

Reading 1: What is Shedda?

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

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

$$\text{س} = \text{س} + \text{س}$$

We hold the letter at its place.



بَٓ



الله



عَمَّ

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

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

دُبُّ

بُرُّ

بَٓ

عَمَّ

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

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	تَمَّ	1
	massa	Temma	
ظَلَّ	حَسَّ	سَدَّ	2
Thalla			
شَحَّ	قَلَّبَ	سَيَّ	3
Kes-ra under shedda	qallib	Sitti	
طَبَّ	دَرَّسَ	فَكَّ	4
		Fakki	
دُبَّ	بُرَّ	عُزَّ	5
		Uzza	
صُبَّ	بُيَّ	حُجَّ	6
subbu		Hujja	

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.

