

# Using Family Taxon as an Indicator of Haram Halal of Reptiles in Animal Systematic Lab Work

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## Abstract

*Haram halal of an animal are usually refer to the four mahzab in Islamic believe. This study discussed about halal haram of reptile class that will would be connected with its taxon family as an indicator. This research aims to set the family taxon as an indicator in determining halal haram of reptiles Literature study was done, tracing the written manuscript of Islamic and Science journals, books, websites or other relevant sources that can be used as a reference. The study showed that if a species in the family taxon is classified as halal to the Islamic Law, then the rest of the members in the family were considered as halal.*

**Keywords:** *Reptile, Haram Halal, Familia Taxon, Integration and Interconnection Islam and Science*

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## Introduction

Haram halal of an animal are usually refer to the four mahzab in Islamic believe, which is in this study would be connected to biology, namely halal haram reptile class animals correlated with taxon familia as the indicator.

Reptiles are vertebrate animals, cold-blooded, and have scales on most of their bodies. There are four orders in the reptile class, namely Crocodylia, Rhynchocephalia Sphenodontia, Squamata, and Testudines. The Crocodylia Order is divided into three families namely Alligatoridae, Crocodylidae and Gavialidae. The Rhynchocephalia Order has one family (Sphenodontidae) and one genus (Sphenodon), there are two species namely *Sphenodon punctatus* and *Sphenodon guntheri* (tuatara). Testudines are divided into two namely Pleurodira and Cryptodira, Squamata Order is divided into three sub-orders namely Lacertilia (lizards) and Serpentes (snakes) and Amphisbaenia. Lacertilia sub-order is divided into six families namely Iguanidae, Scincidae, Agamidae, Geckonidae, Chameleonidae and Varanidae. The Order of Testudines is divided into two sub-orders namely the Cryptodira sub-order and the Pleurodira Sub-order.

Similarities in the morphology of the reptile class do not always have a legal similarity status to eating them, for example: Monitor Lizard (*Varanus salvator*) and Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*). The morphology of Monitor Lizard and Dhab have similarities, if at a glance it would appear that they are closely related but there

is a difference in the law of consuming them, Monitor Lizard (*Varanus salvator*) law is illegal based on Muslim history hadith no. 1932, 1933, 1934, hadith history of Al-Bukhari no. 5530 due to the inclusion of wildlife and using its fangs in search of prey while Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*) law is lawful based on the historical tradition of Muslim no. 3608, hadith history of Al-Bukhari no. 1538, 1539. Monitor lizards (*Varanus salvator*) and Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*)/ Egyptian Mastigure/ Egyptian Dab Lizard/ Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard. Dhab are also different in their scientific nomenclature at the level of familial taxa. The Javanese genus taxa (*Varanus salvator*) are Varanidae whereas Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*) has the genus Agamidae.

Examples of species with taxon agamidae that live on the island of Java are Klarap Cleret Gombel (*Draco volans*). Based on the study of the hadith proposition there is no hukul halal or forbidden to eat it, it is very likely halal (read: mubah as the origin of the law) ,, can be haram for those who are disgusted to eat it. Between Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*) and Klarap (*Draco volans*) there are similarities in the level of family taxon, that is, both have Agamidae family taxon.

From the description above it can be inferred that the similarity of family taxon has a positive correlation to the reptile's ill health. Therefore it is necessary to investigate further whether the species in the Agamidae family taxon in Indonesia is also halal or permissible to be eaten as well as Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*) and Klarap (*Draco volans*) or are there other

species in the halal reptile class other than those in the family taxa except in the family taxon Agamidae

## Methodology

This study used literature study. By searching literature sources both online and offline in the form of journals, books, articles, magazines, manuscripts or other relevant library sources that are compatible with interconnection integration of Islam and Science theme. The next step is to combine the collected data, analyze and conclude.

## Results and Discussion

In human creation there is a noble task, namely worship. Worship is divided into two, namely mahdhah worship and ghoiru mahdhah. Examples of mahdhah worship are prayer; an example of ghoiru mahdah worship is food. The legal basis for Mahdhah worship is that everything is prohibited except for what is ordered while the worship of the Mahdhah is everything that is permissible except forbidden.

The Word of God relating to halal haram food includes the following:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا  
لِلَّهِ إِنَّ كُفْرَكُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ

Meaning: O believers! Eat from our good fortune give to you and give thanks to Allah, if you only worship Him. (Al-Baqarah: 172)

There are three legal basis in Islam, namely Al-Qur'an, Hadith and Ijtihad (ijtima', qiyas, istihsan, isthshab, istidlal, maslahatul murshalah, urf and zara'i) as the hadith of the Prophet as follows:

"How can you decide, if you are handed over to justice? He (Muaz) answered, "I will decide with the Book of Allah". Asked the Prophet again: "If you do not meet in the Book of Allah?" He replied, "By the sunnah of the Prophet." Then, the Prophet asked, "If you are not found in the sunnah of the Prophet?" Muaz replied, "I do ijtihad bir-ra'yi." Said Muaz, the Prophet patted my chest and said, "Praise be to Allah who gave taufik to the messenger of the Messenger of Allah, as the Messenger of Allah has blessed him". (HR. At-Tirmidhi)

The level of animal taxon in general are as follows: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species. According to most animal systematics experts, the Reptile Class is divided into four orders, namely Crocodilia, Rhynchocephalia / Spheriodontia, Testudines and Squamata.

## ▪ Ordo Crocodilia

The Crocodilia Order is divided into three families, namely Gavialidae, Alligatoridae and Crocodylidae. Crocodiles are large reptiles, habitat in freshwater to brackish water. All species found in the three families in the order Crocodilia are animals that live in two realms, including wild animals and carnivores, using their fangs in search of prey so that all species included in the order of crocodilia are haram based on the hadith as follows:

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ ، قَالَ :  
أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ ، عَنْ حَدِيثِ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
فِي خِلاَفَةِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ ، أَنَّ أَبَا ثَعْلَبَةَ الْخُسَنِيَّ حَدَّثَهُ ، أَنَّهُ  
سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " نَهَى عَنْ كُلِّ ذِي  
" نَابٍ مِنَ السَّبَاعِ

From Abu Idris bin Abdullah, from Abu Tsa'labah Al Khusyuni radhiyallaahu 'anhu that he heard that the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alaihi wasallam forbade to eat any fanged from wild animals "(Narrated by Ahmad in Al-Musnad no. 17394)

حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ ، عَنْ  
مَيْمُونِ بْنِ مِهْرَانَ ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ، قَالَ : نَهَى  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ كُلِّ ذِي نَابٍ  
مِنَ السَّبَاعِ ، وَعَنْ كُلِّ ذِي مَخْلَبٍ مِنَ الطَّيْرِ

From 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas radhiyallaahu 'anhumaa, that the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallam prohibited from any fanged beasts and from every clawed bird (ie to be eaten) (Narrated by Ahmad in Al-Musnad no. 2111)

Most of the scholars agree with the above hadith, but some of the most prominent scholars who have the authority of Maliki argue that the hadith is for land animals only because if it applies to all animals, sharks that live in the sea that have canine teeth and use them in search of food should also be haram. Whereas in other hadiths, it is lawful for both live and corpse marine animals. So that another reason that can be used to forbid crocodiles is that crocodiles are animals that can live on land, dangerous and disgusting. This is in accordance with the fragment in the Qur'anic verse as follows:

يَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا أُحِلَّ لَهُمْ قُلْ أُحِلَّ لَكُمْ الطَّيِّبَاتُ

It means: "They ask you (Muhammad)," What is lawful for them? "Say," What is righted for you (is good food). " (Al-Maidah Verse: 4)

▪ **Ordo Rhynchocephalia/Spheriodontia**

The Order Rhynchocephalia / Spheriodontia has one family (Sphenodontidae) and one genus (Sphenodon), there are two species, namely *Sphenodon punctatus* and *Sphenodon guntheri* (tuatara), both of which are endemic New Zealand animals and have never been found in Indonesia, so that they are not discussed in this research.

▪ **Ordo Testudines is Divided into Two Sub-orders, Pleurodira dan Cryptodira**

The Order of Testudines is a reptile that has a shell / carapace / carapace at the top that serves for protection when there is interference by hiding the head and legs into the truss. The Order of Testudines is divided into two sub-orders, namely Cryptodira and Pleurodira. The Cryptodira sub-order is divided into eleven families namely Chelydridae (snapping turtles), Platyternidae (big head turtle), Cheloniidae (green sea turtles and relatives), Emydidae (ponds, boxes, and water turtles), Geomydidae (Asian river turtles), Cheloniidae (green sea turtles and relatives), Emydides (ponds, boxes, and water turtles), Geomydidae (Asian river turtles), Asian leaf turtles, Asian box turtles and roofed turtles), Testudinidae (true tortoises), Carettochelyidae (pignose turtles), Dermatemydidae (river turtles), Kinosternidae (mud turtles) and Trionychidae (softshell turtles). There are at least three families in Pleurodira namely Podocnemidae (Side necked river turtles), Chelydae (Snake necked turtles), Pelomedusidae (Side necked mud turtles). All species in the order Testudines are amphibians, animals that can live in two realms, most of their lives are in the waters, there are testudines that are herbivorous, carnivorous and omnivorous, but not wild. Like the case, there are differing opinions of crocodiles in the case of haram.

According to the scholars general agreement, animal living in two realms are forbidden. While others (Madzhab Maliki) argue differently with the reason that there is no authentic and clear hadith or argument about the prohibition of animals that live in two worlds except frogs. If there is no law that prohibits it, then the law returns to the original law namely mubah.

Whereas in biology many of the order of testudines in nature has become extinct and has been protected by international law (IUCN-cites) and National laws based on Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning conservation of biological resources and government regulations no. 7 of 1999 concerning preservation of plant and animal species, so that it can be said that the order of testudines is haram to be killed, according to the word of God as follows:

ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ  
لِيُذِيقَهُمْ بَعْضَ الَّذِي عَمَلُوا لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ

Meaning: It has been seen that the damage on land and at sea is caused by the actions of human hands; Allah wants them to feel a part of their actions, so that they return (to the right path). (Ar-Rum: 41)

وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا

Meaning: And do not make damage on earth, after (Allah) repair it. (QS. Al-A'raf: 56)

▪ **Ordo Squamata**

The squamata order is a reptile whose body is protected by scaled skin, undergoing periodic shifts of scales. The arrangement of scales is used as a basis in classification because the pattern tends to be fixed. Squamata orders are divided into three sub-orders, namely Lacertilia / Sauria, Serpentes / Ophidia and Amphisbaenia. The sub-order Lacertilia / Serpentes is divided into six families, namely Iguanidae, Scinidae, Agamidae, Geckonidae, Chameleonidae and Varanidae.

- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Familia Iguanidae

The Iguanidae family is characterized by having crested under the jaws and a row of scales forming large spines on its upper body, which line from neck to tail. The iguanidae family also has an eye-like organ on the top of the head. There is no proposition that forbids any species in this family, there is no argument that justifies it, is not a wild animal, does not use fangs in foraging, not animals that live in two realms. Then the law is to return to the initial principle, namely mubah.

- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Famili Scinidae

The Scinidae family is a reptile whose body is covered by the same cycloid scales, its tail is long and brittle. Have rounded pupils with clear eyelids. There is no proposition that forbids a single species in this family, there is no argument that justifies it, is not a wild animal, does not use fangs in looking for food, not animals that live in two worlds. Then the law is to return to the initial principle, namely mubah.

- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Famili Agamidae

The Agamidae family has a flat body, covered in nodular-shaped scales arranged like a tile. The tongue is short, thick, slightly curved at the tip and has a villa.

There is no proposition that forbids it, is not a wild animal, does not use fangs in looking for prey, not animals that live in two realms. In the species of Dhab (*Uromastix aegyptia*) there is a hadith that justifies it, as follows:

وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَعَاذٍ ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ ،  
عَنْ تُوْبَةَ الْعَنْبَرِيِّ ، سَمِعَ الشَّعْبِيَّ ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ :

أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ مَعَهُ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ ، فِيهِمْ سَعْدٌ وَأَتُوا بِالْحَمِ ضَبِّ ، فَتَادَتِ امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ نِسَاءِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّهُ لَحَمٌ ضَبِّ ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : كُلُوا فَإِنَّهُ حَلَالٌ وَلَكِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ طَعَامِي

From Ibn 'Umar radhiyallaahu 'anhumaa, that the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallamber together with some of his best friends radhiyallaahu 'anhum, including Sa'd. Bringing them dhabb meat, then there was a woman shouting, "That is dhabb meat", then the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallambersabda," Eat by you, because in fact this meat is halal. But not from my food" (HR. Muslim no. 3608)

- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Famili Geckonidae  
Geckonidae family has a characteristic vocalization when socializing with other geckos. Many of the members of Geckonidae have special fingers that are modified to climb vertical surfaces.

There are hadiths which kill to kill but it is haram to eat them, which is one of the species in the order Squamata, sub-order Lacertilia, Geckonidae family, namely "wazagh" a type of lizard, most scholars believe that it applies to geckos as well, so it may also apply to all species that exist in the Geckonidae family. The hadith are many in number, including the following:

أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- أَمَرَ بِقَتْلِ الْوَزَغِ وَسَمَّاهُ فَوْسِبَةً.

It means: "The Prophet sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam ordered to kill the gecko, he called this animal an ungodly animal" (HR. Muslim, no. 2238). An Nawawi brought this hadith in Sahih Muslim with the title Chapter "It is recommended to kill lizards."

From Abu Hurairah, he said that the Prophet sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

مَنْ قَتَلَ وَزَغًا فِي أَوَّلِ ضَرْبَةٍ كَتَبَتْ لَهُ مِائَةٌ حَسَنَةٍ وَفِي الثَّانِيَةِ دُونَ ذَلِكَ وَفِي الثَّلَاثَةِ دُونَ ذَلِكَ

"Whoever kills lizard at one stroke is written to him the reward of one hundred goodness, and whoever hits him again, for him the reward is less than the first reward. And whoever hits him again will reward him less than the second. " (Narrated by Muslim, no. 2240)

From Umm Syarik - radhiyallahu 'anha-, he said:

عَنْ أُمِّ شَرِيكِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - أَمَرَ بِقَتْلِ الْوَزَغِ وَقَالَ « كَانُ يُنْفَخُ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ »

Meaning: "The Prophet sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam ordered to kill lizards. He said, "In the past lizards helped to blow the fire (to burn) Ibrahim 'alaihi salam." (Narrated by Bukhari, no. 3359)

- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Famili Chamaelonidae  
The distinctive feature of the Chamelonidae family is that it can change color according to its emotional state. All species of the Lacertilia Sub Order Chamelonidae family distribution in natural habitats have never been found in Indonesia, so it is not included in the discussion in this study.
- Sub Ordo Lacertilia Famili Varanidae  
The hallmark of the Varanidae family is that it has a large body with round scales on its dorsal side while in the ventral side it is transverse scales and sometimes there are skin folds on its neck and body.

The Varanidae family includes wild animals that use their canine teeth to catch their prey, including "khabaits" animals. There are hadiths that forbid them to be consumed, are as follows:

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ شَهَابٍ ، عَنْ حَدِيثِ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فِي خِلَافَةِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ ، أَنَّ أَبَا ثَعْلَبَةَ الْخُشَنِيِّ حَدَّثَهُ ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " نَهَى عَنْ كُلِّ ذِي نَابٍ مِنَ السَّبَاعِ

Meaning: From Abu Idris bin Abdullah, from Abu Tsalabah Al Khusyni radhiyallaahu 'anhu that he heard that the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallam prohibited from eating any fanged from wild animals "(Narrated by Ahmad in Al-Musnad no. 17394)

حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ ، عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ ، عَنْ مَيْمُونِ بْنِ مِهْرَانَ ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ، قَالَ : نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ كُلِّ ذِي نَابٍ مِنَ السَّبَاعِ ، وَعَنْ كُلِّ ذِي مِخْلَبٍ مِنَ الطَّيْرِ

Meaning: From 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas radhiyallaahu 'anhumaa, that the Messenger of Allah sallallaahu 'alayhi wasallam prohibited from every fanged beast and from every clawed bird (ie to be eaten) (Narrated by Ahmad in Al-Musnad no. 2111)

- Sub Ordo Serpentes/ Ophidia

The sub-order serpentes has the uniqueness that all members do not have legs, legs have been reduced in the course of its evolution. Does not have eyelids, instead there are transparent scales that protect it. The order of serpentes is divided into two families, namely Alethinophidia and Scolecophidia. All snake species in Indonesia are included in the serpentes sub-order. Snakes include wild animals that use canines to attack their prey, and include animals that are used to kill and forbidden to eat according to the hadith as follows:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا سَأَلْنَا مِنْهُنَّ مُنْذُ حَارَبْنَاهُنَّ وَمَنْ تَرَكَ شَيْئًا مِنْهُنَّ خِيفَةً فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

Meaning: From Abu Hurairah Radhiyallahu anhu, he said, "Rasûlullâh Shallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam said, "We have never made peace with him (snake) since we were hostile to him, then whoever has left him because of fear, then he is not among our group." [HR. Abu Daud, Hasan Shahih: Al Misykah (4139)]

عَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَقْتُلُوا الْحَيَّاتِ كُلَّهِنَّ فَمَنْ خَافَ تَارَهُنَّ فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي

Meaning: From Ibn Mas'd Radhiyallahu anhu said Rasallâh shallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam said, "Kill all snakes, whoever is afraid of their revenge, then he is not from my group. [H.R. Abu Daud, Shahih, al Mishkah (4140)]

ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَنْ تَرَكَ الْحَيَّاتِ مَخَافَةَ طَلِبِهِنَّ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا مَا سَأَلْنَا مِنْهُنَّ مُنْذُ حَارَبْنَاهُنَّ

Meaning: From Ibn Abbâs said Rasûlullâh shallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam said, "Whoever keeps the snakes alive for fear of revenge, then he is not from our group, we have not ever reconciled with him since we fought him." [HR. Abu Daud, Saheeh: Al Misykah (4138)]

- Sub Ordo Amphisbaenia

The distinctive feature of the Amphisbaenia sub-order is that it looks like a worm, does not have legs except for Bipes (still has forefoot), phylogenically it is still close to a true lizard, therefore it is often called a lizard worm, Blanidae, Amphisbaenidae, Trogonophidae and Rhineuridae. All species of

Amphisbaenia Sub Order spread in natural habitats have never been found in Indonesia, so they are not included in the discussion in this study.

The summary of the above description is as follows: The Order of the Crocodilia and the three families that are in it are haram according to most scholars, but the Maliki school of law concluded it. The Order of Testines in which there were fourteen families according to the general agreement of the illegitimate clerics, except Madikah Maliki who allowed it. According to biology, the existence of the order of testudines has been threatened with extinction, so it is haram to be killed. Squamata Order Sub Order of Lacertilia Familia Iguanidae and Scinidae Family there is no argument that forbids even one species in these two families, there is no argument that justifies it, is not a wild animal, does not use fangs in foraging, not animals that live in two realms, so the law is to return to the initial rule, which is mubah. The Lacertilia sub-family of the Agamidae family is possible to be halal because there is a hadith that harbors one species in this family, so this law also applies to all species in a family. The Sub Order of the Lacertilia Family of Varanidae is forbidden because it includes land animals, Khabaits, carnivores, and uses its fangs in preying. Serpentes / Ophidia sub-orders are forbidden because there are hadiths that give them to be killed but not to be eaten.

The discussion material in this study was made as one of the discussions in the reptile class program on animal systemic practicum after a field visit as a discussion material in the presentation.

## Conclusion

If there is law of haram or halal regarding a species in the reptile class, then all species belonging to the family taxon are also haram or halal.

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