



Language and Colonialism: A Historical Study on the Development of Dutch Loanwords in Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the historical development of Dutch loanwords in the Indonesian language, situating it within the broader context of colonialism and linguistic transformation. The study is premised on the assumption that colonial rule not only shaped political and economic structures but also left a profound impact on language. The central research question investigates how Dutch colonialism contributed to the development and integration of Dutch-derived vocabulary in Indonesian. Employing a historical-linguistic methodology, this study combines etymological analysis with archival and textual sources from the colonial period to trace the semantic evolution and socio-political function of selected loanwords. The findings reveal that Dutch loanwords are predominantly found in administrative, legal, educational, and technological domains, reflecting the sectors most influenced by colonial governance. These borrowings did not merely enrich the lexicon but also signified a shift in epistemic frameworks during the colonial encounter. The article argues that the linguistic legacy of colonialism in Indonesia is not a passive imprint but an active site of negotiation and adaptation. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the entangled relationship between language and power in postcolonial societies and highlights the importance of historical inquiry in linguistic research.

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INTRODUCTION

Language plays a pivotal role in human life as a primary medium of communication and social interaction. It is inseparable from the human experience and evolves in tandem with societal changes. Indonesian, as a rich and dynamic language, continues to expand, particularly in terms of vocabulary (Samsuri, 1980). From a historical perspective, Indonesia was under Dutch colonial rule for nearly 350 years—a period long enough to facilitate the introduction of Dutch culture into local society. The assimilation of Dutch vocabulary into Indonesian occurred through sustained linguistic contact, driven by prolonged interaction between speakers of the two languages. This borrowing process significantly enriched the Indonesian lexicon, helping to address the limitations in existing vocabulary for expressing concepts across psychology, culture, science, and technology (Bahar & Saleh, 2022).

As the lingua franca of the archipelago, the Indonesian language has been shaped by various foreign influences, notably Dutch. As a former colonial power, the Netherlands left a substantial linguistic imprint that endures to this day. Dutch loanwords remain prevalent in fields such as law, administration, engineering, military affairs, and everyday life (Makarim et al., 2025). This phenomenon of lexical borrowing not only reveals the extent of colonial influence on the evolution of the Indonesian language but also reflects how Indonesian society has adapted and maintained these terms in modern communication. Analyzing Dutch-derived vocabulary offers insight into the linguistic shifts, semantic changes, and the socio-historical layers embedded within these words (Groeneboer, 1999). However, little attention has been given to examining the broader social implications of these loanwords in contemporary Indonesian society. Thus, this study also aims to investigate the influence of such terms on social structures and linguistic perception within the Indonesian context.

Language, in both its oral and written forms, is essential to the transmission of knowledge across generations. It facilitates the articulation of ideas, emotions, and experiences. According to Gorys Keraf, language also serves functions



of communication, self-expression, social integration, and societal control. In a globalized world where no nation exists in complete isolation, language inevitably intersects with political and cultural exchange (Hidayati et al., [2022](#)).

The adoption of loanwords into Indonesian is crucial to overcoming the linguistic limitations in describing modern life and disciplines. These limitations are evident in the relatively narrow scope of native Indonesian vocabulary to encapsulate psychological, cultural, scientific, and technological concepts (Alwi, [1995](#)). This study draws on historical Indonesian dictionaries, including various editions of the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, and compares them with classic Dutch dictionaries such as the *Van Dale Groot Woordenboek der Nederlandse Taal* and colonial-era lexicons used in the Dutch East Indies.

Indonesia has experienced not only linguistic but also cultural hegemony. As a national language, Indonesian integrates diverse regional languages and reflects the strong influence of foreign vocabulary, especially from Dutch. In certain communicative contexts, foreign terms are favored for their precision, practicality, or perceived prestige, thus highlighting the limited scope of native lexicon and the cultural dynamics of linguistic preference (Riyanto et al., [2014](#)).

Language contact, especially during the colonial era, was a catalyst for the incorporation of Dutch loanwords into Indonesian. This contact was fostered through prolonged interaction between Dutch and Indonesian speakers, particularly in administrative, educational, legal, and commercial settings. The dominance of Dutch as the official language in these domains led to the widespread adoption of terms such as *rekening* (account), *notaris* (notary), *kantoor* (office), *faktor* (factor), and *dokter* (doctor) (Saniyah & Aulia, [2023](#)).

Dutch was also the language of instruction in many colonial-era educational institutions such as the *Hollandsch-Inlandsche School* (HIS), *Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs* (MULO), and *Algemene Middelbare School* (AMS). These schools introduced various disciplines in Dutch, resulting in the incorporation of numerous academic terms into Indonesian, such as *universitas* (university), *apotek* (pharmacy), and *kalkulasi* (calculation) (Alawiyah, [2025](#)). Beyond formal language, Dutch influence extends to popular culture and literature. For instance, the term *bioskop*, derived from the Dutch *bioscoop*, continues to be used in Indonesia to refer to a movie theater, despite the global preference for English equivalents such as *cinema* or *theater* (Arlini & Muslim, [2022](#)).

The process of lexical borrowing did not occur instantaneously but involved several stages of adaptation, including phonological, morphological, and semantic adjustments to align with Indonesian linguistic structures. Some terms were adopted with minimal changes (e.g., *asbak* from Dutch *asbak*), while others underwent phonetic modification (e.g., *sekretaris* from *secretaris*). Additionally, certain words experienced semantic narrowing or broadening to reflect local usage and cultural context (Putradi, [2016](#)).

These borrowed words are not merely linguistic artifacts; they reflect the political and social realities of the colonial era. Terms used in governance and legal systems illustrate how Dutch administrative structures shaped Indonesian bureaucracy—a legacy that persists today. Language is a marker of identity, and the retention of Dutch loanwords reflects an implicit acknowledgment of Indonesia's colonial past. At the same time, there are ongoing efforts to localize or replace some of these terms with more indigenized alternatives (Riyanto et al., [2014](#)). Some Dutch-derived terms remain widely used, while others are gradually being replaced by English equivalents or newer, localized vocabulary.

This study seeks to systematically identify Dutch loanwords that remain in contemporary Indonesian usage, analyze their phonological and semantic transformations, and examine their historical and sociolinguistic significance. The investigation is framed not solely as a linguistic analysis, but also as a socio-cultural and historical exploration of colonial legacies embedded in the structure of the Indonesian language.

METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing a descriptive-analytical method to explore the integration of Dutch loanwords into the Indonesian language. The initial phase involved data collection through the identification of Dutch-derived vocabulary entries in official lexicographical sources, such as the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language) and various Indonesian-Dutch dictionaries. Supplementary data were also drawn from historical documents, legal texts, and literary sources that feature Dutch loanwords, alongside an analysis of their occurrence in both print and digital media (Rachman et al., [2024](#)).

To reinforce the etymological and historical analysis, the study consulted both classical and contemporary Dutch dictionaries, including the *Van Dale Groot Woordenboek der Nederlandse Taal* and the *Nederlandsch-Indisch Woordenboek*. These resources facilitated comparisons of the original forms, meanings, and contextual usage of the words prior to their assimilation into the Indonesian lexicon. The collected data were subsequently categorized according to domains of usage—such as law, administration, and technology. Particular attention was given to semantic shifts and orthographic changes over time, as well as to the frequency and distribution of these loanwords in contemporary Indonesian, assessed through language corpora and social media discourse.

As part of the study's focus on sociolinguistic perception, interviews will be conducted with linguists and historians to gather expert insights into the colonial impact on the development of the Indonesian language. In addition, surveys or interviews with the general public will be carried out to assess the extent to which Dutch loanwords remain in common use or have been supplanted by newer or more localized terms. By employing this multifaceted approach, the research seeks to offer a deeper understanding of the colonial linguistic legacy embedded within Indonesian vocabulary and to examine how this heritage continues to evolve in the context of modern language use.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Influence of Dutch on Indonesian Loanwords

The prevalence of Dutch-derived loanwords in the Indonesian language cannot be separated from the country's historical experience under colonial rule. During the colonial era, various foreign powers—most notably the Dutch—established prolonged contact with the Indonesian archipelago, leaving enduring linguistic imprints that were gradually assimilated into local vernaculars. While Indonesia is home to hundreds of regional languages, Bahasa Indonesia stands as the national lingua franca, rooted in Malay and enriched by various indigenous tongues. One of the most influential foreign languages contributing to the development of Indonesian vocabulary is Dutch. During the colonial period, fluency in Dutch was a marker of the Indonesian elite, often employed as a strategic tool by colonial authorities to distance them from the broader population.

The Dutch linguistic influence was particularly prominent during the era of spice trade and colonial governance. Through intense commercial and bureaucratic interaction, numerous Dutch terms were absorbed into Indonesian, especially within formal and institutional contexts (Samsuri, 1980). For instance, the transformation of *afdrukken* (Dutch) to *afdruk* (Indonesian) illustrates a semantic narrowing. In Dutch, *afdrukken* refers to the act of printing or creating an impression, while in Indonesian, *afdruk* specifically refers to a photographic print. Though the core concept of an "impression" is preserved, the functional scope has shifted.

Another notable example is the term *anteken*. In Dutch, *anteken* has no standard usage corresponding to the Indonesian *anteken*, which means "to be recorded" or "to make a note." This illustrates not only a shift in usage but also a semantic divergence, where the Indonesian meaning reflects localized reinterpretation rather than a direct borrowing (Permatasari, 2012). Overall, Dutch has profoundly shaped the Indonesian lexicon, with many borrowed terms now deeply embedded in modern usage. While some may appear foreign in origin, these words have played a pivotal role in framing Indonesia's linguistic, cultural, and historical identity.

The influence of Dutch loanwords in Indonesian extends beyond everyday vocabulary into various professional and institutional domains, including engineering, transportation, finance, military, education, and law. In the fields of engineering and infrastructure, numerous terms trace their origins to Dutch, such as *sekrup* (schroef), *roda* (roede), *pompa* (pomp), *kabel* (kabel), and *mesin* (machine). These words reflect how colonial-era infrastructure development in Indonesia was shaped by European—particularly Dutch—technological standards and terminologies.

The transport sector also retains Dutch-derived terms such as *tiket* (biljet), *trem* (tram), *garasi* (garage), and *sepur* (spoor). These terms were popularized during the colonial expansion of rail and road networks modeled after Dutch systems (Indriani & Arsanti, 2024). Dutch vocabulary also persists in military and police terminology. Words like *seragam* (uniform), *komando* (commando), *patroli* (patrouille), and *letnan* (luitenant) reveal how the colonial military structure and its linguistic framework were institutionalized and passed down to post-independence Indonesia.

In the educational realm, many terms of Dutch origin continue to be used, including *sekolah* (school), *kelas* (klas), *kursus* (cursus), *rapor* (rapport), and *diploma* (diploma). These borrowings underscore the extent to which the

Indonesian education system was influenced by Dutch pedagogical models, particularly during the formative years of modern schooling (Lareina et al., [2024](#)).

The legal field is perhaps the most visibly marked by Dutch influence, with terms such as *kontrak* (contract), *putusan* (vonnis), *hak* (recht), *resmi* (officieel), and *pengacara* (advocaat) remaining prevalent in official documents and judicial proceedings. These terms reflect the lasting legacy of Dutch legal codes and judicial structures introduced during colonial administration (Meysitta, [2018](#)). The Dutch linguistic footprint in Indonesian is more than just a colonial residue—it is a living legacy. These words continue to evolve, sometimes changing in spelling, semantics, or falling into disuse, but many persist, constituting a significant part of Indonesia’s linguistic identity.

Table 1. Examples of Dutch Loanwords in the Indonesian Language

Indonesian Loanword	Original Dutch Term	Description
Abnormal	Abnormal	Abnormal; irregular
Absensi	Absentie	Attendance
Administrasi	Administratie	Office and clerical activities
Bangkrut	Bankroet	Bankrupt
Bioskop	Bioscoop	Movie theater
Brankar	Brancard	Stretcher for transporting the sick
Dansa	Dans	Western-style dance
Dasi	Das, dasje	Necktie
Daster	Duster	Loose-fitting house dress
Direksi	Directie	Company board
Direktur	Directeur	Company director
Dirigen	Dirigent	Orchestra or choir conductor
Duit	Duit	Money
Energi	Energie	Energy
Etalase	Etalage	Display case
Gorden	Gordijn	Curtain
Granat	Granaat	Grenade
Grosir	Grossier	Wholesale vendor
Halte	Halte	Public transport stop
Handuk	Handdoek	Towel
Helm	Helm	Helmet
Kantor	Kantoor	Office
Kasus	Casus	Case or issue
Kor	Koor	Choir
Legal	Legaal	Legal
Les	Les	Private lesson
Lokal	Locaal	Room
Maksimal	Maximaal	Maximum
Mandat	Mandaat	Mandate
Massa	Massa	Crowd, large group
Odol	Odol	Toothpaste
Prinsip	Principe	Principle
Problem	Probleem	Problem

Beyond these examples, numerous other Dutch loanwords permeate the Indonesian language, a direct consequence of the Dutch colonial presence. These terms, originally foreign, have become deeply rooted in Indonesian discourse, reflecting both the country’s colonial past and its linguistic adaptability.

Social Impact and Linguistic Identity

The influence of the Dutch language on Indonesian extends far beyond vocabulary development—it also reflects the evolving socio-historical dynamics of the Indonesian archipelago. During the colonial period, fluency in Dutch functioned as a key marker distinguishing the native elite from the general population. Dutch-language education was accessible only to select social groups, particularly the *priyayi* class and civil servants with direct ties to the colonial administration. This created a sharp social divide, as proficiency in Dutch became not only a symbol of elevated status but also a gateway to better education and employment opportunities (Ridho, [2023](#)).

At the time, Dutch was not confined to formal institutions such as government offices and schools; it was also a medium of everyday communication among the indigenous elite. Those who mastered the language often had enhanced access to positions within the colonial bureaucracy, legal system, and commercial sectors. Meanwhile, the majority of Indonesians—lacking access to colonial education—continued to use regional languages or *Pasar Malay* as their principal means of communication. Thus, language operated as a tool of social control, reinforcing barriers to knowledge and power (Zahra & Maslakhah, [2019](#)).

Following Indonesia's independence, the use of Dutch in daily life underwent a significant transformation. The government launched initiatives to replace Dutch linguistic dominance by institutionalizing Bahasa Indonesia as the national language. Nevertheless, many Dutch loanwords persisted—particularly in law, administration, engineering, and education. These words have since been integrated into the Indonesian lexicon and adapted to local sociolinguistic contexts (Sompi et al., [2019](#)).

Culturally, the Dutch linguistic legacy has shaped not only vocabulary but also communicative style and societal modes of thinking. Many terms once confined to colonial usage have been semantically extended and are now employed in broader contexts. For instance, words such as *notulen* (meeting minutes), *arsip* (archive), and *gubernur* (governor) are still used in Indonesia's modern bureaucratic framework. This illustrates how language functions not merely as a communication tool, but also as a medium of social adaptation and transformation (Bulan, [2019](#)).

On the other hand, while many Dutch-derived terms remain in active use, others have gradually been replaced by English or modern Indonesian equivalents. The forces of globalization and technological development have introduced a wave of new terminology, particularly in business and information technology. Yet many Dutch loanwords continue to endure due to their entrenchment in daily routines and familiar communicative practices (Hardiyanto et al., [2025](#)).

Dutch influence is also evident in the formal register of the Indonesian language. The syntactic structures and bureaucratic phrasing used in official documents and government communication bear the imprint of Dutch conventions. This enduring linguistic pattern reflects how colonial legacies persist within the formal spheres of Indonesian interaction. Despite the evolution of Bahasa Indonesia, many Dutch grammatical forms and expressions remain integral to the nation's institutional language (Yefrizon, [2022](#)).

Beyond language use, the Dutch legacy has shaped cognitive frameworks and modes of social organization. In particular, many administrative and legal concepts derived from the colonial system continue to underpin Indonesian institutions today. This suggests that language not only molds speech but also shapes how societies perceive, structure, and govern themselves. The enduring influence of colonialism has thus left a deep imprint on both the linguistic and cultural dimensions of Indonesian life.

Terms such as *inspektur* (inspector), *departemen* (department), and *notaris* (notary) exemplify how lexical borrowings embody more than just linguistic heritage—they also perpetuate colonial models of authority and governance. In contemporary society, the use of such terminology continues to signal status, legitimacy, and formal power relations. Within urban settings, these terms frequently serve as markers of professional identity and are integral to official communication practices. As such, the social impact of Dutch linguistic heritage is not merely symbolic, but also structurally embedded in everyday life.

Language is a mirror of a nation's history and identity. The influence of Dutch on Indonesian reflects not only a linguistic phenomenon but also the long and complex journey of the Indonesian people through colonialism toward the construction of a national identity. While vestiges of colonial heritage remain visible across many facets of life, Indonesians have successfully adapted and redefined their language in line with contemporary needs—transforming it into a symbol of resilience and cultural ingenuity in shaping a uniquely Indonesian identity.

CONCLUSION

The Dutch language has had a profound and enduring influence on the Indonesian lexicon through the assimilation of loanwords. This influence is evident across various domains, including everyday life, politics, law, economics, education, social affairs, and culture. Words borrowed from Dutch have been thoroughly integrated into Indonesian and are now inseparable from the language itself. This phenomenon illustrates how linguistic contact can lead to structural change

and expansion within a language, while also reflecting the enduring traces of colonial history embedded in national speech.

Specifically, terms such as *notulen* (meeting minutes), *rekening* (bank account), *kantor* (office), *dokter* (doctor), *universitas* (university), and *gubernur* (governor) not only enrich the Indonesian vocabulary but also exemplify how language shapes formal communication patterns and bureaucratic structures. In the social sphere, words like *inspektur* (inspector), *departemen* (department), and *direktur* (director) continue to be associated with social status and institutional authority. These terms reflect the extent to which borrowed vocabulary can reinforce power relations originally rooted in colonial systems. Thus, the legacy of Dutch loanwords in Indonesian signifies more than mere linguistic transformation—it underscores the continuity of social structures inherited from the colonial era and sustained in contemporary institutions.

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