

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji mekanisme penerapan uang muka (*'urbun*) dalam akad *ijarah* pada layanan jasa tata rias di Sheilamasy Make Up, sekaligus menilai kesesuaiannya dengan prinsip-prinsip hukum Islam. Latar belakang penelitian ini berangkat dari adanya praktik pembayaran uang muka dalam jasa tata rias yang berpotensi menimbulkan ketidakjelasan, khususnya terkait mekanisme pengembalian maupun hangusnya uang muka apabila terjadi pembatalan. Oleh karena itu, praktik tersebut perlu dianalisis dalam perspektif fikih muamalah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi dengan melibatkan informan yang terdiri dari pemilik usaha, karyawan, serta konsumen jasa tata rias. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis secara sistematis untuk memahami praktik yang berlangsung di lapangan serta mengevaluasi kesesuaiannya dengan prinsip-prinsip syariah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan uang muka (*'urbun*) di Sheilamasy Make Up didasarkan pada kesepakatan awal antara para pihak yang mencakup kejelasan nominal, jenis layanan, waktu pelaksanaan, serta ketentuan pembatalan. Praktik ini telah memenuhi unsur-unsur dalam akad *ijarah*, seperti adanya kerelaan para pihak (*an-taradhi*), kejelasan objek akad, dan kejelasan imbalan. Selain itu, ketentuan mengenai hangusnya uang muka akibat pembatalan sepihak oleh klien dapat dibenarkan sebagai bentuk kompensasi atas kerugian yang dialami oleh penyedia jasa, selama hal tersebut disepakati sejak awal dan tidak mengandung unsur ketidakadilan.

Kata Kunci: akad *ijarah*, , jasa tata rias, Sheilamasy Make Up, *'urbun*,

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the mechanism for applying advance payments ('urbun) in ijarah contracts for makeup services at Sheilamasy Make Up, as well as to assess their compliance with the principles of Islamic law. The background of this study stems from the practice of advance payments in makeup services, which has the potential to cause ambiguity, particularly regarding the mechanism for refunding or forfeiting the advance payment in the event of cancellation. Therefore, this practice needs to be analyzed from the perspective of fiqh muamalah.

This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection was conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation, involving informants comprising business owners, employees, and makeup service consumers. Subsequently, the data was systematically analyzed to understand the practices occurring in the field and evaluate their compliance with Sharia principles.

The research findings indicate that the application of a deposit ('urbun) at Sheilamasy Make Up is based on an initial agreement between the parties, which includes clarity regarding the amount, type of service, timing of service delivery, and cancellation terms. This practice fulfills the elements of a contract in Islam, such as the mutual consent of the parties (an-taradhi), clarity regarding the subject matter of the contract, and clarity regarding the consideration. Furthermore, the provision regarding the forfeiture of the down payment due to unilateral cancellation by the client can be justified as a form of compensation for the losses incurred by the.

Keywords: *ijarah contract, makeup services, Sheilamasy Make Up, 'urbun*