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Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam dan Hukum Ekonomi Islam

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REVIEW OF FIQH MUAMALAH ON THE PRACTICE OF BUYING AND SELLING TAMBOURINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ONLINE AT SUARA TUNGGAL BAHANA SHOP

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to ascertain the prevalence of online transactions for purchasing and selling tambourine musical instruments at Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana and the perspective of fiqh muamalah about such transactions. The present study employs a qualitative research methodology, explicitly adopting a descriptive qualitative approach. The primary sources of data for this study were interviews and documentation. The obtained data is subjected to analysis through interactive methodologies, and conclusions are derived through the application of inductive reasoning. The study's findings indicate that selling and purchasing tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop was conducted online. The buyer possessed comprehensive knowledge regarding the characteristics of the goods, and the seller offered the buyer the option to return any damaged or defective products. However, it is essential to note that this option was contingent upon the presence of unedited video evidence during the package opening process. The permissibility of online tambourine musical instrument sales at Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana is supported by fiqh Muamalah since it adheres to the principles of salam sale and istishna sale and purchase, hence granting the buyer the right to khiyar.

Keywords : *Buyer and Seller, Islamic Law, Musical Instruments*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi transaksi online pembelian dan penjualan alat musik rebana di Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana dan perspektif fiqh muamalah tentang transaksi tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi penelitian kualitatif, yang secara eksplisit mengadopsi pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data utama penelitian ini adalah wawancara dan dokumentasi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis melalui metodologi interaktif, dan kesimpulan diperoleh melalui penerapan penalaran induktif. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penjualan dan pembelian alat musik rebana di toko Suara Tunggal Bahana dilakukan secara online. Pembeli memiliki pengetahuan yang komprehensif mengenai karakteristik barang, dan penjual menawarkan kepada pembeli pilihan untuk mengembalikan produk yang rusak atau cacat. Namun, penting untuk dicatat bahwa opsi ini bergantung pada adanya bukti video yang belum diedit selama proses pembukaan paket. Dibolehkannya penjualan alat musik rebana secara online di Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana didukung oleh fiqh Muamalah karena menganut asas jual beli salam dan jual beli istishna sehingga memberikan hak khiyar kepada pembeli.

Kata Kunci : Pembeli dan Penjual, Hukum Islam, Alat Musik

INTRODUCTION

The advent of technology and advancements in communication have profoundly impacted various aspects of human existence, including communication and interaction. The increasing prevalence of technology and information has facilitated space development, particularly in cross-border transactions involving products and services. Consequently, customers are now presented with diverse options for available goods and services. Consumers will gain from this circumstance as it satisfies their desires through a wide range of goods and services. (Zulham, 2016)

According to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the number of internet users in Indonesia has increased to 82 million individuals, with a majority of 80 percent falling between the age range of 15 to 19 years. The proliferation of internet users has led to a surge in business prospects for entrepreneurs, particularly in the current era of e-commerce. Various commodities are exchanged via social media platforms, encompassing apparel, handbags, footwear, sandals, timepieces, household necessities, electrical devices, musical instruments, and other commodities. In addition, the proprietor of the Suara Tunggal Bahana store employs social media platforms to market and sell his merchandise. He utilizes social media platforms, including Facebook and the Shopee marketplace, to market and distribute his items. (Kominfo.go.id, 2023)

The purchasing habits in Indonesia are evolving, particularly with the rise of electronic shopping tailored to different social media platforms. (Zulham, 2016) The e-commerce sector in Indonesia has experienced a remarkable growth rate of 78 percent, with a continuous upward trend in e-commerce transactions. The total value of e-commerce transactions increased from Rp205.5 trillion in 2019 to Rp253 trillion in 2020, Rp337 trillion in 2021, Rp399.6 trillion in 2022, and Rp700 trillion in 2023. (Bisnis.com, 2023) Indonesia boasts the highest number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the ASEAN region. The overall number of MSMEs in Indonesia was 64 million in 2020, about 65.46 million in 2021, and 8.71 million in 2022. This situation demonstrates that business entities, particularly micro, small, and medium companies (MSMEs) like the Suara Tunggal Bahana Shop proprietors, have effectively utilized the Internet. (Ahdiat, 2022)

Situated in Kaliwadas Village, Bumiayu District, Brebes Regency, Central Java, Suara Tunggal Bahana is a domestic enterprise under the ownership of Mr. H. Solichin Toip. The aforementioned domestic enterprise produces conventional Islamic and contemporary musical instruments. Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana produces various products, including

marching bands, hadrah tambourines, qasidah tambourines, and other items. The shop was officially registered with the Brebes Regency Integrated Licencing Service Office in 2010. Trans7 National Television also recognized it in the SI Unyil Laptop program for its exceptional craftsmanship in Tambourine. The products originating from the Suara Tunggal Bahana business have been extensively promoted both domestically in Indonesia and internationally. The marketing strategy employed by Suara Tunggal Bahana Shop involves both direct and internet channels. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu, 2012c)

Online commerce refers to buying and selling goods and services using an order system. In Islamic fiqh, purchasing and selling things is called bai' as-salam. This term denotes the practice of delivering items that have been delayed or selling goods that possess distinct sorts and qualities. It involves making an upfront payment for the commodities delivered later as per the agreed-upon terms. (Mardani, 2012) The validity of the law governing the purchase and sale of salam is contingent upon adherence to the agreed-upon provisions during the transaction, including providing clear information regarding the items' quality, quantity, price, and delivery time. (Harun, 2007)

The rapid advancement of information technology has led to several transformations, including alterations in commercial transactions. Online transactions involve the exchange of goods and services through information technology connected to the Internet without physical meetings between buyers and sellers. The advent of Internet transactions is expected to facilitate consumer transactions, yet it is accompanied by numerous detrimental occurrences that adversely affect consumers. Extensive research has been conducted on the issue of online transactions, in both literary and academic contexts. Nevertheless, examining the online sale and purchase of Tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana Store has received limited attention from prior scholars during the compiler's investigation. The author provides a list of theses and publications relevant to the issues above to prevent the author from being accused of plagiarism. These include:

In the journal Economics and Business Volume 1 Number 2 of 2020, a study titled "Fiqh Muamalah Review of Online Buying and Selling" was conducted by Dede Abdurohman, Haris Maiza Putra, and Iwan Nuridin. This study elucidates the concept of the digital era, also referred to as 4.0, when there is a concerted effort to transition towards digitalization. Digitalization has had a significant impact on the domain of muamalah, which pertains to the facilitation of buying and selling transactions. These operations are expected to substantially increase online trade transactions, facilitated by platforms such as Shoope,

Tokopedia, Lazada, and others. A legal endeavor is necessary to ascertain the conformity of the transaction with the principles of muamalah, namely fiqh muamalah. The research findings indicate that internet transactions adhere to the principles of fiqh muamalah, and the contract used is considered a salam contract. This is because the community initiates the ordering process by specifying the attributes of the products to be acquired. At the same time, the seller furnishes a comprehensive depiction of the goods in question. (Abduroman et al., 2020)

Both studies examine fiqh muamalah in the context of online purchasing and selling. The distinction between the research above and the forthcoming research lies in the absence of the item mentioned in the former, as the former encompasses a wide range of objects in online commerce. In contrast, the forthcoming research concentrates explicitly on the online purchase and sale of tambourine musical instruments.

In the *Adi Islamic Economic Journal*, Volume 2, Number 2 of 2021, Zayudi and Juniar Adi Candra conducted a study titled "Analysis of Online Buying and Selling Practices at Barokah Hijab Prabumulih Shop in the Perspective of Fiqh Muamalat." This study elucidates the impact of the swift advancement of technology on the lifestyles of individuals who previously engaged in direct transactions in physical businesses or marketplaces but have now transitioned to online platforms due to their perceived practicality and efficiency. Based on the research findings, it may be inferred that the online purchasing and selling activities conducted at the Barokah Hijab Prabumulih business are deemed acceptable from the standpoint of fiqh muamalat, per legal principles. This entity meets the conditions of in'iqad, the legal conditions of buying and selling, the conditions of nafadz, and the conditions of Luzon. (Zayudi & Adi Candra, 2021)

Both activities include analyzing online transactions. The distinction lies in that the study above employs a headscarf as the subject of investigation, whereas the forthcoming research will focus on a tambourine musical instrument.

Furthermore, a research paper titled "An Examination of the Transaction of Books through Online Platforms from a Jurisprudential Standpoint" authored by Henny Dwijayani and Slamet Khusaini and published in the *Sharia Economics journal*, Volume 1, Number 1 in 2020. This study elucidates that the online book purchasing conducted by Darussalam Blokagung Islamic Boarding School students, from the perspective of muamalah fiqh, does not contravene fiqh law. This is because, in practice, all aspects of the transaction, including

transactions, contracts, transaction objects, and the two parties involved (al-Qaida), adhere to the rules of muamalah fiqh. (Dwijayani & Khusaini, 2020)

Both of them engage in the study of online commerce. The distinction between the research above and the forthcoming research is in the subject matter. The research above employs books as objects, but the upcoming research will focus on tambourine musical instruments.

In 2018, Zulfatun Ulaini from the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Department of Sharia Economic Law at IAIN Tulungagung, conducted a thesis titled "Online Preorder Sale and Purchase Practices in Review of Fikh Muamalah (Case Study on Adzkie Hijab Syar'i Tulungagung)." The motivation behind this research stems from the numerous instances where clients express dissatisfaction with the quality offered by Adzkie Hijab Syar'i. The findings of this study suggest that the perspective of Fikh Muamalah regarding online preorder buying and selling transactions at Adzkie Hijab Syar'i does not align with the principles of the as-salam contract. (Hendra Wijaya et al., 2021)

This is primarily due to the buyer's lack of khiyar rights upon receiving defective goods and the seller's failure to exercise honesty and responsibility in inspecting the goods before shipment. Consequently, the buyer needs better goods that meet the order's specifications.

Both of them engage in the study of online commerce. The distinction between the research above and the forthcoming research lies in the research location. Specifically, the former was conducted at the Adzkie Hijab Syar'i shop, while the latter was conducted at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop.

In 2019, Rifqi Dwi Khoerina from the Faculty of Sharia at IAIN Purwokerto authored a thesis titled "Sale and Purchase of Salam Tambourine Musical Instruments in the Perspective of Sharia Economic Law (Case Study of Kaliwadas Village, Bumiayu District, Brebes Regency)". This thesis elucidates the phenomenon of purchasing and selling salam on tambourine musical instruments in Kaliwadas Village, Bumiayu District, Brebes Regency, through the lens of sharia economic law. This practice adheres to the fundamental principles and prerequisites of the bai' salam contract, wherein the involved parties possess direct knowledge of the goods being exchanged. The contract becomes defective or void once the buyer has received the payment. (Khoerina, 2019)

The commonality lies in their shared focus on analyzing the trade and acquisition of tambourine musical instruments. One notable distinction between the present thesis and the

subsequent research lies in the transaction mechanism. Previous studies have focused on offline transactions involving face-to-face buying and selling. However, this research will specifically examine online transactions, where the parties need the opportunity to meet in person.

Through online transactions, the seller will showcase the visual representation of the things offered to the buyers, enabling them to visually perceive the object before purchasing. In addition, purchasers can peruse comprehensive product information showcased on social media platforms. When the parties reach an agreement, they indirectly present an offer. Furthermore, payment can be made using remittance services, ATMs, or debit cards. (Haryanto, 2022) The demographic that consumes social media consists of individuals very receptive to electronic technology transactions involving persons with rights and responsibilities. The vendor possesses the entitlement to get remuneration for the merchandise acquired by the purchaser, while the purchaser possesses the entitlement to receive the acquired products from the vendor. Online buying and selling transactions offer numerous benefits. Still, they also have drawbacks that might lead to issues, as these transactions rely only on confidence between the parties involved.

Buyers can choose from two categories when purchasing online tambourine musical instruments: ready goods and preorder goods. Alternatively, they can opt for custom orders based on their preferences. However, it is essential to note that buyers can only physically inspect, test, or listen to the sound of the musical instrument after making a purchase. Consequently, there is a risk of receiving a musical instrument that does not align with their initial order. According to Mrs. Desy's experience, she purchased a single set of Qasidah Rebana from the Suara Tunggal Bahana Store on December 21, 2021. However, while receiving the items at home, she saw that one of the tambourine products she had received was broken, namely with a fracture. Given this situation, it is imperative to undertake legal measures to ascertain if the transaction aligns with muamalah fiqh?

RESEARCH METHOD

This particular study employs qualitative research methodology. The research methodology employed in this study is a qualitative descriptive research approach. Descriptive research is a type of study that focuses on explaining facts, aiming to understand the nature of a particular point or event. (Musfiqon, 2012) The study utilizes primary and secondary data sources as its data collection methods. The primary data sources used in this study were derived from indirect or online interviews conducted with the seller, Mr. H. Solichin Toip, and the purchasers, namely Uha, Ina, Nur, Keke, and Tri, who engaged in transactions involving the purchase and sale of tambourine musical instruments at Suara Tunggal Bahana shop. The secondary data utilized in this study is derived from scholarly sources such as books, articles, websites, and scientific research theses about online buying and selling practices.

Data collection techniques refer to the methods researchers employ to obtain authentic or factual data. On the other hand, the selection of data sources is conducted through non-random sampling, specifically purposive sampling. Purposive sampling involves selecting data sources based on specific criteria, such as the researcher's knowledge and understanding of the subject or social context being studied. This approach facilitates the exploration of the object or social situation being investigated. (Hadiningrum, 2020)

Interviews are a method of gathering data that involves direct and face-to-face interactions between researchers and sources. However, the present study conducted the interviews indirectly or online. The present study employed a non-random sample technique known as purposive sampling to perform the sampling process. (Sugiyono 2017) Researchers conducted interviews with individuals who met the criteria of being the owner of the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop and selling tambourine products online. Specifically, Mr. H. Solichin Toip, the owner of the Suara Tunggal Bahana Shop, was selected as the resource person. The subsequent resource individual was selected based on their status as an online purchaser at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop. This individual purchased tambourine products online at Suara Tunggal Bahana within the past six months, specifically from January 2023. The resource individuals in question are Uha, Ina, Nur, Keke, and Tri.

In this composition, the author employs a qualitative data analysis approach, wherein data is gathered and subsequently connected to relevant current literature about the research subject. In the realm of research, source triangulation techniques and the Miles and Huberman analytical model are utilized to validate various techniques. Based on the

framework proposed by Miles and Huberman, qualitative research data analysis involves three distinct stages:(Hadiningrum, 2020) data reduction, data exposure, and conclusion drafting and verification. Data reduction is condensing information, identifying significant elements, prioritizing crucial aspects, and identifying recurring themes and patterns. The condensed data will enhance clarity and facilitate data collection. After the reduction of data, the subsequent stage involves data exposure. Data exposure refers to the collection and organization of information, which enables the drawing of conclusions and the implementation of actions. Moreover, developing findings is a direct outcome of conducting research that addresses the research objective by analyzing the collected data. The research study's conclusions are delivered as a descriptive account of the target of the investigation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A home-based enterprise known as Suara Tunggal Bahana engages in the production of both traditional Islamic and contemporary musical instruments. Products can be purchased through both physical and online channels. The Shopee Indonesia application facilitates online transactions. In this scenario, the purchaser can select from a range of pre-made products and preorder or custom products based on their preferences. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu, 2023) The establishment of Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana occurred in 1998. The inception of this organization was driven by the inclination to assist parents in crafting Genjring musical instruments during non-school hours. After approximately one year of helping his parents manufacture tambourine musical instruments, Stb established his brand by incorporating his name at the beginning and his parents' name at the end. The Tambourine produced by Stb is marketed under "Solichin Toip." In addition to assisting his parents, he made his items, commencing in 1992 and continuing until 1994. However, during that period, the distribution of tambourine musical instrument users and enthusiasts in Indonesia was less uniform than in the present day. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu 2012)

Initially, the shop owner implemented a sales strategy of traversing the village, promoting the brand and product "Solichin Toip" to individuals at all social strata. This involved visiting individuals' homes and towns across several cities, focusing on the Banyumas, Cirebon, and Kuningan regencies in West Java. During that period, a singular kind of tambourine instrument, Genjring Syrakal, existed. This variant had at least four Genjring pieces, each with a Hadroh diameter ranging from 37 to 40 cm x 8 cm, and a single set of traditional Javanese fly tambourines constructed using braided ropes. The method of

distributing goods is traversing the village on foot for extended distances, offering merchandise till late at night. Nevertheless, this narrative encompasses moments of happiness and sadness that leave an indelible mark on the proprietor of this establishment. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu 2012)

The primary focus for expansion in the early 2000s was the Setia Musik store located on Pasar Ikan Street, Jakarta, specifically on the route leading to the burial of Waliyullah al-Habib Husain bin Abu Bakar al-Idrus, Luar Batang, North Jakarta. We have developed a unique product that distinguishes itself from the merchandise available at the shop located across from the Maritime Museum. The Hadrah tambourine brand "Solichin Toip" gained significant recognition in Jakarta and its neighboring regions over less than one year. Our brand Hadrah tambourine items are available at several tambourine music stores in Jakarta and throughout Java.

Furthermore, STB operates in various local markets beyond Jakarta, including Brebes, Tegal, and Banyumas, encompassing Cilacap, Purwokerto City, Purbalingga, and Banjarnegara. In Banjarnegara, there is a notable increase of approximately 75% in the use of Hadrah tambourine items throughout different iterations of STB products. The data presented in this study is derived from records or sales notes that provide village addresses and sub-districts evenly dispersed within the region. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu 2012)

The tambourine market is widespread across several Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) locations. Several neighboring nations, including Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Egypt, have incorporated musical items from Kaliwadas village into their economies, albeit on a limited scale. This might be attributed to the traditional and limited production machinery, resources, and economic expertise of artisans and traders of musical instruments in Kaliwadas village. Suara Tunggal Bahana, as an individual company, consistently emphasizes the quality of its items rather than solely focusing on quantity. Many agencies, music stores, and individuals had the intention to offer substantial tenders but ultimately declined to do so. This results from insufficient time objectives and prices that fail to fulfill their standards. (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu 2012)

In 2010, Suara Tunggal Bahana achieved a significant milestone in the history of her musical instrument craft, known as Solichin Toip. This achievement marked the pinnacle of its popularity, following approximately 12 years of dedicated efforts to establish a distinguished and refined reputation among fellow artisans. This trend parallels the success of our father, Mr. Toip, who gained recognition as the foremost tambourine craftsman from

the Bumiayu community. His reputation is primarily based on his exceptional quality and excellent service rather than quantity and market share. For STB, the concepts of quality and service are inherently interconnected and cannot be disentangled. In 2010, Trans7, a national television management company, contacted us. They requested coverage and authorization to broadcast the profile and production process of musical instruments, specifically tambourines, on their show, Laptop Si Unyil, in the episode "Bunyikan Musikmu." This segment featured Toa products from a region in West Java and Drummer Gilang Ramadhan. Per their statement, our selection was predicated upon evaluating our status as the sole producer of superior tambourine musical instrument crafts in Indonesia. Both field surveys and Google search methods were employed. The same year, specifically during Ramadhan, STB was chosen as the sole musical instrument maker to sponsor the Genjring Ramadhan II Competition on the local RCTV (Radar Cirebon Television). (Solichin Toip Musik Bumiayu 2012)

The tambourine musical instrument items of Suara Tunggal Bahana are available for purchase on the Shopee marketplace. Suara Tunggal Bahana shop commenced operations on the Shopee marketplace in 2019. The marketing strategy employed by Suara Tunggal Bahana shop for their tambourine products includes showcasing videos of the products and providing detailed product specs in the description column given by Shopee, including details such as product size, quantity, color, and other relevant information. The Suara Tunggal Bahana store in Indonesia has facilitated online transactions for purchasing and selling Tambourine musical instruments involving multiple individuals.

Islam places significant emphasis on commerce, as evidenced by Al-Qur'an verses and hadiths that address buying and selling. Given the advancements in commerce, sellers and buyers must exercise caution when engaging in buying and selling transactions. In the execution of commercial transactions, it is essential to adhere to the fundamental principles and prerequisites of buying and selling to ensure that such transactions are conducted in a legal and compliant manner. Islam forbids engaging in commercial transactions that involve usury, gharar, or subhat. During the process of buying and selling, it is imperative to avoid any form of extortion, dishonesty, or any attitudes that may harm others. The primary component of the sale and purchase transaction is the sale and purchase contract, which involves the buyer and seller entering into an agreement known as ijab. (Ghazaly et al., 2015)

Allah SWT desires that humanity engage in all activities, including purchasing and selling, to satisfy their life's necessities and properly conduct them, specifically through

commerce founded on mutual agreement. The procedure of buying and selling must adhere to the principles and requirements established by Islam. Henceforth, we shall undertake an examination of the web commerce of tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana establishment, as delineated below: (Al-Misri & Juwani, 2006)

The online acquisition and sale of tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana business via the Shopee program can be facilitated through a series of sequential stages, which include:

- a. The seller submits visual images and product prices.

In practical use, the vendor uploads photographs of tambourine products intended for sale, accompanied by the appropriate price details as requested by the vendor. In addition, the seller will provide a comprehensive description of the goods to be sold, including many aspects such as the product's type, code, diameter, color, raw material, goatskin type, number of percussions, and the terms of free service for three months. The Shopee program provides a description column where the description is written.

- b. The product description is chosen and perused by buyers.

The Suara Tunggal Bahana shop provides a diverse range of tambourine products, with comprehensive pricing information and detailed product descriptions. In this scenario, the purchaser can select the tambourine product for purchase. Additionally, the purchaser can see the seller's description of the tambourine product in the description column provided by the Shopee program. Instances of *ijab qabul*: *Ijab qabul* may arise when the purchaser deliberately selects the particular product after thoroughly reviewing the product description provided in the description column. Subsequently, the purchaser proceeds to the payment stage without negotiating with the seller. Absence of *ijab qabul*: The occurrence of *ijab qabul* is contingent upon the buyer's failure to engage in a transaction or the subsequent reversal of their desire to purchase tambourine products.

- c. The act of placing an order

Once the purchaser has expressed their intention to acquire tambourine products, the vendor will proceed to initiate an order. If the purchaser has placed an order for tambourine items, it can be inferred that the purchaser has established a contractual agreement with the vendor. Placing orders for Tambourine products involves verifying the accuracy of the buyer's provided information, including their name, mobile number, and address.

- d. The act of making payments.

The Suara Tunggal Bahana shop provides two payment methods for online tambourine musical instrument transactions: ShopeePay and COD (Cash On Delivery). Upon completion of the buyer's order, they will move to the payment stage. Order payment can be facilitated through various methods, including direct payment using the ShopeePay platform. Alternatively, if the customer opts for the COD (Cash On Delivery) method, the buyer completes the payment upon receipt of the desired goods.

e. Manufacturing

Upon receiving notification of a forthcoming order, the seller can promptly package the desired product within 24 hours. Upon completion of the packaging process, the seller transfers the finished product to the designated shipping carrier.

f. Products are transported.

The status of the packaged items transitions to "shipped goods" once the seller has dispatched them to the shipping courier. The My Orders function within the Shopee app provides visibility into alterations in the status of products. Sellers and buyers can access the My Order function through their applications.

g. The products are delivered to the buyer.

Once the buyer has received the tambourine product, the buyer must verify the receipt of this merchandise. Suppose the buyer opts for the COD (Cash On Delivery) payment method. In that case, they must pay for the purchased product upon arrival, using the total amount specified in the Shopee application.

This document outlines the operational process involved in the online purchase and sale of tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop. Furthermore, the author gathers data regarding acquiring tambourine musical instruments. It is observed that the seller provides a comprehensive description of tambourine products in the designated description column within the Shopee application. Additionally, the seller explicitly states that buyers who do not create video unboxing packages are not entitled to khiyar rights.

Once the purchaser peruses the vendor's provided description, they are precluded from engaging in product exchange or returning the item to the seller without substantiating evidence in the form of an unpacking video or photograph upon package opening. The buyer may be entitled to the right of khiyar if the product is found to be defective, supported by evidence such as a video recording of the package opening (which must not be altered) and accompanying photographs. According to the seller, to use khiyar rights, engaging in a polite and wise conversation is necessary.

The seller's *ijab* is determined by the description of the product being sold, whereas the buyer's *qabul* is determined by the buyer's reading of the product description and subsequent purchase. The researcher interviewed multiple buyers of tambourine products from the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop. The participants reported that the tambourine products they purchased aligned with the product description provided by the seller in the description column of the Shopee application. Additionally, the purchased tambourine products were consistent with the images uploaded by the seller on the Shopee application. Most buyers, precisely 98%, who purchase tambourine products from the online Suara Tunggal Bahana shop, express high satisfaction with the tambourine products and the seller's service. For instance, "I have no regrets about shopping at this shop, as the goods are exceptional. I hope that build majlis will appreciate it." Additionally, "This is my second order, and I have never been disappointed with my shopping experience here. The seller consistently informs me."

4.1. Examination of the fundamental principles and prerequisites of salam selling and purchase

The salam sale and purchase is based on five fundamental pillars: the buyer, the seller, the capital, the commodities, and the *shighat* (*ijab qabul*). The salam sale and purchase agreement necessitates specificity, clear identification of goods, and delayed delivery. While many scholars in the community advocate for delayed delivery, the Shafi'i school of thought permits immediate delivery. The contracting parties must also designate a mutually agreed-upon location for the goods to be delivered. A sale and purchase is considered valid if it satisfies the essential elements and requirements.

According to the findings of interviews done by researchers, it has been seen that the seller, Mr. Solichin Toip, acquires capital for placing orders at Toko Suara Tunggal Bahana through advance payments. These payments are made using the ShopeePay method and through bank transfers, as exemplified by the transactions conducted by Ina, Nur, Keke, and Tri. Moreover, the merchandise acquired in this transaction, which involved selling and purchasing musical instruments, consists of Qasidah Rebana, Bass Rebana, and Lasqi Rebana. In the context of online commerce involving the purchase and sale of tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop, it is essential to note that the seller and buyer do not engage in confrontation. However, this does not hinder the *shighat* process. In this context, the seller's *ijab* is conveyed through a comprehensive description of the product offered for sale. At the same time, the buyer's *qabul* is demonstrated by their

willingness to peruse the product description, proceed with the purchase, and remit payments to the seller. In online purchasing and selling, an *ijab qabul* exists between the seller and the buyer.

In practical application, the vendor has furnished an elaborate depiction of the attributes of the marketed tambourine merchandise, including product dimensions, material composition, coloration, and auditory attributes. The tambourine product order will be delivered after the buyer establishes a contractual agreement with the seller. Subsequently, the seller will dispatch the buyer's order via a designated delivery courier, ensuring that the goods are delivered to the customer within an estimated timeframe of three days.

4.2. Examination of the fundamental principles and prerequisites of *istishna* sale and purchase

The *istishna* sale and purchase concept encompasses four fundamental pillars: the buyer, the seller, the items involved, and the *sighat (ijab qabul)*. The essential components for the process of *istishna* sale and buy encompass the contracting parties, the producer, the orderer, the items or object of the order, and the determination of the selling price.

According to the findings of interviews performed by researchers, the vendor is identified as Mr. Solichin Toip. The purchaser is Uha. The buyer has ordered tambourine products, namely the Bass Rabana Banjari 40 cm model. The seller's *Ijab*, in this context, is manifested by providing a comprehensive depiction of the product being offered for sale. At the same time, the buyer's *qabul* is demonstrated by their inclination to peruse the product description and proceed with purchasing the products.

In practical terms, the individuals involved in the contractual agreement, specifically the seller, Mr. Solichin Toip, and the buyer, Uha, are classified as *baligh* due to their age above twenty-one (21) years and absence of any mental illnesses. Mr. Solichin Toip is the proprietor of the Suara Tunggal Bahana store. Moreover, the customer's name is Uha. The buyer ordered the Tambourine (BR40) Bass Rabana Banjari 40 cm brown variation, purchasing it for Rp. 250,000. The delivery of products occurs after Uha places an order using the Shopee application. Uha employs the Cash On Delivery (COD) method, whereby payment is completed upon the goods' arrival at the buyer's location.

Engaging in online transactions is deemed illegitimate due to its failure to meet a fundamental need in commerce, precisely the absence of commodities being exchanged. When purchasing tambourine musical instruments online at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop, the buyer is still looking for the goods physically. However, they can clearly understand the

items by examining the pictures uploaded by the seller. Additionally, the seller provides detailed product specifications, including size, material, sound, and other relevant details, in the description box provided by Shopee. This trade is deemed lawful due to its essential role in facilitating *mushlahat* and mitigating *mudharat*. The legal justification for permitting this sale and purchase is *istihsan* with the *nash*, which refers to the deviation of the law from the general rule to accommodate the *nash*'s specific needs. This implies that there exists a particular *nash* that necessitates an exception, thereby diverting the law from the general rule.

If the tambourine products purchased online at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop are damaged upon delivery, the buyer can seek *khiyar* rights from the supplier. The vendor states in the description column that they grant *khiyar* rights to customers, but only if the buyer provides documentation, such as a video recording of the box opening without any editing or pictures. According to the seller, to exercise the right to *khiyar*, engaging in a polite and wise conversation beforehand is necessary.

According to the explanation above, the validity of engaging in online transactions to purchase and sell tambourine musical instruments at the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop is supported by its adherence to the fundamental principles and prerequisites of the purchasing and selling process. Moreover, the Suara Tunggal Bahana shop can facilitate the sale and purchase of *salam* and *istishna*, and the transaction is deemed genuine as it adheres to the fundamental principles and requirements of both *salam* and *istishna* transactions. In this transaction involving the sale and buy, the seller invokes *khiyar 'aib*, which grants both parties the right to terminate or proceed with the sale and purchase if there is a flaw in the traded object unknown to the owner at the time of the contract.

CONCLUSION

Within the Suara Tunggal Bahana business context, the Shopee application conducts online transactions selling tambourine musical instruments. The first step is for the seller to post videos and photographs of the item that will be sold, along with a pricing description. In addition, the seller is responsible for writing a description of the item being sold in the description column provided by the Shopee application. During this sale and purchase, purchasers can select the tambourine product they want. Subsequently, the purchaser will proceed to the checkout process and verify that the information that pertains to them, like their name, mobile phone number, and complete address, is accurate. The buyer then makes a payment for the item. It is possible to return the items to the seller if the received product

is damaged or faulty, provided that the buyer's evidence includes a video documenting the opening of the package without any alteration.

Purchasing and selling tambourine musical instruments online at the Suara Tunggal Bahana business is considered legitimate by the principles of muamalah fiqh. Because the pillars and conditions of salam sale and istishna sale and purchase have been satisfied, and because khiyar rights have been applied to buyers, this sale and purchase have been allowed to proceed. The Suara Tunggal Bahana shop can facilitate these transactions.

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