*, the source book of hadith, and the above method of using *al-Mu'jam* can be seen at the beginning of volume 7 (Djamil, 2023).

The advantages and disadvantages of this method are as follows. The advantages of this method are that it speeds up the search for hadith, limits the hadith to the main books by mentioning

the name of the book, juz', chapter, and page, allows searching for hadith through any keyword contained in the matan of the hadith. Example: Using the word "Al-Ghuluw" can be found the result (symbol) as follows.

- وإياكم والغلو في الدين فإنما أهلك ، هلك من كان قبلكم الغلو ، بالغلو في الدين
ن مناسك ٢١٧،، جه مناسك ٦٣،، حم ١، ٢١٥، ٣٤٧

The symbol above can be described as follows:

- 1) It is found in Sunan An-Nasai, book of Manasik, chapter number 217, and only one narration is given.
- 2) It is in Sunan Ibn Majah kitab Manasik, chapter no. 63 and only one narration is available.
- 3) It is in Musnad Ahmad ibn Hambal in Juz 1 and there are two narrations

After the formula in the hadith dictionary is detailed, the next step is to quote the entire redaction of the hadith contained in each book.

Digital Takhrij Hadith Method with Jami Al-Kutub Al-Tis'ah Apps

In digital hadith research, this paper only addresses the Al-Jami Kutub Al-Tis'ah application. This application is a device that can be uploaded on a cell phone. This application has become a curriculum in the Hadith and Technology course at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Of course this application can make it easier for hadith students to the hadith they will research (*Takhrij al-Hadis*) (Rosyad & Alif, 2023). There are several features in this application including:

- Home view

In this initial view, there are several designations of the primary hadith books (Kutubutis'ah), namely: Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sunan At-Tirmidhi, Sunan Ad-Darimi, Sunan An-Nasai'i, Sunan Abu Dawud, Sunan Ibn Majah, Musnad Imam Ahmad bin Hambal and Muwattha Imam Malik. (Picture 1)



- Showing the Hadith Anywhere

The first use of this application is by inserting a fragment of the hadith text to be scrutinized, it can be easily traced from various reference sources of hadith books. (Picture 2)



- Full Text Matan Hadith

In this second stage, the application will display the complete redaction of the hadith, from the narrator to the content of the hadith.



- Biography of Narrator Hadith

In this section, students can directly find the hadith narrators by clicking on the name of the narrator whose biography they want to know. Starting from the year of birth, origin, and also descent.



• Criticism of Hadith Scholars

In this application, the hadith critics directed against the hadith narrator can be identified. These critiques contain both strengths and weaknesses.



• Reference

In this application, the reference sources used by hadith scholars can be identified.



Based on the features described above, it is clear that the Jamiul Kutubutis'ah application can facilitate hadith students in analyzing the hadith assigned to them by their lecturers. With this easy use of hadith, it is possible to provide benefits to hadith scholars.

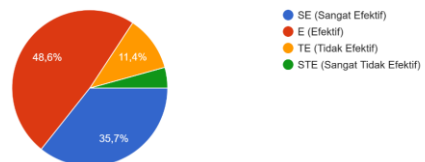
Implications for Hadith Student

Based on the above explanation, there are several implications for hadith students obtained from the Jami Kutubutis'ah application, including:

- 1) The Jami Kutubutis'ah application is a tool for accomplishing the task of hadith transcribing
- 2) Many Hadith students have these apps, but not all of them used
- 3) In fact, Hadith Student not only use the Jami Kutubutis'ah application, but they revalidate it with primary books
- 4) The Hadith students only use the Jami Kutubutis'ah application when needed
- 5) Can facilitate students in determining the quality of hadith

This implication is concluded based on questionnaires that have been distributed to Hadith Science students at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.

4. Seberapa efektif aplikasi jami' kutubu tis'ah dalam penyelesaian tugas Takhrij Hadis 140 jawaban



Conclusions

Based on the discussion above, this conclusion can be broken down into three parts. *The First*, Based on the data, this study shows that there is an effect of the app hadith student (H1). *The Second*, The effect of the application on hadith students is not significant, as they still validate using the book of turots. *The Third*, Based on the data obtained, they understand that this application is only an auxiliary tool in completing the task of *Takhrij Hadith*.

However, still in using the jami kutubutis'ah application, hadith students must have limitations

and validate their correctness, because this application is only according to the latest printed books. Therefore, this application is used only as a tool in making it easier to find hadith (*Takhrij Hadith*).

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