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Transformation of Hadith Study in the Digital Era: an Effectiveness of Hadith Applications and Websites

Nur Laili Nabilah Nazahah Najiyah^{1*}, Rizki Putriani²

^{1,2} Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta

email: ¹ 22205031005@student.uin-suka.ac.id, ² 22205031017@student.uin-suka.ac.id

*Corresponding Author

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Abstract : In today's digital age, the availability of hadith software and websites like maktabah syamilah, gawāmi' al-kalīm, lidwa pusaka, dorar.net, carihadis.com, sunnah.one plays a crucial role in the study of hadith. However, these platforms have some limitations, such as issues with numbering hadiths, copyright concerns, and restricted accessibility. This article aims to explore the impact of technology on the study of hadith, specifically by examining the introduction of applications and websites designed to facilitate user experience, particularly for hadith scholars and researchers. This study adopted qualitative research methods, employing a process that involved three concurrent stages of analysis: condensing data, presenting findings, and drawing conclusions. Out of the six analysed hadith softwares, gawāmi' al-kalīm and dorar.net were found to have user-friendly interfaces, especially for conducting hadith takhrij. Nonetheless, both platforms have their drawbacks, such as the absence of details regarding the authenticity of a hadith on dorar.net and the exclusive use of Arabic in the Gawāmi' al-Kalīm app, along with occasional data inaccuracies. Despite these limitations, users can alleviate them by exploring alternative software options or resorting to traditional hadith sources containing the necessary information.

Keywords: gawāmi' al-kalīm; dorar.net; takhrij hadith; hadith software

Abstrak : Di era digital ini, kehadiran maktabah syamilah, gawāmi' al-kalīm, lidwa pusaka, dorar.net, carihadis.com, sunnah.one sebagai software turut berperan dalam pengkajian hadis. Namun, aplikasi tersebut menimbulkan problem seperti penomoran hadis, hak cipta dan penetapan akses berbayar. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk lebih mengeksplor peran teknologi dalam mengkaji suatu hadis, dengan berfokus pada pengenalan aplikasi dan website yang diciptakan guna mempermudah pengkaji atau peneliti hadis. Riset ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif melalui tiga tahapan analisis yakni kondensasi data, penyajian data serta penarikan kesimpulan secara bersamaan. Riset ini menemukan bahwa dari keenam software hadis tersebut, gawāmi' al-kalīm dan dorar.net dilakukan eksplorasi lebih lanjut dari segi kemudahannya dalam membantu pengoperasian takhrij hadis. Dalam hal ini, belum adanya perincian mengenai derajat suatu hadis menjadi kendala ketika mengakses hadis di website dorar.net. Sementara pada aplikasi gawāmi' al-kalīm, kendala yang muncul yakni bahasa arab sebagai satu-satunya bahasa utama program dan adanya kesalahan data tertentu yang disajikan. Meski begitu, kendala-kendala tersebut dapat diatasi dengan peralihan penggunaan software hadis lain atau mengakses kitab-kitab hadis tertentu yang memiliki informasi dan fitur yang dibutuhkan oleh pengguna software.

Kata Kunci: gawāmi' al-kalīm; dorar.net; takhrij hadis; software hadis

INTRODUCTION

As technology continues to have a greater impact on our world, hadith scientists are likewise encouraging the evolution of hadith studies into more appealing formats (Fatihunnada, 2016, p. 44). The swift advancements in technology, especially within informatics, have resulted in the digitisation of numerous hadith books, transforming them into digital formats encapsulated in software. Various software programmes have been designed and developed progressively to ease the study of hadith for both users and researchers. Some of these programmes even provide information on the authenticity of hadith, complete with detailed explanations of the *sanad* (chain of transmission) and *matan* (text) (Suryani, 2018, p. 38).

The convenience of accessing hadith in this manner is closely tied to scientific efforts to verify and test the authenticity of hadith. Previous studies related to the application of technology in hadith research can be broadly categorised into two main groups. The first group includes studies that investigate the periodization and development of hadith studies from the classical era to the digital age (Huda et al., 2023; Maulana, 2016), as well as studies that publish Resource Description Framework (RDF)-based hadith book graphics using semantic modelling (Kamran et al., 2023). Other research in this group focuses on virtual-based *sanad* studies within Facebook communities (Akmaluddin, 2021), validity testing of digitised hadith (Ahmad, 2019), analysis of hadith narrators through narrative network systems (Saeed et al., 2022), and the use of Support Vector Machine (SVM) systems to enhance Named Entity Recognition (NER) performance in translated Indonesian hadith collections (Yusup et al., 2019). Sementara pada kategori kedua, kajian yang telah ada berfokus pada meneliti ragam *software* hadis. The second group of studies focuses on evaluating various hadith software. This includes research on the effectiveness of the Lidwa application—available on both computer and Android platforms—(Fikriyyah, 2016) and its role as a source of hadith learning (Batubara, 2017; Dalimunthe, 2019; Hsb, 2015; Maulid, 2022).

Additionally, some research focuses on *al-Maktabah asy-Syamilah*, examining its role and application in learning (Daud & Junus, 2022) and hadith studies (Daud et al., 2022; Ichsan et al., 2020; Makdis, 2016), as well as exploring reference sources for hadith commentary books (Romziana et al., 2022; Suprabowo et al., 2022). Comparative analyses have been conducted to test the accuracy, effectiveness, and usefulness of researching hadith between *al-Maktabah asy-Syamilah*, *Mausu'ah al-Hadis al-Syarif* (Fauzi, 2020; Syafi' & Azizah, 2019), and *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm V.4.5* (Kawaid & Israbani, 2020). In the case of *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm V.4.5*, a study has been conducted that specifically examines *takhrij* and *I'tibar sanad* regarding hadith on *niat* (Najiyah & Hadi, 2023). Other studies on *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm V.4.5* were still in the introductory phase, comparing it with other hadith software (Ummah, 2019); demonstrating the specific role of each icon (Ridhoi, 2019); and examining its role as a tool for locating hadith (HS & Faizah, 2020; Nawawi, 2014).

Based on the aforementioned literature, the first category of studies is limited to descriptive narratives within the realm of social media and network analysis systems. Meanwhile, the second category primarily tests the application without involving hadith websites. Therefore, this article aims to delve deeper into the role of technology in hadith studies, focusing on introducing applications and websites designed to assist hadith reviewers and researchers. Specifically, this paper addresses two main issues: first, illustrating the transformation of hadith studies towards the digital era and the role of technology in this transition; and second, explaining the current forms of hadith

applications and websites. These discussions will not only highlight the convenience offered by hadith software but also address its limitations.

METHOD

This study employs qualitative research methods, utilising several hadith applications and websites as primary data sources. Secondary data sources include books, journals, theses, official websites related to the topic, and interviews with experienced users of hadith software. The analysis of research data involves three concurrent activities: condensing and displaying the data, as well as drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2014, p. 31–33). The purpose of this analysis is to answer the study's research questions.

To address these research questions, the discussion is structured as follows: It begins with an overview of the development of hadith studies in the digital era, as well as the transition of hadith data from print to digital media. It then moves on to three main aspects: First, it introduces various hadith applications and websites, classifying them based on the specific issues they address. Second, it provides a brief explanation of the different hadith *takhrij* methods used in these applications and websites. Third, it demonstrates the use of *takhrij* hadith through *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net, representing the hadith applications and websites discussed earlier. This demonstration is followed by an analysis of *Gawami' al-Kalim* and Dorar.net's strengths and weaknesses in studying sanad, particularly *takhrij* hadith. The details of each point, along with the research results and discussion, are presented below.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Hadith Studies in the Digital Era

The study of hadith has evolved significantly over time, progressing from oral traditions to written forms (Huda et al., 2023, p. 72). As hadiths were recorded, their study transitioned into the digital era, making hadith studies more accessible and easier to navigate (Muzakky & Mundzir, 2022). Traditionally, scholars had to manually search for hadiths, but with modern internet facilities, locating a hadith is now as simple as entering relevant keywords. The digital transformation of hadith studies has shifted the approach from ancient and traditional methods to more practical and accessible ones (Maulana, 2016).

Google is one example of a digital portal used to access various digital hadith literature, including collections like *Kutub al-Tis'ah*. With this advancement, anyone can easily search for hadiths according to their needs. Many hadith books have been digitised, converting significant collections such as the *Kutub al-Tis'ah* into digital formats without altering the original texts, simply storing them in software (Wahyuni, 2021, p. 36). The use of the internet in this context enhances the appeal and accessibility of hadith studies, streamlining work processes and making information retrieval quick and practical (Maulana, 2016, p. 120).

Digitising hadith not only makes accessing and utilising these texts easier but also aims to engage the public, particularly millennials, to ensure they do not neglect hadith studies amid the growth of other scientific disciplines (Ummah, 2019, p. 7). Serving as a global academic reference, digitisation enhances practical and efficient access to hadith knowledge and studies, fosters enthusiasm for hadith scholarship, and acts as a safeguard for hadith data and documentation (Ummah, 2019, p. 59).

However, the digitization process presents numerous challenges that affect the study of hadith in the digital realm (Wahyuni, 2021, p. 76). These challenges include the need for

multiple stages and a reliable internet connection; a weak connection can hinder the digitisation process. Additionally, innovation and creativity are required to attract users and researchers to hadith applications.

Another challenge lies in the difference between learning directly from a teacher and using hadith software. Learning via software does not instill the same manners and etiquette as studying in front of a teacher. Additionally, digitising hadith literature, whether in PDF form or through digital applications, raises concerns about data validity (hoaxes) due to the ease of editing digital information. Moreover, the instant accessibility of various hadith book applications has led to a shift in Islamic scholarly authority and the traditional scientific *sanad* system. As society increasingly relies on digital means for learning, the authority of traditional scholars or teachers is being supplanted by the media (Huda et al., 2023, p. 78).

Given these points, the positive and negative impacts of hadith digitisation are typical in the adaptation to the digital era. While digitisation offers convenience and utility, it also brings challenges that software creators (website builders) and users must address. Therefore, the digitalisation of hadith learning and research requires ongoing evaluation both internally (by creators or builders) and externally (by users) to maintain and enhance interest in hadith scholarship in the modern age.

Efficiency of Using Software in Studying Hadith

While numerous hadith applications and websites provide significant conveniences for studying hadith, they also come with various drawbacks. Below is an outline of the various ways hadith applications and websites being utilised, along with a comparison of their efficiency and usefulness in the study (*takhrij*) of hadith.

Classification of Hadith Software Based on Applications and Websites

The availability of hadith software to aid in the study of hadith presents a variety of issues. Users often encounter similarities and differences between the applications and websites, which can be problematic. One common issue is the discrepancy in the numbering of hadiths between the software and the original source books, which can raise doubts about the authenticity of the hadiths being searched. This problem often arises because some software developers lack awareness of hadith validity or are not experts in the field. However, hadith software like the *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm* application, (*Gawami' al-Kalim*, 1988) addresses this by providing two different numbering versions along with the reference sources used, allowing users to directly verify the original sources.

Another significant issue concerns copyright. For example, Carihadis.com (*Cari Hadis Online*: تخريج حديث, n.d.), recently issued a clarification about removing all translations of *al-kutub at-tis'ah* due to complaints from other parties. Consequently, users are unable to access translations of the hadiths they are searching for until permission is granted to display them again on the site. The following image illustrates this clarification::



Figure 1. The clarification of copyright on the carihadis.com home page

Concerns about the lack of hadith translations can be addressed by using the *Lidwa Pusaka* application, available for both desktop and Android platforms under the name *Ensiklopedi Hadis 9 Imam*. Besides copyright issues, another challenge for users is the need to pay for access to search for hadith. For example, the *Lidwa Pusaka* software (*Ensiklopedi Hadits - Kitab 9 Imam*, 2015). uses a subscription system that limits user access. When searching for a hadith (such as hadith on Niat), the free version may not display complete results. To access full search results, users are encouraged to upgrade to the PRO version. The figure below illustrates this:

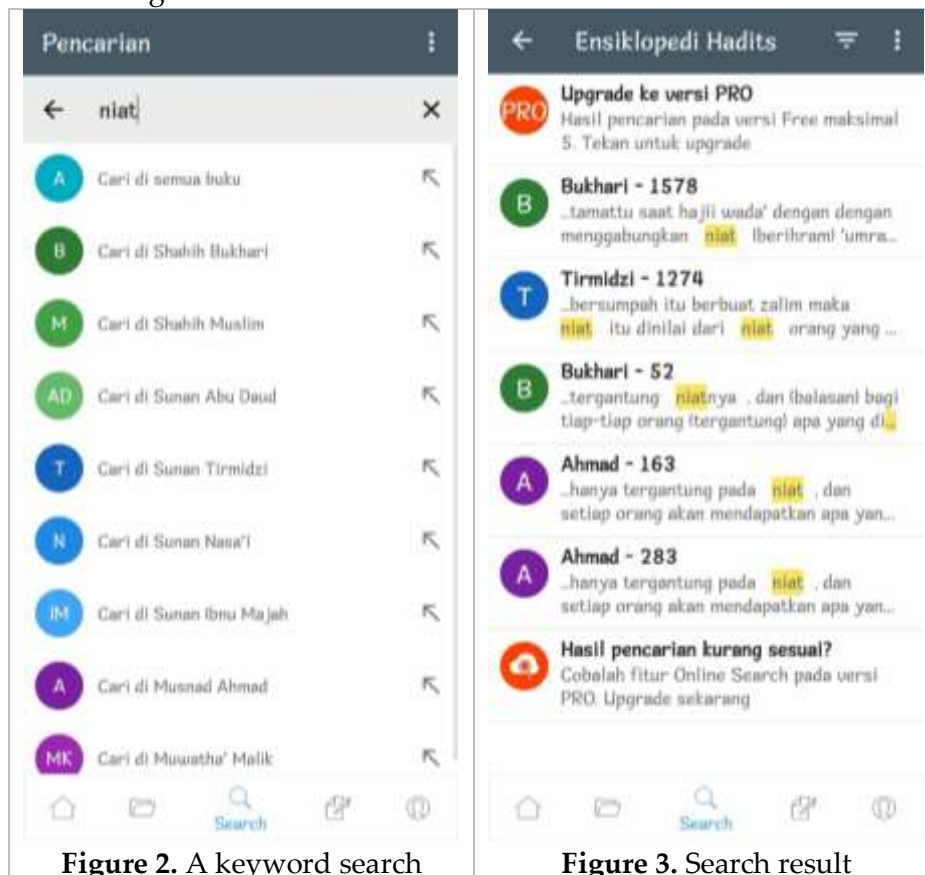


Figure 2. A keyword search

Figure 3. Search result

However, users can bypass these limitations by using free applications and websites such as *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm*, *Maktabah Syamilah* (*Maktabah Syamilah*, 2022), *Dorar.net* (*Al-Saqqaf*, 2021), *Carihadis.com* dan *Sunnah.one* (الباحث الحديثي, n.d.). To highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each application and website (both paid and free), we

present a mapping of hadith software to assess their efficiency in studying hadith. This data is based on interviews with a group of well-informed and experienced users of hadith applications and websites. Some respondents are students majoring in Hadith Science at UIN Sunan Kalijaga (whose identities are kept confidential) who have been using hadith applications and websites for the past five years. The following table shows the respondents' preferences for hadith applications and websites.

No.	Users	Respondent Preferences						Symbol description: √ (to choose); X (not to choose)
		Application			Website			
		<i>Gawāmi' al-Kalīm</i>	<i>Maktabah Syamilah</i>	Lidwa Pusaka	Dorar.net	Carihadis.com	Sunnah.one	
1.	Respondent 1	X	√	X	X	√	√	
2.	Respondent 2	X	√	X	X	X	X	
3.	Respondent 3	√	X	X	√	√	X	
4.	Respondent 4	√	√	X	√	X	√	

Table 1. Categorization of Interview Data

Based on the preferences listed above, respondents identified the advantages and disadvantages of each hadith application and website. These pros and cons are then organized into a mapping table as follows:

TYPE	NAME	ADVANTAGES	DISANVANTAGES
Applications	<i>Gawāmi' al-Kalīm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hadith text is annotated with diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>) and the chain of narrators (<i>sanad</i>). - Arabic features and tools are integrated for easy identification and usage. - It offers extensive information on hadith, such as commentary (<i>syarah</i>), authentication status, narrator data, and referenced books. - Both digital and traditional book versions of hadith numbers are provided for accessibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The book only includes content from the <i>al-kutub tis'ah</i> (the nine major hadith collections). - The tools may be difficult to navigate for users who are not proficient in Arabic.
	<i>Maktabah Syamilah</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>) and hadith status within a single frame. - Offers a diverse and comprehensive set of tools. - Provides extensive and detailed information about hadith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no Indonesian translation available. - The abundance of unfamiliar tools for new users can impede the efficiency of the hadith search process. - The many steps required can impact the efficiency of hadith searches.
	Lidwa Pusaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offers an Indonesian translation. - User-friendly and easy to operate. - Contains comprehensive hadith data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional information such as hadith commentary is not available. - The functionality and search capabilities of the application are restricted due to its subscription system.

Websites	Dorar.net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes not only primary books but also secondary sources. - Displays the hadith text with diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>). - Provides extensive detailed information on hadith, such as commentaries (<i>syarah</i>), authenticity status, narrator details, and references. - Accessible in both Arabic and English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesian translation is unavailable - The English system access presents a format and several features distinct from those of the Arabic system
	Carihadis.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Features a collection of both primary and secondary books. - Displays the hadith text with diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>) and provides two versions of hadith numbers (digital and book). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no Indonesian translation available. - Diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>) are not present in all hadith texts within the book. - Detailed information such as chapter references, explanations, hadith status, and narrator details is not included.
	Sunnah.one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides both primary and secondary book compilations. - Displays the hadith text with diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>), along with explanations (<i>syarah</i>), authenticity status, and reference sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diacritical marks (<i>harakat</i>) are exclusively applied to the hadith content, while other information remains devoid of such markings

Table 2. Comparative analysis of hadith applications and websites

The mapping of hadith applications and websites makes it clear that each has significant advantages and disadvantages for studying hadith. The data indicates that *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net are particularly effective for this purpose, as they provide detailed information about hadith, especially concerning the *sanad*. This makes it easier for a hadith reviewer to perform the *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ*. The step-by-step process for conducting *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ* with these two software applications will be explained below.

Overview of *Takhrij al-Ḥadīṣ* Methods

Before delving into the use of applications and websites for *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ*, it is essential to understand the various traditional methods employed for *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ*. These methods include: 1) *takhrij* through the initial letter of the hadith *matan*. This method entails identifying the hadith based on the text's first letter; 2) *takhrij* by using pronunciation quotations from the hadith *matan*. This approach uses specific phrases or words from the hadith text for identification; 3) *takhrij* using the first narrator (*rawi*) of a hadith. This method traces the hadith back to its initial narrator; 4) *takhrij* by hadith themes. This involves categorising hadiths based on their themes or subjects; 5) *takhrij* through the authenticity status of the hadith, where hadiths are classified according to their authenticity.

Takhrij based on the first letter of matan keyword

To perform *takhrij* using the first letter method, one must accurately know the hadith's text. The initial letter (*hijaiyah*) of the hadith is then used to trace it (Maizuddin, 2014, p. 75). For instance, the hadith "إنما الأعمال بالنيات" begins with the letter "ا". This method can be implemented using classical works like Imam al-Suyuthi's *al-Jāmi' aṣ-Ṣaḡīr*, which is organised according to hijaiyah letters, or Ibn al-Athir's *Mu'jam al-Uṣūl fī Aḥādīṣ ar-Rasūl*. However, this approach is not applicable when using hadith applications or websites, as they typically offer search functionalities based on word indices rather than initial letters. Searching by initial

letters on these digital platforms would yield unsystematic results, making the identification process more time-consuming.

Takhrij based on indexed matan keywords

Unlike the previous method, which relies on the initial *hijaiyah* letter of a *matan*, this method uses one or several keywords extracted from the *matan*. These keywords can either be verbs (*fi'il*) or nouns (*isim*), with the use of verbs being more common. The keywords do not have to be from the beginning of the *matan*; they might be selected from the middle or end, depending on the needs of the hadith seeker. Typically, this approach allows the use of three to five keywords. For *takhrij* using this method, a commonly used reference is the book of *al-Mu'jam al-Mufahras li Alfaz al-Ḥadīṣ an-Nabawī*. It covers the nine major hadith collections (*al-kutub tis'ah*): *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, *Sunan at-Tirmizī*, *Sunan `Abī Dāwūd*, *Sunan an-Nasā'ī*, *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, *Sunan ad-Dārimī*, *Muwatta` Mālik*, and *Musnad Aḥmad* (Yaḳīn, 2019, p. 9).

In addition to these classical books, digital tools and applications also facilitate this *takhrij* method. Examples include *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm* (*Gawami' al-Kalim*, 1988), *Maktabah Syamilah* (*Maktabah Syamilah*, 2022), atau *Lidwa Pusaka* (*Ensiklopedi Hadits - Kitab 9 Imam*, 2015). Websites like *dorar.net* (Al-Saqqaf, 2021), *carihadis.com* (*Cari Hadis Online: تخريج حديث*, n.d.), *sunnah.one* (الباحث الحديثي, n.d.) and *hadits.id* (*Al-Ḥadīṣ Indonesia*, n.d.) also support keyword-based searches. These digital platforms offer advantages by providing detailed information about the hadith, such as the book and hadith number, and sometimes even the narrator's details and the hadith's authenticity status. This additional information helps users identify hadiths more efficiently.

Takhrij based on the name of the first hadith narrator

Another method of *takhrij* involves using the name of the first narrator in the *sanad* (chain of transmission). Compilers of *takhrij* books arrange hadiths alphabetically by the names of the first transmitters. Examples of books using this method include: *Musnad Aḥmad* by Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal (Khon, 2014, p. 8), *al-Aṭraf aṣ-Ṣaḥīḥain* by Abu Mas'ud Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn Ubaid al-Dimasyqy; and *al-Aṭraf al-Kutub al-Sittah* (Muzakky & Mundzir, 2022, p. 81). To perform *takhrij* using this method, it is crucial to know the name of the first narrator of the hadith. The text of the hadiths narrated by each narrator appears under their name. This approach is also reflected in digital platforms like *Maktabah Syamilah* (*Maktabah Syamilah*, 2022), especially *Musnad Aḥmad*, where selecting a narrator's name from icons brings up the related hadith texts. While this method can be efficient, it is less effective if the user is not well-versed in the names of the first narrators of the hadiths.

Takhrij based on hadith themes (maudhu'i)

This method of *takhrij* involves tracing the primary themes of the hadith being studied. It might emerge based on the consideration that not everyone can remember specific hadith quotations. To address this, earlier scholars compiled thematic hadith dictionaries. Notable among these works are *al-Mustadrak `ala Ṣaḥīḥain*, *Jam'u al-Fawā'id min Jāmi' al- Uṣūl wa Majma' al-Zawā'id*, *al-Jawami' aṣ-Ṣaḥīḥ*, and *Miftāḥ Kunuz as-Sunnah* (Muzakky & Mundzir, 2022, p. 81). This method of *takhrij* involves tracing the primary themes of the hadith being studied. It might emerge based on the consideration that not everyone can remember specific hadith quotations. To address this, earlier scholars compiled thematic hadith dictionaries.

Notable among these works are hadits.id (*Al-Ḥadīṣ Indonesia*, n.d.) which encompasses six major hadith books, namely *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, *Sunan at-Tirmizī*, *Sunan `Abī Dāwūd*, *Sunan an-Nasā`ī*, and *Sunan Ibn Mājah*.

Takhrij berdasarkan pada status hadis

Hadith can have various statuses, such as *qudsi* (sacred), *mauquf* (attributed to a companion), or *maudhu`* (fabricated). To conduct *takhrij* using this method, one needs to refer to hadith books that provide specific information about the status of the hadith he/she wants to investigate (Rahman, 2017, p. 158–159). This method is available in hadith applications like *Gawāmi` al-Kalīm* (*Gawami` al-Kalim*, 1988) which offers features to categorise hadiths as *qudsi*, *marfu`* (attributed to the Prophet), *mauquf*, and *maqthu`* (attributed to a successor).

Among the five *takhrij* methods described, some have been implemented in various hadith applications and websites, while others have not. For instance, when using *Gawāmi` al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net for *takhrij*, the method based on indexed *matan* keywords is employed. This method takes advantage of the accessible features of this hadith software. The following sections present detailed steps for conducting *takhrij* using these methods.

Conducting Takhrij al- Ḥadīṣ with Gawāmi` al-Kalīm and Dorar.net

In this section, we will examine the performance of *Gawāmi` al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net in conducting *takhrij* hadith research. The process of *takhrij* involves using "keywords" derived from the hadith being studied, which may be one word or more. For demonstration purposes, we will use the hadith keywords *إنّما الأعمال بالنيّات* to illustrate how *takhrij* is performed using both *Gawāmi` al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net (Further details on the steps of *takhrij* and the subsequent study of the sanad can be found in Imron, 2019; atau Najiyah & Hadi, 2023).

The process begins with the *Gawāmi` al-Kalīm* v.45 software (*Gawami` al-Kalim*, 1988). Upon launching the software, the first step that the user must do is to click on the **بحث** icon located in the second column on the right.

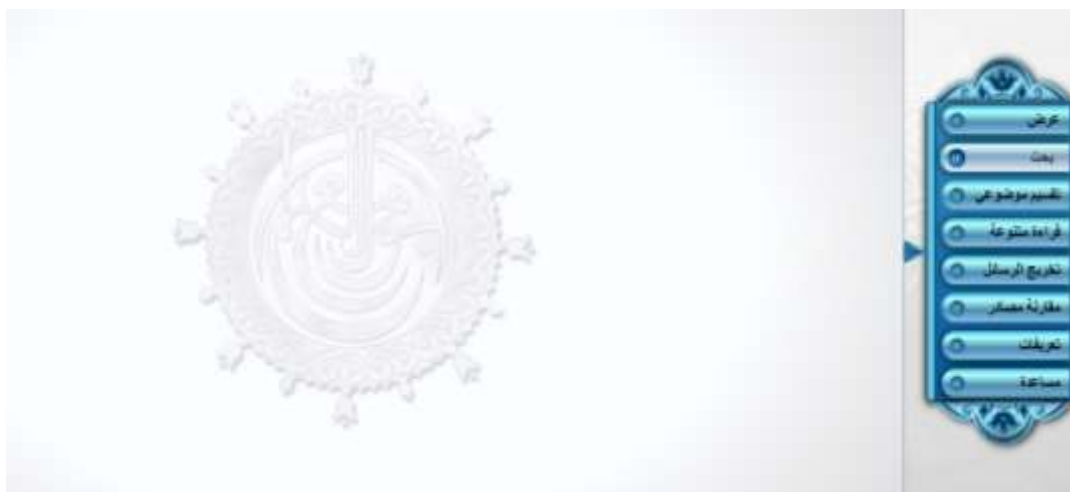


Figure 4. Icon **بحث**

Next, the user enters the hadith keyword *إنّما الأعمال بالنيّات* into the **أدخل المفردات** field located in the top-right corner. Since the phrase contains multiple words, the user should

select the **متتالية** option in the text menu to enable sequential word search mode. Additionally, if the search is limited to *marfu'* and *qudsi* hadiths, the user should check the **المرفوع والقدسي** option (which is typically selected by default when searching for hadiths).



Figure 5. Icon option

Upon pressing the enter button, a table will display the results, providing detailed information on related hadiths, including the book name and page number. To view the complete *matan*, the user can select a row from the search results, which will display the full text of the hadith along with its meaning. The user proceeds to select the first row among the hadith narrators displayed on the screen and clicks the **عرض** button at the bottom of the search results column.



Figure 6. Hadith display

This will display the required data for takhrij in a more complete and detailed manner. To view the full text in each search results column, simply hover the cursor over the chosen column and do a double-click.

button, the screen will promptly display various hadiths related to the entered keywords. The results will include the hadith texts, information about the narrators, the *muhaddiis* and his book, the hadith's quality status, and commentary on each available hadith (Al-Saqqaf, 2021).

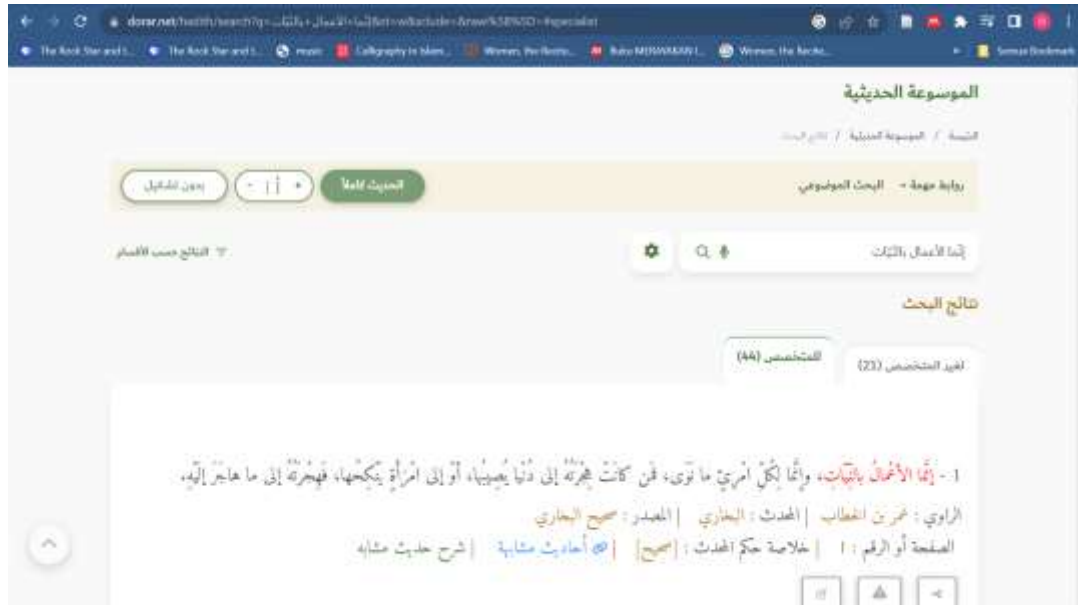


Figure 9. Hadith search results

Users can then summarize the information from these search results into a single file or Microsoft Word document, much like they would with *Gawāmi' al-Kalīm*. Pengguna Users can create a table that includes the source of the hadith, the name of the *muhaddiis* (scholars of hadith), the narrator's name from among the Prophet's companions, the reference book, the hadith's status, and any additional information pertaining to the hadith's authenticity. This completes the process of performing *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ* using the Dorar.net site.

***Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* and Dorar.net: Enhancing the Ease of Hadith Studies**

According to the above descriptions of using both software for *takhrij al-ḥadīṣ*, each has its own advantages. The *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm v.4.5* application displays the hadith text with punctuation, making it easier for users who are not very familiar with Arabic. It also provides comparative hadiths, aiding users in finding similar hadiths. Additionally, *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* includes information about the narrators and how the scholars rate them, as well as the quality of the hadith explanation (whether *sahih*, *hasan*, *daif*, or *maudhu'*) and comprehensive reference sources (Imron, 2019, p. 17).

The Dorar.net site shares some of these advantages, but there are notable differences. For instance, Dorar.net lacks detailed explanations about the quality of a hadith and does not provide complete reference sources, often only mentioning the book's name. These aspects are shortcomings of Dorar.net, although they may not have a significant impact on users who do not require further information on them.

In terms of display, *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm v.4.5* offers a calm blue interface that is easy on the eyes, even during prolonged use. It is also user-friendly and stable. The Dorar.net site shares these advantages but also provides two display modes: a bright mode with a calm

green and white interface, and a dark mode with a black background and white text for the hadith. This dark mode serves as an alternative for users who find the light mode tiring, especially when dealing with a large number of hadiths.

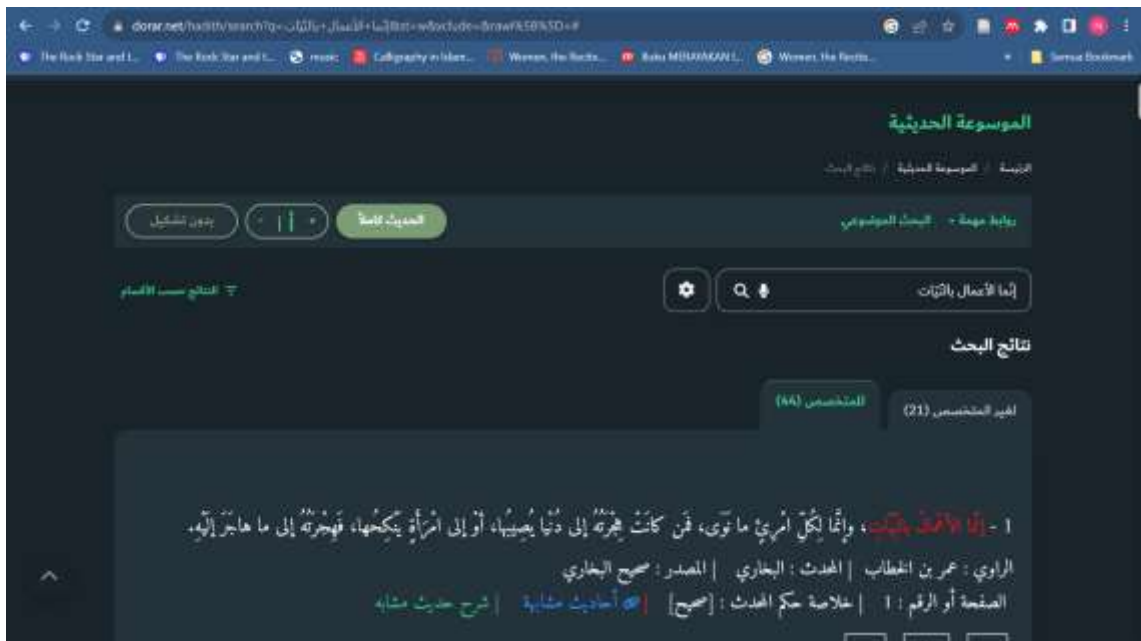


Figure 10. Dark mode on Dorar.net

The main language used in the *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* application is Arabic. Users who do not speak Arabic face this drawback, but they can address this issue by using Arabic-Indonesian dictionaries, either in printed books or as software (Imron, 2019, p. 76).

In contrast, the Dorar.net site offers dual language options: Arabic and English. However, the English display format differs from the Arabic one. In English mode, the hadiths available are limited to those from Imam Bukhari's and Imam Muslim's hadith collections, and searches must be conducted in English, not Arabic. As a result, the reference books in English mode are not as comprehensive as those in Arabic. This limitation affects English-speaking users who do not know Arabic. Nonetheless, Dorar.net is supported by Google's translation feature, which helps reduce language barriers for users seeking more complete references in Arabic mode.

Additionally, the *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm v.4.5* application has some data input bugs, such as incorrect birth and death years of narrators. It also does not provide information from the Quran and *tafsir*, which are useful for conducting research on the *matan* of hadith. However, the accuracy of the data can be manually verified using the book *Tahdzībul Kamāl* (Imron, 2019, p. 76–77).

In general, both *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* and the *Dorar.net* site have their pros and cons, which can be minimised by using other resources. For instance, hadith researchers with limited computer storage or incompatible software for *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* can opt for the online Dorar.net site. The advancements in software and online platforms for *takhrij al- ḥadīs* demonstrate significant progress in utilising information technology to enhance hadith studies.

CONCLUSION

Many hadith books have been converted from print to digital formats. Various software applications and websites have been built and developed to facilitate hadith studies, including to conduct hadith *takhrij*. Notable tools such as the *Gawāmi' Al-Kalīm* software and the Dorar.net website provide detailed descriptions of hadith quality, including information on the *sanad* (chain of narrators) and *matan* (text or content). These resources significantly aid scholars in conducting *takhrij* more efficiently. Despite some limitations, scholars can address these by using other hadith software that provides the necessary features and information.

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