

MATERI DALAM MATA KULIAH IN ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

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Abstract: *Islam is one of the international religions because adherents of Islam can be found in all countries in the world. Islam has two sources of law, namely the Quran and the Hadith. The Quran uses Arabic. Because the Quran and Hadith use Arabic, every Muslim who wants to know or learn the contents of the messages in the two sources of law should understand Arabic. For this reason, preachers and scholars who want to spread and teach Islam should be able to master the language used in their respective regions where they preach. Thus, a preacher who wants to preach abroad must be able to master an international language such as English so that he is able to translate Islamic material into English so that communication between preachers and Muslims who can only speak English can understand the message of his preaching.*

Abstrak : Islam adalah salah satu dari agama internasional karena penganut agama Islam bisa ditemukan di seluruh negara yang ada di dunia. Agama Islam memiliki dua sumber hukum yaitu Al – Quran dan Al – hadits. Al- Quran yang menggunakan bahasa arab. Karena Al- Quran dan Al- hadits menggunakan bahasa Arab maka setiap pemeluk agama islam yang ingin mengetahui atau mempelajari isi pesan – pesan yang ada dalam kedua sumber hukum tersebut seharusnya memahami bahasa Arab. Untuk itulah seharusnya para pendakwah dan para ulama yang ingin menyebarkan dan mengajarkan agama Islam mampu menguasai bahasa yang digunakan di daerah masing – masing tempat mereka berdakwah. Dengan demikian seorang dai yang ingin berdakwah ke luar negeri harus bisa menguasai bahasa internasional seoperti bahasa ingris sehingga dia mampu mengalih bahasakan materi ke islamian ke dalam bahasa ingris hingga komunikasi antara pendakwah dan ummat islam yang hanya mampu berbahsa ingris bisa mengetahui pesan dakwah nya.

I. INTRODUCTION

Islam is one of the international religions because the followers of Islam can be found in all countries in the world. Islam is a gift revealed religion sent down by Alloh SWT through the angel Jibril to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Islam is the last religion that Alloh SWT sent down to this earth. Furthermore, Islam has two sources of law, they are Al- Quran and the Hadith.

The Al- Quran which uses Arabic is the holy book of Muslims which contains commands and prohibitions from Alloh SWT through the angel Jibril to the Prophet SAW. While the Hadith is a source of law that contains commands and prohibitions through all the attitudes and daily actions of the Prophet SAW. Even the silence of the Prophet Muhammad SAW is also a source of law in Islam. Islam was revealed in Arabic which was the first language of the Prophet SAW. Because the Quran and Hadith use Arabic, so every Muslim who wants to know or study the contents of the messages contained in the two sources of law should understand Arabic. But in reality, not all Muslims in all countries are able to speak Arabic.

That is why all dai and scholars who want to spread and teach Islam should be able to master the language used in each region where they want to preach the Islam . Like preachers who want to spread Islam in China must be able to master Chinese language. So the preachers who want to spread Islam in countries that use English must be able to master English. Thus, communication between preachers and Muslims followers

in the region runs well. This means the followers of Islam in the region can understand the contents of the Al-Quran and Al-Hadith. So that the spreaders of Islam should be able to master several international languages such as English, that is why the Islamic knowledge material must be taught to students at Islamic universities, especially those in English department (TBI).

English department students must know the knowledge about believe at one God and believe at Rasululoh as His servant, sholat (parying), shoum (fasting), dzakat (tax), haj (pigrimage), as familiar said the Five Pillars of Islam, the Six faith Pillars in Islam. beside some of the obligations the sunnah or circumstances must be mastered by the spreaders in Islam so they can inform those knowledges to the followers as ; sunnah in all daily activities.sunnah means something done will get reward whres if it is not done will not get sen. By doing sunnah all activities done by muslim followers will get reward (pahala) from Alloh SWT which can not be found in other religions. So one activity such as sleeping that wants to get relax in this life will get at the same time reward to the here after. Based on this background this research is titled “ Materies For Islamic Students In TBI (sunnah in daily activities)”.

II. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The work research of this writing uses qualitative and library descriptive method. Where this writing wants to find the sunnah in some daily activities as will shown Reading Al- Quran in islamic culture, Sunnah

of Entering & Leaving the House Sunnah Entering the house, Entering and exiting Class for Studying, The Islamic Culture for some Daily Activities.

III. RESULT

1) Reading Al- Quran in islamic culture

1. Reading the Qur'an in a pure state (wudhu)
2. Start reading the Qur'an with isti'adzah

"Then when you (Muhammad) want to read the Qur'an, seek refuge with Allah from the cursed Satan." (QS An Nahl : 98)

3. Reading the Qur'an with tartil "or more than (half) of that, and read the Qur'an slowly" (QS Al Muzzammil:
4. Reading the Quran solemnly
5. Reading the Quran without disturbing others who are praying

"Remember that each of you is praying to his" Lord, so do not disturb the others, and one of you must not speak louder than the others when reading (the Koran) or when in prayer." (HR Abu Dawud, Nasa'i, Baihaqi, and Hakim).

2) Sunnah of Entering & Leaving the House Sunnah Entering the house

1. Read bismillah
2. Read greetings
3. Knock on the door gently
4. It is sunnah to read Al-ikhlas 3X
5. Enter with the right foot

It is sunnah to leave the house:

1. Read bismillah and pray when leaving the house
2. Look up at the ceiling of the house
3. Be confident and pray
4. Ask permission from husband/wife/parents
5. Before leaving the house, pray 2 rak'ahs
6. Stay in a state of ablution
7. Read the ayatul kursi with a little bit of the text

Women's Manners When Leaving the House:

1. Dress Modestly
2. Don't overdo the use of jewelry
3. Avoid dangerous places.
4. Maintain your eyesight when leaving the house.
5. Pray Before Going Out
6. Ask for permission from your husband or guardian.
7. Don't walk alone.
8. Wear a headscarf or hijab when leaving the house.

3) Entering and exiting Class for Studying

- Entering Class for Studying

Therefore, students must accompany their steps with prayer before studying. And among the prayers related to knowledge contained in the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah are:

Read basmalah

When you come to your wives, say, 'Bismillah allahumma jannibna ash-syaithaana pancinnib ash-syaithaana maa razaqtanaa.' If Allah has decreed a child to be born from her, then no one can harm him." (Narrated by Bukhari no. 141 and Muslim no. 1434)

"Such a general conclusion is not explicitly seen in the hadith that he (Imam Bukhari) put forward. However, it is concluded with the rule of min baabil aulaa. Because if mentioning the name of Allah is sunnah before starting a husband and wife relationship which is done secretly, then other

matters are more important to start with mentioning the name of Allah." (Fath Al-Bari, 1: 242)

Ask for additional knowledge

"And say, 'O Lord, give me additional knowledge'." (QS. Thaha: 144)

O Allah, give benefit to what You taught me, teach me things that are useful to me, and increase my knowledge [HR. at-Tirmidhi and Ibn Mâjah, authenticated by al-Albâni]. Sheikh Abdurrahman bin Nashir As-Sa'diy Rahimahullahu explained

على تدل إليه وما بادرته الوحي ت لقف على وسلم عليه الله صلى عجلته كاذت ولما العلم فإن العلم زيادة يسأله أن تعالى الله أمره عليه وحرصه ل لعلم التامة مدبه ته وسؤال ل لعلم والشوق الاجتهاد إليها والطريق الله من وهي مطلوبة لخيرها وكثرة خير وقت كل في إليه والاف تقاربه والاسد تعادة الله

"In the haste of the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wasallama towards knowledge which shows his love for knowledge, Allah 'Azza Wajalla ordered him to ask for additional knowledge. Because knowledge is goodness and increasing goodness is what is hoped for. This is not the case, except from Allah. The way to get it is to be serious, love with knowledge, ask Allah, and always need Him at all times." (Tafsir As-Sa'diy 514)

Asking for beneficial knowledge

In addition to additional knowledge, the most important thing that a student should ask for is the usefulness of the knowledge he has obtained. The prayer taught by the Prophet Muhammad shallallahu 'alaihi wasallama,

عَلِّمْنَا وَزِدْنِي بِنَفْعِي، مَا وَعَلِّمْنِي عَلَّمْتَنِي، بِمَا أَنْفَعَنِي لِلَّهِمَّ

"O Allah, give benefit to the knowledge that You have given me, teach me knowledge that is useful to me, and increase my knowledge." (HR. Tirmidhi no. 3599)

Take refuge from knowledge that is not useful

Asking Allah 'Azza Wajalla for protection from useless knowledge should also be done by every student. The Prophet Muhammad sallallahu 'alaihi wasallama taught prayer

لَهَا يُسْتَجَابُ لَا دَعْوَةَ وَمِنْ تَشْبَعُ، لَا نَفْسٍ وَمِنْ يَخْتَشَعُ، لَا قَلْبٍ وَمِنْ يَنْفَعُ، لَا لِمَ مِنْ بَكَ أَعُوذُ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُمَّ.

“O Allah, I seek refuge in You from knowledge that is not beneficial, from a heart that is not humble, from a soul that is never satisfied, and from a prayer that is not answered.” (Narrated by Muslim no. 2722)

Time to pray

The mention of the narrations above regarding prayers related to knowledge does not indicate a time limit for praying. Therefore, a Muslim should increase the number of prayers before studying (except tasmiah which is indeed recommended every time one begins a good deed) at times when a servant's prayer is answered by Allah and/or when about to start a lesson. Wallahu Ta'ala Exiting Class for Studying. Prayers after studying can be said after studying. In Islam, studying is an obligation for Muslims

In a hadith, the Prophet SAW said:

"Seeking knowledge is an obligation for every Muslim, and whoever puts knowledge in the wrong place is like a necklace of gems, pearls, and gold tied to a pig," (HR Ibn Majah)

In another hadith it is said that those who go to study are the same as being on the path of Allah SWT.

"Whoever goes out to study is on the path of Allah until he returns," (HR Tirmidhi)

Quoting from the book Kumpulan Doa Mustajab Sepanjang Hayat compiled by Nurdin Hasan and the detikHikmah archive, here are a number of prayers after studying that can be said.

1. Prayer After Studying First Version

اجْتَنِبْهُ وَاذْرُقْنَا بَاطِلًا الْبَاطِلَ وَأَرْنَا اتِّبَاعَهُ وَاذْرُقْنَا حَقًّا الْحَقَّ أَرْنَا اللَّهُمَّ

Arabic Latin: Allahumma arinal haqqa haqqa warzugnat tiba'ah wa arinal batila batila warzuqaj tinabah.

Meaning: "O Allah, show us the truth so that we can always follow it. And show us something that is wrong (batil) so that we can always stay away from it."

2. Prayer After Studying Second Version

حَالٍ كُلِّ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ عَلَّمَا وَزِدْنَا يُنْفَعْنَا الَّذِي وَعَلَّمْنَا عَلَّمْتَنَا بِمَا انْفَعْنَا اللَّهُمَّ

Latin Arabic: Allaahumman fa'naa bimaa 'allamtanaa wa 'allimnaal ladzii yanfa'unaa wa zidnaa 'ilmaan walhamdulillaahi 'alaa kulli haalin

Meaning: "O Allah, give us the benefit of what You have taught us. O Allah, teach us something that is useful for us and increase our knowledge. All praise belongs to Allah at all times."

3. Prayer After Studying Third Version

الْعَالَمِينَ رَبِّ يَا إِلَهِي حَاجَتِي عِنْدَ لِي فَرُدُّهُ عَلَّمْتُهُ مَا اسْتَوَدَعْتُكَ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُمَّ

Latin Arabic: Allaahumma innii istauda'tuka maa 'allamtuhuu faardud-hu lii 'indaa haajatii ilaihi yaa rabbal 'aalamiin.

Meaning: "O Allah, I entrust to You what I have learned, so I ask You to return it to me when I need it, O Lord of the worlds."

4. Prayer After Studying Version Four

مُنْقَبَلًا وَعَمَلًا طَيِّبًا فَأَوْرِزْ نَافِعًا عِلْمًا أَسْأَلُكَ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُمَّ

Arab latin: Alllaahumma innii as-aluka 'ilman naafi'an wa rizqon toyyiban wa 'amalan mutaqobbalan

Meaning: "O Allah, truly I ask You for useful knowledge, good sustenance, and irresistible deeds."

5. Prayer After Studying Fifth Version

أَنْتَ إِلَّا إِلَهَ لَا أَنْ أَشْهَدُ وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ سُبْحَانَكَ
الْبَيْتِ وَأَتُوبُ اسْتَغْفِرُكَ

Arab latin: Subhaanaka allaahumma wa bihamdika asyhadu allaa ilaaha illaa anta astaghfiruka wa atuubu ilaika.

Meaning: "Glory be to You, I bear witness that there is no God but You, I seek forgiveness and repent to You."

Etiquette for Seeking Knowledge

Quoting the Islamic Religious Education Textbook for Public Universities compiled by Furqon Syarief Hidayatulloh, here are some etiquette for seeking knowledge.

1. Straightening Intentions

A good intention determines the quality and results of what a Muslim is working on. The best intention is to make the moment of seeking knowledge only to gain the pleasure of Allah SWT and not human appreciation.

2. Ihsan

Ihsan or the best effort must be done by every Muslim when seeking knowledge. The best effort (ihsan) will get good results according to the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad

شَفَرْتَهُ أَحَدُكُمْ وَلِيَجِدَّ الذَّبْحَةَ فَأَحْسِنُوا دَبْحَتُمْ وَإِذَا الْقِتْلَةَ فَأَحْسِنُوا قَتْلَتُمْ فَإِذَا شَيْءٌ كُلٌّ عَلَى الْإِحْسَانِ كَتَبَ اللَّهُ دَبِيحَتَهُ وَلَيُرِخُ

Meaning: "Indeed, Allah SWT has established ihsan in everything. If you are fighting then do your best. If you are slaughtering an animal then also do your best. One of you sharpens the knife, while the other calms the animal that will be slaughtered." (HR Tirmidhi)

3. Tawakal

After making their best efforts, each Muslim submits the results according to the provisions of Allah SWT according to the nature of tawakal. Sheikh Shahhat bin Mahmud Ash Shawi said that tawakal means complete trust in Allah SWT. Whatever He determines for efforts to seek knowledge, a Muslim should accept it with sincerity. Because, everything that Allah SWT desires must contain wisdom behind it

4. Obey Allah SWT's commands

It is appropriate for a Muslim to pay attention to the rules prescribed in Islam and increase his obedience to Allah and His Messenger. Especially in seeking knowledge, a Muslim is expected to avoid committing sins.

The teacher of a high priest of the Imam Syafi'i school, Waqi, advised his students to stop committing sins. According to Waqi, knowledge is the light of Allah SWT and Allah SWT does not want his light to shine on sin.

4) The Islamic Culture for some Daily Activities

A. Cooking

In Islam, there are several guidelines and ethics in cooking such as:

- How to Cook Goodly in Islam
 1. Clean and Holy: Ensure the cleanliness of food ingredients and cooking utensils. Cleanliness is part of faith.
As in hadist dari Aisyah RA, she said: Rasulullah SAW said:

: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ « إِنَّ اللَّهَ طَيِّبٌ يُحِبُّ الطَّيِّبَ نَظِيفٌ يُحِبُّ النَّظَافَةَ » (مسلم رواه) رَزِيَّ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ

Indeed, ALLAH is good and loves cleanliness.

2. Using Halal Ingredients: Only use food ingredients that are halal (permitted in Islam) and thayyib (good and clean).
 3. Not Excessive: Cook just enough and don't use too much food.
- Sunnah-sunnah When Cooking
 1. Reciting Prayers: It is sunnah to recite prayers before starting any activity, including cooking. This prayer asks for blessings and safety in food.
 2. Grateful: Always be grateful to Allah for the blessings of food and sustenance given.
 3. Avoiding Waste: The Prophet Muhammad SAW emphasized the importance of avoiding waste and using food wisely.
 - Things That Are Not Allowed When Cooking in Islam
 1. Using Haram Ingredients: Cooking with haram ingredients such as alcohol or pork is not permitted.
 2. Be quick in consuming food that is not fresh: Food that is not fresh or rotten should not be consumed.
 3. Talking or Fighting While Cooking: Although there is no explicit prohibition in the hadith about talking or fighting while cooking, it is important to maintain good manners and etiquette while cooking.

By following these guidelines, cooking activities can be carried out in a way that is in accordance with Islamic teachings and full of blessings.

B. Sweeping / Cleaning

In Islam, sweeping or cleaning a place is a highly recommended part of cleanliness. There are several guidelines and sunnah that can be followed based on the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Here are some ways and sunnah as well as things to avoid:

- How to Sweep and Clean Well
 1. Sincere Intentions: Intend that this cleaning activity is to maintain cleanliness as part of worshiping Allah.
 2. Clean the Place Regularly: Clean the place regularly to keep the place clean and free from dirt and uncleanness.
 3. Use Clean Tools: Make sure the tools used for sweeping are clean and do not add dirt.

- Sunnahs when Sweeping
 1. Using Gloves: Although not mandatory, using gloves can be a good practice for keeping your hands clean.
 2. Saying Basmallah: It is Sunnah to say "Bismillah" before starting any activity, including cleaning. Hadist about Saying Bismillah:

أَنْسِ قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَمْ يُقَلَّ فَإِنْ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَدْخُ عَنْ

"From Anas, he said: Rasulullah SAW said, 'If someone enters another person's house, he should say Bismillah, otherwise, the devil will enter with him.'" (HR. Abu Daud)

Meaning: "From Anas, he said: Rasulullah SAW said, 'If someone enters another person's house, he should say Bismillah, otherwise, the devil will enter with him.'" (HR. Abu Daud)
 3. The hadith:"From Anas bin Malik, that Rasulullah SAW said, 'Whoever enters a place and then says Bismillah, then nothing will disturb that place.'" (HR. Abu Dawud)
- Things to Avoid when Sweeping without
 1. Intention: Sweeping without clear intention can reduce the value of worship. Intend to maintain cleanliness as a form of worship.
 2. Procrastination: Delaying cleaning can cause a buildup of dirt and uncleanness.
 3. Sweeping at inappropriate times: Avoid cleaning at certain times such as after congregational prayers so as not to disturb concentration
- Prohibitions when Sweeping in islam
 1. with Feet: Some scholars prohibit sweeping with feet because this is not in accordance with the hygiene etiquette recommended in Islam.
 2. Shedding Unclean: Do not allow unclean or dirt to remain after sweeping. Make sure all unclean is cleaned thoroughly.
 - C. Washing Clothes and Dishes

In Islam, washing clothes and washing dishes have etiquette and rules that need to be observed to maintain cleanliness and purity. Here are some guidelines and sunnah that can be followed:

- Washing Dirty Clothes from Unclean : Clothes that are contaminated with unclean (dirt) must be washed until clean. Uncleanness must be removed completely, and washing must be done in a thorough manner.
- HadiST about Washing Unclean Clothes: Hadith about Washing Unclean Clothes:

أبو رضى الله عنه : قال رسول الله ال لصلى وسلم : إذا قام أحدكم ال صلاة قال

يديه في الإناء لا أحدكم فإن .«يده بآتت أين يدري ، إل (ال بخاري رواه)
ف لا يغسل يديه قبل أن يدخل

Abu Hurairah r.a. said: Rasulullah SAW said: "When one of you stands up to pray, let him wash his hands before putting his hands into the vessel, because one of you does not know where his hands have been at night." (Narrated by Bukhari)

1. Wash in a way that doesn't waste water.
 2. Maintain personal hygiene and washing place.
- Prohibition:
 1. Do not wash clothes in unclean conditions or in dirty places.
 2. Do not neglect washing clothes that are unclean.
 - Wash dishes :
 1. Dishes or eating utensils that are unclean must be washed with clean water.
 2. The impurity must be removed completely.
 - Sunnah in whasing dishes:
 3. Use clean and holy water.
 4. Start by saying the name of Allah before washing.
 5. Keep plates and cutlery clean.
 - Prohibition:
 1. Do not wash dishes in dirty or unclean places.
 2. Do not use contaminated water for washing.

D. Taking a Bath, Pass

In Islam, bathing and pass are guided by specific Sunnahs (traditions) and etiquettes. Here's an overview of the Sunnahs, prohibitions, and relevant Hadist:

- Sunnah When Bathing (Ghusl):
 1. Intention (Niyah): Before performing Ghusl, one should make an intention to purify oneself. This is not spoken but made in the heart.
 2. Bismillah (In the Name of Allah): Begin by saying "Bismillah" (In the name of Allah) before starting the bath.
 3. Wash the Hands: Wash both hands up to the wrists before beginning the bath.

4. Clean Private Parts: Clean the private parts thoroughly before starting the Ghusl.
5. Perform Wudu (Ablution): It is recommended to perform Wudu before beginning the Ghusl, though it's not obligatory.
6. Wash the Whole Body: Ensure that water reaches every part of the body, including between the fingers and toes.
7. Start with the Right Side: Begin by washing the right side of the body before the left.
8. Rinse the Mouth and Nose: Ensure that water is used to rinse the mouth and nose.

IV. DISCUSSION

From the result bab we would like to know what the different activities without sunnah and activities by using sunnah. By doing the sunnah we can get the reward from allah that we need in here after. Wheres what we need in this life now can be reached in this now life. Doing the sunnah in activities does not need much bill and that's not need muvh time.doing sunnah can be the measureman can be as a good followers to obey recommended from allahSWT and Rasulluloh.

CONCLUSION

Doing sunnah in all activities in our life is very important to be known by students by of english departement (TBI) so that they can inform islam religion to people who can not speak in arabic in indonesia means they can inform muslim religion abroad.

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