Repetition in Surah al-Fath: (Qur’anic Stylistic Studies)

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Abstract. Language and literature have a complex relationship with religion. The concrete example of these relationship can be observed in the Qur’an. The Qur’an as a Muslim holy book is revealed in Arabic which is full of beautiful language styles. Even, the beauty of diction in the Qur’an was recognized by prominent Arabic literaturer in his time. One of language style which dominates the beauty of the Qur’an is repetition. Therefore, the research of repetition in the Qur’an is importance in term of linguistics, literature, and religion. Through a qualitative approach and content analysis, this research aims to explore the types of repetition in one of Madaniyah’s surah, namely al-Fath. The results are found in this surah as follows. 1) There are four types of repetition in surah al-Fath, namely phonological, morphological, syntax, and semantic repetition. 2) The most common repetition found in Surah al-Fath is phonological repetition then syntax repetition. 3) The most common type of phonological repetition is initial rhyme as morpheme. 4) the most common type of syntax repetition is word repetition as partial reduplication. The results of this research are useful as a theoretical reference, especially regarding the style of repetition in the Qur’an.

Keywords: Repetition, Qur’anic Stilistic, Al-Fath

Introduction

The Qur’an is the greatest miracle of the Prophet Muhammad. It is a masterpiece full of the beauty of language. Although it is not a literary work, the Qur’an descent shook the literary world with deeply shaken. It even weakens the veteran Arabian literature One of them 1

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1 Agussalim Beddu Malla, ‘Nilai Estetika Al-Qur’an Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Jiwa’, Tamaddun: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya, 17.1 (2018), 4–6 (p. 5).
2 Mustafa Şadiq Al-Rafii, I’jāz Al-Qur’ān Wa Al-Balāgat Al-Nabawiyyah (Beirut: Dar al-Kitab al-Nabawi), pp. 17–18.
was the famous Arab poet from Dousclan called Thufail. He became a Muslim after listening to several verses of the Qur’an read by the Prophet Muhammad ³.

The Qur’an’s postponement is capable of softening those who have a harsh personality. One of them was the second successor, Umar ibn al-Khattab. He became a Muslim after listening to several verses of the Qur’an read by his sister, Fatima binti al-Khattab. ere was Th⁴ also Professor of Mathematics at Kansas University in the United States of America named Jeffrey Lang. He was an atheist then became a Muslim and created some Islamic books after studying the Qur’an the Qur’an is ⁵ valid even without testing and proofing. Because the Qur’an contains a complete set of signified and the signifier.⁶

There is no doubt that the beauty of language has a more important role as part of the miracles of the Qur’an. It belongs to the Arabic language and literature from the Qur’anic stylistic studies that are taught about the use of beautiful language in the Qur’an⁷. The purpose of this study is to give decorations to the language, either spoken or written, where the reader or listener feels the specific effects⁸. It includes the phonological, morphological, syntax, and semantic that were issued from the Qur’an⁹. One of these studies is repetition.¹⁰

³ Abd al-Mālik Ibn Hisyām, Al-Sīrah Al-Nabawiyah Li Ibn Hisyām, II (Mesir: Mustafa al-Bābi al-Halabi wa awlādu, 1955), p. 383.
⁴ Navid Kermani, ‘The Aesthetic Reception of the Qur’an as Reflected in Early Muslim History’, in Literary Structures of Religion Meaning in the Qur’an, ed. by Issa’ J Boullata, I (Surrey: Curzon Press, 2000), p. 260.
⁵ Ahmad Fuad Effendy, Sudahkah Kita Mengenal Al-Quran? (Malang: Misykat Indonesia, 2013), p. 5.
⁶ Ibnu Khaldun, Muqaddimah Ibn Khaldun (Spanyol, 1377), p. 95.
⁷ Syihabuddin Qalyubi, Stilistika Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab (Yogyakarta: Karya Media, 2013), p. 87.
⁸ Gorys Keraf, Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa (Jakarta: Gramedia-Pustaka Utama, 2007), p. 112; Nyoman Kutha Ratna, Stilistika: Kajian Puitika Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), p. 8.
⁹ Wahyu Hanafi, ‘STILISTIKA AL-QUR’AN; (Ragam Gaya Bahasa Ayat-Ayat Ṭalab Dalam Diskursus Stilistika) Wahyu’, Al Mabsut:Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Sosial, 11.1 (2017), 1–19 (p. 1).
¹⁰ Tahereh Mirshahi and Ali Sabaghi, ‘Repetition; the Stylistic Feature of Fakhr Al-Dīn Ibrāhīm ‘Irāqi’s Lyrics’, Iran Journals, 13.54 (2017), 143–62 (p. 144).
Repetition is the action of repeating something that has already been written or said. It has many functions in the structure of the sentence, such as destination confirmation 11. Repetition also has a function to highlight important things 12. It was also useful as a request for addressing attention 13.

Repetition is an important topic in common researchs, such as art, literature, and Qur’anic14. Some scholars saw that repetition in the Qur’an is a defect. However, other scholars saw that it was decorated 15. Huda and Sa’dudin16 have also researched that repetition in Maulid Simt al-Duraar has an important function which is to give the greatest and strongest effect on readers and listeners.In the hadiths, Pransiska17 found that verbal repetition has functions to emphasize meaning, to warn, to

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11 Dwi Septiani, ‘Majas Dan Citraan Dalam Puisi ”Mishima” Karya Goenawan Mohamad (Kajian Stilistika)’, Jurnal Sasindo Unpam, 8.1 (2020), 12–24 (p. 19); Erлина Zahar, ‘Analisis Struktur Majas Seloko Hukum Adat Sebagai Bentuk Ekspresi Simbolik Nilai-Nilai Religius Masyarakat Melayu Jambi’, Jurnal Ilmiyah DIKDAYA, 8.1 (2018), 150–59 (p. 157) <https://doi.org/10.33087/dikdaya.v8i1.96>; Hasmi Noviant, ‘Penggunaan Majas Dalam Puisi Menggunakan Media Lagu Siksa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri I Gunung Talang’, Jurnal Pendidikan Rokania, 2.2 (2017), 200–209 (p. 208) <https://doi.org/10.1017/CO9781107415324.004>.

12 Mohammad Makinuddin, ‘Mengebal Ushlub Dalam Strukturna Kalimat Dan Makna’, MIYAH, Jurnal Studi Islam, 14.2 (2018), 160–81 (p. 170); Ogorodnikova L.A., Panin V.V., and Ryndina Yu.V, ‘Stylistic Repetition In The Lyrics By Francis Albert Sinatra’, Colloquium Journal, 8.60 (2020), 80–82 (p. 82) <https://doi.org/10.24411/2520-6990-2020-11547>.

13 Habeeb M. Areef Al-saeedi, ‘The Function of Repetition in Trump ‘s Inaugural Address: A Discourse Analysis Study’, Education College Journal, 28.August 2017 (2018), 709–32 (p. 709).

14 Mo’taz Anad Ghozawan, 15جلالات التكرار في التصميم الطباعي’، Iraqi: Academic Scientific Journal, 15.14 (2017), 14–26 (p. 14).

15 Muhammad Luthfil Anshori, ‘أسلوب التكرار في القرآن الكريم’، Lisania: Journal of Arabic Education and Literature, 1.1 (2017), 56–73 (p. 56) <https://doi.org/10.18326/lisania.v11i.56-73>.

16 ‘Stylistica of Maulid Simtud Durar’s Repetition Created by Habib Ali Bin Muhammad Husein Al-Habsyi Nur’, Jurnal Al Bayan: Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab, 11.2 (2019), 232–53 (p. 232) <https://doi.org/10.24042/albayan.v>.

17 ‘أسلوب التكرار في الأحاديث النبوية (دراسة تحليلية دلالية)’، Arabia: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab, 10.1 (2018), 1–18 (p. 1).
intimidate, or to threaten. It has been said that repetition as a sign of entrenchment, confirmation, alert, and affirmation.\footnote{Cholil Cholaf Basheer, ‘دراسة دلالية - التكرار والتناض في دعاء الندبة - دراسة دلالية’, \textit{Iraqi: Academic Scientific Journal}, 22.2 (2019), 423–46 (p. 426)}

Al-Zarkasyi\footnote{Al-Burhān Fī Ulūmil Qur`ān (Kairo: Wahbah, 1991), p. 9.} said that repetition is one of the values of miracles in the Qur’an. So, the research about it is important to do it. This is proven by the existence of previous scientific research on it. Nailah\footnote{‘Penafsiran Ayat Tikrar Dalam Surah Al-Mursalat Menurut Muhammad ‘Ali Al-Sabuni’ (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2018).} found in Surah al-Mursalat the use of repetition, including confirmation, determination, glorification, and conversion. Ihsanuddin\footnote{‘Penerapan Kai- dah Tikrar Dan Hikmahnya Dalam Surah Al-Shu’ara’ Prespektif Ahmad Musthafa Al Maraghi Dan Muhammad Ali Al-Shabuni’ (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2016).} found in Surah al-Syu’ara a different interpretation from the rule of repetition of Al-Maraghi and Al-Shabuni. Maskhuroh\footnote{‘Studi Pengulangan Ayat Pada Surat Al-Rahman (Telaah Atas Tafsir Al-Misbah)’, \textit{Jurnal Unisda}, 2018, 70–84 (p. 83) <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/265974-studi-pengulangan-ayat-pada-surat-al-rah-485246dc.pdf>.} found in Surah al-Rahman several interpretations of the repetition of the verses of Al-Mishbah, which are blessings, the resurrection, and the reward of deeds. Aisyah\footnote{‘Ragam Makna Penafsiran Lafal Darran Dan Na’fan Secara Berdampingan (Kajian Pengulangan Al-Qur’an) Muhammad’, \textit{SALIHÃ}, 3.1 (2020), 1–30 (p. 1).} found the repetition of the word \textit{maa’} has the function as evidence of the miracle of the Qur’an in terms of eloquence. \textit{Maa’} is the same word but it has different meanings.

Which has already been mentioned indicates the importance of the role of repetition in scientific research, especially in the Qur’anic studies.
Therefore, with qualitative descriptive approach, the researchers aim to continue the previous research by revealing the repetition style including phonological, morphological, syntax, and semantic in Surah al-Fath as one of surah Madaniyah in the Qur’an. This research will use to indicate a part of the eloquent miracle of the Qur’an. This also will give a contribution as a repetition theory, especially for Qur’anic stylistic studies.

**Types of Repetition**

Tarigan\(^{26}\) said that repetition is the type of language style for repeating the word or a part of the word. Keraf\(^{27}\) said that repetition consists of eight types. That is also found in several previous research as follows\(^{28}\):

1. **Anaphora**, the repetition occurs at the beginning of the sentences or verses.
2. **Epiphora**, the repetition occurs at the end of the sentences or verses.
3. **Mesodiplosis**, the repetition occurs in the modes of sentences or verses.
4. **Tautotes**, the repetition occurs repeatedly in the structure of sentences or verses.
5. **Epizeuxis**, the repetition occurs repeatedly in the sentences or verses.
6. **Epanalepsys**, the repetition of the first sentence in the final sentence or verse.
7. **Anadiplosis**, the repetition of the final sentence in the first sentence or verse.
8. **Symploke**, the repetition of the first and the final sentence in several sentences or verses.

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\(^{26}\) Pengajaran Kosa Kata (Bandung: Angkasa, 1993), p. 199.
\(^{27}\) Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa (Jakarta: Gramedia-Pustaka Utama, 2004).
\(^{28}\) Alvyna Rohmatika, ‘Repetisi Dalam Antologi Puisi Buku Latihan Tidur Karya Joko Pinurbo: Kajian Stilistika’, *Bapala*, 5.2 (2018), 1–15 (p. 4); Sidiq Aji Pamungkas and Kundharu Saddono, ‘Repetisi Dan Fungsinya Dalam Novel Di Tanah Lada Karya Ziggy Zeysyazeoviennaabrizkie: Analisis Stilistika’, *METASASTRA: Jurnal Penelitian Sastra*, 11.1 (2018), 113–30 (p. 113) <https://doi.org/10.26610/metasatra.2018.v11i1.113-130>; Mas Darul Ihsan, ‘Repetition Values on Martin Luther King Jr. Speech’, *JEES (Journal of English Educators Society)*, 3.2 (2018), 177–88 (p. 177) <https://doi.org/10.21070/jees.v3i2.1236>; Dian Anik Cahyani and others, ‘Repetition As Lexical Aspect of Autism Therapist in Speech Therapy Process’, in *Proceedings of the Fifth Prasasti International Seminar on Linguistics* (Atlantis Press, 2019), CCCXXXVIII, 101–5 (p. 101) <https://doi.org/10.2991/prasasti-19.2019.15>.
Dineen mentioned that the repetition happens into the four elements of language, namely: phonological, morphological, syntax, and semantic\textsuperscript{29}. Izzat and Ahmad \textsuperscript{30} found in the poem \textit{Al-Syuukru li Allah Syukran Laisa Yansharim} the phonological repetition included epicardial, spontaneous, and microscopic. Syahra and Baqee\textsuperscript{31} mentioned that repetition in applying has six types, namely: total repetition, partial, parallel, grammatical repetition, synonym, and semi-repetition.

**Phonological Repetition in Surah Al-Fath**

Phonological repetition is the variety of appearances affecting the vocal structure due to the joining of sounds in successive verses in which the particular phoneme\textsuperscript{32}. Among the types of phonological repetition as follows. 1) Alliteration is the repetition of a consonant in successive words. 2) Assonance is the repetition of a vowel in successive words\textsuperscript{33}. 3) Initial rhyme, 4) middle rhyme, 5) final rhyme\textsuperscript{34}. The final rhyme consists of three types. Firstly, terminal rhyme (\textit{saj’ muththarraf}) is the rhyme that occurs because of the last word of consistent in \textit{qafiyah} nor \textit{wazan}. Secondly, parallel rhyme (\textit{saj’ mutawazi}) is the rhyme that occurs because of the last word of consistent in \textit{qafiyah} and \textit{wazan}. Thirdly, inlaid rhyme

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{29} Mohd Imran Khan, 'Reduplication in Arabic and Urdu', \textit{International Journal of English and Education}, 5.4 (2016), 336–44 (p. 337); Nurul Azizah and others, 'Repetisi Leksitikal Pada Al-Quran Surat Al-Kafirun', in \textit{Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik Dan Sastra (SEMANTIK)} (Semarang: UNS Press, 2019), pp. 656–62 (p. 658).
  \item \textsuperscript{30} 'دراسة في بنية التشكيل الأفقي والعمودي للظاهرة قصيدة (الشكر لله شكرا ليس ينصرم التكرار الصوتي - دراسة في بنية التشکیل الافقی والعمودی للظاهرة قصیدة (الشكر لله شكرا ليس ينصرم) للشاعر (أبو مسلم البهلاني) أمنونجا', \textit{Academic Journal of Nawroz University}, 8.1 (2019), 84–97 (p. 84) <https://doi.org/10.25007/ajnu.v8n1a310>.
  \item \textsuperscript{31} 'ظاهرة التكرار في فن المقامة - مقامة الوباء - محمد المويلحي - أنونجا (دراسة لسانية نصية)', (Larbi Ben M’Hidi University, 2017).
  \item \textsuperscript{32} Sarhan Gafat Salman and Royam Abdulhasan Majhul, 'التكرار في خطاب الاستكبار في،' \textit{القرآن الكريم (دراسة أسلوبية صوتية)}, \textit{Iraqi: Academic Scientific Journal}, 18.4 (2018), 1–29 (p. 2).
  \item \textsuperscript{33} Riyadh Abbas Al-Jasy’ami, ‘The Use of Phonological Repetition in the Texts of English Proverbs’, \textit{Iraqi: Academic Scientific Journal}, 20 (2009), 156–71 (p. 157); Alip Sugianto, 'Kajian Stilistik Terhadap Mantra Warok Etnik Jawa Panaragan', \textit{LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra}, 1.2 (2016), 81–88 (p. 88) <https://doi.org/10.22515/ljbs.v1i2.179>.
  \item \textsuperscript{34} Sri Wahyuni and Mohd Harun, ‘Analisis Struktur Fisik Dan Struktur Batin Poisi Anak Dalam Majalah Potret Anak Cerdas’, \textit{Master Bahasa}, 6.2 (2018), 115–23 (p. 115).
\end{itemize}
(saj’ murashsha’) is the rhyme that occurs because of the word is the same in qafiyah and wazan\(^{35}\).

**Alliteration**

Alliteration in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | لَكُمْ ... بِكُمْ ... بِكُمْ ... | 11    | There is alliteration in consonant “كُمْ” |
| 2  | طَفَّنَمْ ... وَضَنَّمْ ... وَكُنْمُ ... | 12    | There is alliteration in consonant “مُنْ” |
| 3  | عَنْكُمْ ... وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ ... أَطُفَّرْكُمْ ... | 24    | There is alliteration in consonant “كُمْ” |
| 4  | تَعْلَمُونَهُمْ أنَّ تَطُوَّرُونَهُمْ منَّهُمْ ... منَّهُمْ ... | 25    | There is alliteration in consonant “هم” |
| 5  | بَيْنَهُمْ ... سِيَّمَاهُمْ ... سِيَّمَاهُمْ ... | 29    | There is alliteration in consonant “هم” |

Table 1: Types of alliteration in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, alliteration was found in three consonants. The first, alliteration of “كُمْ” was found in two verses, in the 11th and 24th verse. The second, alliteration of “مُنْ” was found in one verse, in the 12th verse. The third, alliteration of “هم” was found in two verses, in the 25th and 29th verse.

**Assonance**

Assonance in Surah al-Fath is seven types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | إِنَّا فَتَحۡنَا ... مُّبِينًا | 1     | There is assonance in long vowel “با” |
| 2  | لَكَْ ذَنۢبِكَْ عَلَيۡكَْ وَيَهۡدِيَكَْ | 2     | There is assonance in short vowel “كَْ” |
| 3  | المُؤُمِّنِينَ خَلِيۡدِي نَْ كَانَّ | 5     | There is assonance in short vowel “نَْ” |
| 4  | المُلْقِيِّينَ ... العَلَّامِيِّينَ الطَّائِقِينَ ... طِنَّ ... | 6     | There is assonance in short vowel “نَْ” |

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\(^{35}\) A N M Nawas, M T Habeebullah, and A B M Aliyar, ‘السجع في سورة القمر: دراسة تحليلية’، in 6th International Symposium of FIA (Sri Lanka: South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, 2019), pp. 341–51 (p. 341).
According to the previous table, assonance was found in seven vowels. The first, assonance of “نا” was found in three verses, in the 1st, 11th, and 15th verse. The second, assonance of “ك” was found in one verse, in the 2nd verse. The third, assonance of “ن” was found in six verses, in the 5th, 6th, 10th, 15th, 16th, and 20th verse. The fourth, assonance of “ه” was found in one verse, in the 9th verse. The fifth, assonance of “لا” was found in one verse, in the 15th verse. The sixth, assonance of “ت” was found in one verse, in the 26th verse. The seventh, assonance of “ق” was found in one verse, in the 27th verse.

Repetition of Initial Rhyme

Repetition of initial rhyme in Surah al-Fath is two types, as in the following table.

Table 2: Types of alliteration in Surah al-Fath

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|
| 5  | ... وَتُعَزِّرُو هُوَ وَتُؤْفِرُو هُوَ وَتُسَبِّحُو هُوَ... | 9     | There is assonance in short vowel “نا” |
| 6  | إنَّ الذين يَبَايِعُونَ اِنَّمَا يَبَايِعُونَ... | 10    | There is assonance in short vowel “ن” |
| 7  | شَغْلَنا أموالنا وَأَهْلُونا فَسَتَعْفَرُنَا... | 11    | There is assonance in long vowel “نا” |
| 8  | المَخْلَفُونَ... يَتَعَفَّضُونَ... فَسَتَعْفَرُونَ... | 15    | There is assonance in short vowel “ن” |
| 9  | نَّكَثَ... فَاِنَّمَا نَفْسِه... | 15    | There is assonance in long vowel “نا” |
| 10 | إلى... كَلِمَ... لا... الا قَلِيْلا... | 15    | There is assonance in long vowel “لا” |
| 11 | المَخْلَفُونَ من... سَتَعَفُونَ... شَفَقاً أو... | 16    | There is assonance in short vowel “ن” |
| 12 | تَخَذُونَها... لَتَكُونُ... لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ... | 20    | There is assonance in short vowel “ن” |
| 13 | الحَمِيَّةَ... سِكْبِيَّةَ... كَلِمَةً... | 26    | There is assonance in short vowel “س” |
| 14 | لِنْف صدِقٍ... مَفْصِرِينَ... قَرْيَةٍ... | 27    | There is assonance in short vowel “ق” |

Table 2: Types of alliteration in Surah al-Fath
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| No | Term                                      | Verse | Type of repetition                                                                 |
|----|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | ... وَْ ... وَْ ... وَْ ... وَْ ... وَْ ... وَْ ...     | 4     | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |
| 2  | 5 ... وَْ ... 6 ... وَْ ... 7 ... وَْ ...          | 5, 6, 7 | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |
| 3  | 11 ... بَل ْ ... 12 ... بَل ْ ...               | 11, 12 | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |
| 4  | 13 ... وَْ ... 14 ... وَْ ...                  | 13, 14 | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |
| 5  | ... وَْ ... وَْ ... وَْ ... امْنِ ...                         | 17     | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in word form                                |
| 6  | 19 ... وَْ ... 20 ... وَْ ... 21 ... وَْ ... 22 ... وَْ ... 23 ... وَْ ... 24 ... وَْ ... 25 ... وَْ ... 26 ... وَْ ... | 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |
| 7  | 28 ... وَْ ... 29 ...                           | 28, 29 | There is the repetition of initial rhyme in morpheme form                           |

Table 3: Types of repetition of initial rhyme in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the initial rhyme was found in two types, morpheme and word. The first, morpheme “وَْ” was found in 16 verses, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 29th verse. While morpheme “بَل” was found in two verses, in the 11th and 12th verse. The second, word “وَْ ... وَْ ... بَل” was found in one verse, in the 17th verse.

**Repetition of Middle Rhyme**

Repetition of middle rhyme in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term                                      | Verse | Type of repetition                                                                 |
|----|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | ... لَكَْ ...                                  | 1, 2  | There is the repetition of middle rhyme in phrase form                              |
| 2  | ... عَلَّهُمْ ... عَلَّهُمْ ... كَلِئِ ...              | 6     | There is the repetition of middle rhyme in phrase form                              |
Table 4: Types of repetition of middle rhyme in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the middle rhyme was found in three types. The first, phrase form was found in 10 verses, in the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 29th verse. The second, word form was found in 5 verses, in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, and 28th verse. The third, morpheme form was found in one verse, in the 17th verse.

**Repetition of Final Rhyme**

Repetition of final rhyme in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term            | Verse | Type of repetition                                      |
|----|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | حَكِي مًا         | 4, 5  | There is the repetition of final rhyme in terminal rhyme (saj’ muththarraf) |
| 2  | خَيْبِرًا 11      | 11, 12, 13 | There is the repetition of final rhyme in terminal rhyme (saj’ muththarraf) |
According to the previous table, the repetition of the final rhyme was found in three types. The first, terminal rhyme (sa‘j muththarraf) was found in 7 verses, in the 4th, 5th, 11th, 12th, and 13th verse. The second, inlaid rhyme (sa‘j murashsha’) was found in 2 verses, in the 16th and 17th verse. The third, parallel rhyme (sa‘j mutawazi) was found in 4 verses, in the 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 26th verse.

### Morphological Repetition in Surah Al-Fath

Morphological repetition occurs in morpheme, word, phrase, sentence, and speech, either partially or totally. It leads to acoustic repetition, especially the repetition of rhyme. It is also found in syntax structures and syntax sentences. Therefore, the researcher grouped it into the following type of syntax repetition.

### Syntax Repetition in Surah Al-Fath

Syntax repetition occurs in the internal structure of a language. There are four types of syntax repetition. The first is word repetition. The second is phrase repetition, which emphasizes the
development or change using contrast in the words following the similar 38. The third is clause repetition. The fourth is sentence repetition 39.

Word Repetition

Repetition of the word in Surah al-Fath is four types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | فَتَحًا ... قَنْحاً ... | 1     | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 2  | يَنصُرَكَ ... نَصْرًا ... | 2     | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 3  | المُؤمِنِينَ ... أُيُمَانًا ... أَيَّمَاهُم ... | 4, 5  | There is word repetition as tautotes in partial reduplication |
| 4  | المُنَافِقِينَ والمُنَافِقةَ ... | 6     | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 5  | والمُشَرِّكِينَ والمُشَرِّكَةَ ... | 6     | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 6  | أَلْتَابَاتِنَ ... طَنَّ ... | 6     | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 7  | السَّوَءِ ... السَّوَءِ ... سَاعَتِ ... | 6     | There is word repetition as tautotes in total reduplication then partial reduplication |
| 8  | أَرْسَلْكُ ... وَرَسُولُهُ ... | 8, 9  | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 9  | يَدُ ... يَدُهُمْ ... | 10    | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 10 | يَكُتِ ... يَكُتُ ... | 10    | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
| 11 | سُفُونُ ... يَفْوَلُونَ ... فَلَنَ ... | 11    | There is word repetition as tautotes in partial reduplication |

38 Krystyna Mazur, *Poetry and Repetition (Walt Whitman, Wallace Stevens, John Ashbery)*, ed. by William E. Cain (New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2005), p. 1.

39 Mayada Hussein Rashid Azzawi Al-Jubouri, 'The Phenomenon of Repetition in Mahiar Al-Daylami’s Poetry (ظاهرة التكرار في شعر مهيار الديلمي)', *Journal of Tikrit University for the Humanities*, 26.9 (2019), 220–36 (p. 220); Fatimah Safira, 'جمالية التكرار ودلالته في سورة الرحمان (Mohamed Boudiaf University of M’Sila, 2017).
No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
---|---|---|---|
12 | ظَنَن تُم ْ ٰظَنَّْ | 12 | There is word repetition as tautotes in total reduplication then partial reduplication |
13 | يَغ فِرُْ | 14 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
14 | سَيْفُون َفِي َسَيْفُونَ َسَيْفُونَ | 15 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
15 | َتَبْعَكُم ٰتَبْعَكُم ْ َتَبْعَكُم ْ َتَبْعَكُم ْ | 15 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
16 | تَتْبَعُو َكَّا تَتْبَعُو ْ َتَوَلَّي تُم ْ | 16 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
17 | يُعَذِّب كُم ْ ٰيُعَذِّب هُْ عَذَابًا ٰيُعَذِّب هُْ عَذَابًا | 16, 17 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in total reduplication |
18 | ٰكَانُو ا ٰكَانَْ | 19, 20 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
19 | يَجِدُو نَْ ٰتَجِدَْ | 22, 23 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
20 | مُّؤ مِنُو نَْ َمُّؤ مِنٰت ْ | 25 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
21 | لِتَكُو نَْ َيَجِدُو نَْ | 25 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
22 | كَانَو ... ٰكَانَْ | 26 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
23 | فَعَلِمَْ ٰتَع لَمُو ا | 27 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
24 | أَرَسَل رَسُو لَه ْ ٰأَرَسَل رَسُو لَه ْ َأَرَسَل رَسُو لَه ْ | 27, 28 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |
25 | الْكَفَّار َالْكَفَّار َالْكَفَّار | 29 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in total reduplication |
26 | زَرَع َالْزَّرَع ْ ٰالْزَرَع ْ ٰالْزَرَع ْ | 29 | There is word repetition as mesodiplosis in partial reduplication |

Table 6: Types of repetition of the word in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the word was found in two types. The first, mesodiplosis was found in 19 verses, in the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th verse. The second, tautotes was found in two verses, in the 11th and 12th verse. Besides that, there were also found two other types of word repetition. The first is partial reduplication that was found in 22 verses, in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th verse. The second
is total reduplication that was found in 4 verses, in the 6th, 12th, 16th, and 17th verse.

**Phrase Repetition**

Repetition of the phrase in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | سُنَّةَ اللَّهِ ... سُنَّةَ اللَّهِ ... | 23 | There is phrase repetition as mesodiplosis in the nominal phrase |
| 2  | أيديهم عَلَّمَكُم عَلَّمَكُمْ عَلَّمَكُمْ ... | 24 | There is phrase repetition as mesodiplosis in the nominal phrase |
| 3  | أُرِسُلَ رَسُولُهُ ... | 27, 28 | There is phrase repetition as mesodiplosis in the verbal phrase |
| 4  | مَثَلُهُمَّ فِى ... مَثَلُهُمَّ فِى ... | 29 | There is phrase repetition as mesodiplosis in the nominal phrase |

Table 7: Types of repetition of the phrase in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the phrase was found in one type. It was mesodiplosis that was found in 5 verses, in the 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th verse. Besides that, there were also found two other types of phrase repetition. The first is the nominal phrase that was found in three verses, in the 23rd, 24th, and 29th verse. The second is the verbal phrase that was found in two verses, in the 27th and 28th verse.

**Clause Repetition**

Repetition of the clause in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | أَرَادَ بِكُم ... أَرَادَ بِكُم ... | 11 | There is clause repetition as mesodiplosis in the verbal clause |
| 2  | مَغَانِمَ كَثِيرَةً يَأ خُذُو نَهَا ... 19, 20 | 19, 20 | There is clause repetition as mesodiplosis in the nominal clause |

Table 8: Types of repetition of the clause in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the clause was found in one type. It was mesodiplosis that was found in three verses, in the 11th, 19th, and 20th verse. Besides that, there were also found two other types of clause repetition. The first is the verbal clause that was found in
one verse, in the 11th verse. The second is the nominal clause that was found in two verses, in the 19th and 20th verse.

**Sentence Repetition**

Repetition of the sentence in Surah al-Fath is three types, as in the following table.

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | وَلِلَِِّْ جُنُودُْ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِْ وَٱلَۡۡرۡضِ ْ ۖ ۚ ْ | 4, 7 | There is sentence repetition as symploke in nominal sentence |
| 2  | وَلِلَِِّْ جُنُودُْ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِْ وَٱلَۡۡرۡضِ ْ ۖ ۚ ْ وَٰكَانَْ أَنْتَ عَلٰٓى خَيْرٍ حَكِيمٍ ۚ ْ | 4, 7, 19 | There is sentence repetition as symploke in nominal sentence |
| 3  | وَٰكَانَْ أَنْتَ عَلٰٓى خَيْرٍ حَكِيمٍ ۚ ْ وَٰكَانَْ أَنْتَ عَلٰٓى بِصِيرٍ ۚ ْ | 11, 24 | There is sentence repetition as mesodiplosis in nominal sentence |

Table 9: Types of repetition of the sentence in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the sentence was found in two types. The first, symploke was found in five verses, in the 4th, 7th, and 19th verse. The second, mesodiplosis was found in two verses, in the 11th and 24th verse. Besides that, there was also found one other type of sentence repetition, namely the nominal sentence. It was repeated in five verses, in the 4th, 7th, 11th, 19th, and 24th verse.

**Semantic Repetition in Surah Al-Fath**

Semantic repetition focuses on the correlation of meaning between one sentence and the other. Semantic repetition can be found in different terms, but they have similar meanings. Among its type that was found in Surah Al-Fath is the repetition of the theme.

**Theme Repetition**

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40 Siti Sukriyah, Sumarlam Sumarlam, and Djatmika Djatmika, 'Lexical Cohesion of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Repetitions on the Rubric of Children’s, Adolescent’s, and Adults’ Story in the Daily Newspaper Kompas’, *Aksara*, 30.2 (2018), 267–84 (p. 270) [https://doi.org/10.29255/aksara.v30i2.230.267-283].

41 Wahyu Widodo, *Mantra Kidung Jawa: Mengurai Yang Lingual Hingga Yang Transendental* (Malang: UB Press, 2018), p. 56.
Repetition of the theme in Surah Al-Fath is one type, as in the following table:

| No | Term | Verse | Type of repetition |
|----|------|-------|--------------------|
| 1  | لِّيَغَفُّر لَكَ اللَّهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِن ذُنُوبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ وَيُتِمَّ نَعْمَتَهُ عَلَي كَٰلِمَّ ۖ واٰحَدَتَانِ أَنٰثَانِ ۖ وَيَه دِيَكَ صِرَٰطًا مُّس تَقِيمًا ۚ وَعَدَكُمُ اللَّهُ مَغَانِمَ كَثِيرَةً تَأ خُذُونَهَا فَعَجَّلَ لَكُم هَٰذِهِ وَكَفَّ أَي دِىَ الْنَّاسِ لِتَكُونَ ءَايَةً لِّل مُؤ مِنِينَ وَيَه دِيَكَ صِرَٰطًا مُّس تَقِيمًا | 2, 20 | There is theme repetition as epiphora about the straight path as a clue from God |
| 2  | أَج رًا عَظِيمًا ۖ وَعَدَ لِّلَّذِينَءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا مِن هُم مَّغ فِرَّةً وَأَج رًا عَظِيمًۢا ۚ وَإِن تَتَوَلَّو ا ۖ كَمَا تَوَلَّي تُم مِّن قَب لُۜ يُعَذِّب كُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۖ وَمَن يَتَوَلَّ يُعَذِّب هُۜ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۚ لَو ۚ تَزَيَّلُوا لَعَذَّب نَا ۖۚ ۖ وَعَدَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِن هُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا | 10, 29 | There is theme repetition as epiphora about the great reward as a promise from God |
| 3  | وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوا كَمَا تَوَلَّي تُم مِّن قَب لُۜ يُعَذِّب كُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۖ وَمَن يَتَوَلَّ يُعَذِّب هُۜ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۖ وَعَدَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِن هُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۖۚ ۖ وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوا كَمَا تَوَلَّي تُم مِّن قَب لُۜ يُعَذِّب كُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۖ وَعَدَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِن هُم عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا | 16, 17, 25 | There is theme repetition as epiphora about the painful punishment as a threat from God |

Table 10: Types of repetition of the theme in Surah al-Fath

According to the previous table, the repetition of the theme was found in one type, namely epiphora. The first theme repetition is about the straight path as a clue from God that was found in the 2nd and 20th verse. The second theme repetition is about the great reward as a promise from God that was found in the 10th and 29th verse. The third theme repetition is about the painful punishment as a threat from God that was found in the 16th, 17th, and 25th verse.

Conclusion

As previously discussed, the researchers could conclude the results of this research into four parts. Firstly, phonological repetition in Surah al-Fath was found in five types, namely alliteration, assonance, initial rhyme, middle rhyme, and final rhyme. Alliteration was found in three types. Alliteration in consonant “ـم” was repeated in two verses. Alliteration in consonant “ـم” was repeated in one verse. Alliteration in consonant “ـم” was repeated in two verses. Assonance was found in seven types. Assonance in long vowel “ـ” was repeated in three verses.
Assonance in short vowel “ذ” was repeated in one verse. Assonance in short vowel “ض” was repeated in six verses. Assonance in short vowel “ص” was repeated in one verse. Assonance in long vowel “خ” was repeated in one verse. Assonance in short vowel “ظ” was repeated in one verse. Assonance in short vowel “غ” was repeated in one verse.

The repetition of the initial rhyme was found in two types. Initial rhyme as morpheme was repeated in eighteen verses. Initial rhyme as the word was repeated in one verse. The repetition of the middle rhyme was found in three types. Middle rhyme as the phrase was repeated in ten verses. Middle rhyme as the word was repeated in five verses. Middle rhyme as morpheme was repeated in one verse. The repetition of the final rhyme was found in three types. The final rhyme as a terminal rhyme was repeated in seven verses. Final rhyme as inlaid rhyme was repeated in two verses. The final rhyme as a parallel rhyme was repeated in four verses.

Secondly, morphological repetition in Surah al-Fath was included in syntax repetition. Because both of them are similar. Thirdly, syntax repetition in Surah al-Fath was found in five types, namely word repetition, phrase repetition, clause repetition, and sentence repetition. Word repetition was found in four types. Mesodiplosis was found in five verses. Tautotes was found in two verses. Partial reduplication was found in twenty-two verses. Total reduplication was found in four verses. Phrase repetition was found in three types. Mesodiplosis was found in five verses. Nominal phrase was found in three verses. Verbal phrase was found in two verses. Clause repetition was found in three types. Mesodiplosis was found in three verses. Verbal clause was found in one verse. Nominal clause was found in two verses. Sentence repetition was found in three types. Symplekse was found in three verses. Mesodiplosis was found in two verses. Nominal sentence was repeated in five verses. Fourthly, semantic repetition in Surah al-Fath was found in one type, namely theme repetition. It was also found in one type, namely epiphora. It was found in seven verses with three themes.
According to the conclusion above, it can be said that the most common repetition found in Surah al-Fath is phonological repetition then syntax repetition. Whereas the most common type of phonological repetition is initial rhyme as morpheme. While the most common type of syntax repetition is word repetition as partial reduplication.

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