

Reading 1: What is Shadda?

The shadda means make the harf as if there were two.

It appears over a harf and looks like a 'w'.

$$\text{سّ} = \text{س} + \text{س}$$

We hold the letter at its place.



بَّ



الله



عَمَّ

The place the letter comes out or its 'makh-raj' is where you hold for 2 counts to make the sound of shadda.

The 'damma' or 'fet-ha' vowels are placed over the shadda.

دُبُّ

بِرُّ

بَّتْ

عَمَّ

4	3	2	1
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he 'kes-ra' can be placed under the shadda.

بَلِّغْ

كَلِّمْ

جَرِّبْ

دَرِّسْ

4	3	2	1
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Reading Practice 2

Shedda the “w” over a letter means that the letter is doubled. Here are examples of *shedda* when followed by each of the vowels.

We hold the lips together for one count before letting it go, in order to double the sound of ‘meem’.

مَرَّ	مَسَّ massa	تَمَّ Temma	1
ظَلَّ Thalla	حَسَّ	سَدَّ	2
شَحَّ Kes-ra under shedda	قَلَّبَّ qallib	سَيَّ Sitti	3
طَبَّ	دَرَّسَ	فَكَّ Fakki	4
دَبَّ	بَرَّ	عَزَّ Uzza	5
صَبَّ subbu	بَبَّ	حُجَّ Hujja	6

Shedda ; noon and meem

When we see 'noon' or 'meem' in the Quran with a shedda, it means vibrate the nose making a sound known as "ghunna". *Ghunnah* is translated to “nasalisation” and this should not be longer than two counts. i.e. similar to the time it takes to say the words: “one – two”

إِنَّ عَمَّ

1

Examples for ghunnat: noon and meem mushadadah are:

إِنَّ إِنَّمَا أَتَ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ إِنَّا 1

إِمَّا فِيمَا وَأَمَّا أَمَّنْ فَمَّا 2

This is surah a-Naas. Noon with shedda is pointed out.

