

# حَلَالٌ لِأَيُّهُودِيٍّ

الطعام الحلال: كيف استفاد المسلمون من "الكوشر" اليهودي في بلاد الغرب ...

<https://www.noonpost.org/content/22637> ▼ Translate this page

... تناولهم طعامهم في الخارج، ولا يعني أن كل ما هو **حلال لليهودي** حلال للمسلم والعكس صحيح، إلا أن الكوشر بلا - Mar 26, 2018  
شك ملجأ لكثير من المسلمين في بلاد الغربية. ...

رابطة أدباء الشام - مسامير وأزاهير 121 ...

[www.odabasham.net/121-مقالة-59229-مسامير-أزاهير](http://www.odabasham.net/121-مقالة-59229-مسامير-أزاهير) ▼ Translate this page

... التي تلصق على منتجاتها لتكفل لها الحماية ضد المقاطعة اليهودية في أمريكا لمنحها شهادة بذلك باعتبار أن ذلك المنتج **حلال لليهودي** بأن تأكله حسب فتوى هؤلاء الحاخامات!!

ماهي تعاليم التلمود ؟ - إجابة

<https://ejaaba.com/ماهي-تعاليم-التلمود> ▼ Translate this page

**حلال لليهودي** قتل الغير يهودي وهذا يعتبر قرباناً للرب 9- اليهودي يجب عليه الوفاء بالعهد والمواثيق لليهودي اما غير - Jan 19, 2013  
اليهودي فهو في حل من كل عهد او يمين ...

أحمد بن راشد بن سعيد on Twitter: "عبيد#العربية فاشل وفارغ. سأل مفتي ...

<https://twitter.com/loveliberty/status/492350506879045633> ▼ Translate this page

السني دمه **حلال لليهودي** والرافضي لا @LoveLiberty @AboShla5Libraly - Embed Tweet. Replying to @LoveLiberty · @LoveLiberty @AboShla5Libraly لا  
0 replies 0 retweets 0 likes. Reply. Retweet.

عمان تفرق احتجاجات على قتل إسرائيل قاضيا أردنيا - الجزيرة نت

[www.aljazeera.net/...عمان-تفرق-احتجاجات-على-قتل-إسرائيل-قاضي-أردني](http://www.aljazeera.net/...عمان-تفرق-احتجاجات-على-قتل-إسرائيل-قاضي-أردني) ▼ Translate this page

دم العربي عند اليهود لا يساوي اي شيء ودمه وماله **حلال لليهودي** وقد خلقه الله حيوان على شكل انسان لخدمة اليهودي - Mar 10, 2014  
حتى لا يشتم اليهودي من شكله حسب ...

MIFTAH.ORG -- جيش عنصرى من شعب متطرف

[www.miftah.org/arabic/PrinterF.cfm?DocId=13792](http://www.miftah.org/arabic/PrinterF.cfm?DocId=13792) ▼ Translate this page

. بملئكات الآخرين وحياتهم، فهي التي تحرز فيهم قيم النفوس على غيرهم من البشر، بل إن رجال دينهم أي الحاخامات، - May 28, 2012  
يرون أن دم العربي وماله **حلال لليهودي**، ...

اليهود كما تحدت عنهم القرآن

<https://khutabaa.com/en/forums/139337/موضوع> ▼ Translate this page

أ غير اليهودي فينظرون إليهم كالبهائم ، فماله **حلال لليهودي** ( ذلك بأنهم قالوا ليس علينا في الأميين سبيل ) . هذه الأمة طغى عليها حب الدنيا  
طغياناً كبيراً ، ( ولتجدبهم أحرص ...

نقطة... وأول السطر - جذور العنف والإرهاب في الفكر اليهودي والحركة الصهيونية

[www.noqta.info/page-82599-ar.html](http://www.noqta.info/page-82599-ar.html) ▼ Translate this page

أردنا **حلال لليهودي** بغير اليهوديات بحكم التلمود .-الكذب "واجب مع غير اليهودي". القسم الثاني: جذور العنف والإرهاب - Apr 9, 2015  
والعنصرية في المصادر اليهودية.

# Halal

**Halal** (Arabic: حلال *ḥalāl*, "permissible"), also spelled **hallal** or **halaal**, refers to what is permissible or lawful in traditional Islamic law. It is frequently applied to permissible food and drinks.

In the Quran, the word *halal* is contrasted with *haram* (forbidden).<sup>[1]</sup> In Islamic jurisprudence, this binary opposition was elaborated into a more complex classification known as "the five decisions": mandatory, recommended, neutral, reprehensible, and forbidden.<sup>[2]</sup> Islamic jurists disagree on whether the term *halal* covers the first three or the first four of these categories.<sup>[2]</sup> In recent times, Islamic movements seeking to mobilize the masses and authors writing for a popular audience have emphasized the simpler distinction *ohalal* and *haram*.<sup>[1][3]</sup>

The term *halal* is particularly associated with Islamic dietary laws



A halal (حلال) sign at a butcher's shop in Paris, France.

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## In the Quran

The words *halal* and *haram* are the usual terms used in the Quran to designate the categories of lawful or allowed and unlawful or forbidden.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the Quran, the root h-l-l denotes lawfulness and may also indicate exiting the ritual state of a pilgrim and entering a profane state.<sup>[3]</sup> In both these senses, it has an opposite meaning to that conveyed by the root h-r-m (cf. *haram* and *ihram*).<sup>[3]</sup> In a literal sense, the root h-l-l may refer to dissolution (e.g., breaking of an oath) or alighting (e.g., of God's wrath).<sup>[3]</sup> Lawfulness is usually indicated in the Quran by means of the verb*ahalla* (to make lawful), with God as the stated or implied subject.<sup>[3]</sup>

The terms *halal* and *haram* parallel the Hebrew terms *mutar* (permitted, loosened) and *asur* (forbidden), and — particularly with respect to dietary rules — the Old Testament categories of clean and unclean.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Foods

Several food companies offer halal processed foods and products, including halal foie gras, spring rolls, chicken nuggets, ravioli, lasagna, pizza, and baby food.<sup>[4]</sup> Halal ready meals are a growing consumer market for Muslims in Britain and America and are offered by an increasing number of retailers.<sup>[5]</sup> Vegetarian cuisine is halal if it does not contain alcohol.

The most common example of non-halal (or *haram*) food is pork (pig meat products). While pork is the only meat that categorically may not be consumed by Muslims (the Quran forbids it<sup>[6]</sup> Sura 16:115 <sup>[7]</sup>), other foods not in a state of purity are also considered haram. The criteria for non-pork items include their source, the cause of the animal's death, and how it was processed. It also depends on the Muslim's madhab.

Muslims must also ensure that all foods (particularly processed foods), as well as non-food items like cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, are halal. Frequently, these products contain animal by-products or other ingredients that are not permissible for Muslims to eat or use on their bodies. Foods which are not considered halal for Muslims to consume include blood<sup>[8]</sup> and intoxicants such as alcoholic beverages<sup>[9]</sup> A Muslim who would otherwise starve to death is allowed to eat non-halal food if there is no halal food available.<sup>[7][10]</sup>

## Genetically modified organisms (GMO)

At a conference called "Agri-biotechnology: Shariah Compliance" held in Malaysia in December 2010 by the Malaysian Biotechnology Information Centre (MABIC) and International Halal Integrity Alliance (IHIA), participants "adopted a resolution that accepts GM crops and products as halal should all ingredients used to develop them are from halal sources....The only Haram [forbidden] cases are limited to products derived from *Haram* origin retaining their original characteristics that are not substantially changed."<sup>[11]</sup>

An article from 2000 stated: "Should a product be brought to market with a gene from a haram source [such as pig DNA in a soy product], today it would at least be considered *Mashbooh* — questionable — if not outright haram. However, all biotechnology-derived foods on the market today are from approved sources."<sup>[12]</sup>

## Certification

Globally, halal food certification has been criticized by anti-Halal lobby groups and individuals using social media.<sup>[13]</sup> Critics have argued that the practice results in added costs; a requirement to officially certify intrinsically-halal foods leads to consumers subsidising a particular religious belief.<sup>[14]</sup> Australian Federation of Islamic Councils spokesman Keysar Trad told a journalist in July 2014 that this was an attempt to exploit anti-Muslim sentiments<sup>[15]</sup>

## Business

The Dubai Chamber of Commerce estimated the global industry value of halal food consumer purchases to be \$1.1 trillion in 2013, accounting for 16.6 percent of the global food and beverage market, with an annual growth of 6.9 percent.<sup>[16]</sup> Growth regions include Indonesia (\$197 million market value in 2012) and Turkey (\$100 million).<sup>[17]</sup> The European Union market for halal food has an estimated annual growth of around 15 percent and is worth an estimated \$30 billion.<sup>[4]</sup>



A Halal Market in Minneapolis, Minnesota.



A halal sign in Chinese (清真) at a restaurant in Taipei, Taiwan.



A Halal market store for groceries in Woodbury, Minnesota in the United States.

# Method of slaughter

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The food must come from a supplier that uses halal practices. *Dhabīḥah* (ذَبِيْحَة) is the prescribed method of slaughter for all meat sources, excluding fish and other sea-life, per Islamic law. This method of slaughtering animals consists of using a well-sharpened knife to make a swift, deep incision that cuts the front of the throat, the carotid artery, trachea, and jugular veins.<sup>[18]</sup> The head of an animal that is slaughtered using halal methods is aligned with the *qiblah*. In addition to the direction, permitted animals should be slaughtered upon utterance of the Islamic prayer 'Bismillah' in the name of God'.

The slaughter must be performed by a Muslim. Blood must be drained from the veins. Carrion (carcasses of dead animals, such as animals who died in the wild) cannot be eaten.<sup>[7]</sup> Additionally, an animal that has been strangled, beaten (to death), killed by a fall, gored (to death), savaged by a beast of prey (unless finished off by a human), or sacrificed on a stone altar cannot be eaten.<sup>[19]</sup>

The animal may be stunned prior to having its throat cut. The UK Food Standards Agency figures from 2011 suggest that 84% of cattle, 81% of sheep and 88% of chickens slaughtered for halal meat were stunned before they died. Supermarkets selling halal products also report that all animals are stunned before they are slaughtered. Tesco, for example, says "the only difference between the halal meat it sells and other meat is that it was blessed as it was killed."<sup>[20]</sup> The British Veterinary Association, along with citizens who have assembled a petition with 100,000<sup>[21]</sup> signatures, have raised concerns regarding a proposed halal abattoir in Wales, in which animals are not to be stunned prior to killing.<sup>[22]</sup> Concerns about animal suffering from slaughter without prior stunning has resulted in the ban of slaughter of unstunned animals in Denmark, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.<sup>[23][24]</sup> Generally, killing animals in Islam is only permissible for two main reasons, to be eaten<sup>[25]</sup> and to eliminate a danger, e.g. a rabid dog.<sup>[26]</sup>

## Meat slaughtered or prepared by non-Muslims

In Sunni Islam, animals slaughtered by Christians or Jews is halal only if the slaughter is carried out by jugular slice and mentioned before slaughter that the purpose is of permissible consumption and the slaughter is carried out following the name of the God (indicating that you are grateful for God's blessings), unless explicitly prohibited, like pork. The requirement to invoke Allah's name is a must. In other words, the word *ṭa'ām* refers to *dhabīḥah* meat; i.e., the meat prepared after the slaughter of an animal by cutting the throat (i.e., the jugular vein, the carotid arteries, and the trachea) and during slaughter Allāh's name is invoked (Ibn 'Abbās, Mujāhid, 'Ikrimah—all quoted by Ṭabarī, Ibn Kathīr).<sup>[18]</sup>

Kosher meats, which are consumed by Jews, are permitted to be eaten by Muslims.<sup>[27]</sup> This is due to the similarity between both methods of slaughter and the similar principles of kosher meat which are observed by some Jews today.<sup>[28]</sup>

## Lifestyle and tourism

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Halal lifestyle can include travel, finance, clothing, media, recreation, and cosmetics as well as halal food and diet.<sup>[29]</sup>

## See also

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- *Al-Jamia*, Shia text which contains all the details of halal things.
- Beurgeois
- Christian dietary laws
- *Dhabīḥah*
- DIALREL
- Halal certification in Australia
- Halal certification in Europe
- Islamic dietary laws
- *Istihlāl*
- Islamic ethics
- Ital
- Jhatka
- Kashrut (Jewish dietary laws)
- List of foods
- Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura
- *Makrūh*
- *Mubāḥ*
- Sattvic diet
- Scottish pork taboo
- Taboo food and drink

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## Further reading

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## External links

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- [American Halal Association](#)
- [Halal International Authority \(HIA\) - Halal Certification](#)
- [Laws of Islam concerning food](#)
- [Halal Knowledge Centre](#)
- [Halal World certificate](#)
- [ASIDCOM report. Benefits of Religious Slaughter](#)
- [A Database of halal restaurants in America](#)
- [Consumers increasingly perceive kosher and halal food as safe](#) [Scientist Live](#)
- [Article on Halal and Haram from an Islamic perspective](#)
- [\(in French\) Jurisprudence of the Halal food according to the Maliki school \(from \*Sharḥ Muqaddimat al-'Izzīyah\* by Imam al-Ābī al-Azharī\)](#)
- [List of permitted and prohibited animals](#)

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