

LUAR – words to do with ‘out’

* Mereka bermain di **luar**. || Dia melihat ke **luar**.

*They played **outside**. || He looked **outside**.*

* Dia duduk di **luar** rumah. || Dia membawa bayi ke **luar** rumah.

*She sat **outside** the house. || She took her baby **outside** the house.*

* Ada ukiran-ukiran indah di bagian **luar** bangunan itu.

*There are beautiful carvings on the exterior (‘**outside** part’) of that building.*

* Dia **keluar**. || Dia **keluar** dari ruang kelas.

*She **went out**. || She **went out** of the classroom.*

* Sekolah itu **mengeluarkan** tiga siswa. || Tiga siswa **dikeluarkan** dari sekolah.

*The school **expelled** three students. || Three students **were expelled** from school.*

* Mereka **mengeluarkan** Rp 1.000.000 per bulan untuk internet.

*They **spend** one million rupiah a month for internet.*

* Berapa banyak uang yang **dikeluarkan** per bulan untuk internet?

*How much money **is spent** per month for internet?*

* Cara terbaik adalah dengan mengurangi **pengeluaran** yang tidak perlu.

*The best way is to reduce unnecessary **spending**.*

Notes

* **luar** (noun, adj.): outside, outer part, exterior; external

[The word ‘luar’ does not technically belong to the same family as the three other “luar” words below. But it is common sense to include the word ‘luar’ in this lesson as well.]

* **keluar** (v): to go out, to exit, to come out [‘keluar’ is a base word in its own right.]

* **mengeluarkan** (v): to expel (someone), to spend (money). [‘mengeluarkan’ = to cause something to ‘keluar’]

* **pengeluaran** (n): expenditure, expenses, spending (of something)

Practice. Say it in Indonesian. For each word in bold use a LUAR word. (Be ready to choose between *mengeluarkan* and *dikeluarkan* as needed.)

1. What happens if my child **is expelled** from school?

Apa yang terjadi jika anak saya **dikeluarkan** dari sekolah?

2. They would like to move abroad. [i.e., ‘**outside** the country’]

Mereka ingin pindah ke **luar** negeri.

3. She has enough money for daily **expenses** / **expenditures**.

Dia memiliki cukup uang untuk **pengeluaran** sehari-hari.

4. Why **is** only cold water **coming out**?

Mengapa hanya air dingin yang **keluar**?

5. [proverb]: You need to **spend** money to make money.

[pepatah]: Anda harus **mengeluarkan** uang untuk mendapatkan uang.

6. There’s also a cafe **outside** the shopping centre.

Ada juga kafe di **luar** pusat perbelanjaan.

7. That tribe avoids the **outside** world. [avoid: *menghindari*]

Suku tersebut menghindari dunia **luar**.

8. He logged out [i.e., ‘**went out**’] of the site and closed his laptop.

Dia **keluar** dari situs dan menutup laptopnya.

9. The economy was stimulated through government **expenditure**. [stimulated: *didorong*]

Perekonomian (or ‘Ekonomi’) didorong melalui **pengeluaran** pemerintah.

10. Ten more diplomats **were expelled** by the British government this week.

Sepuluh diplomat lagi **dikeluarkan** oleh pemerintah Inggris minggu ini.

11. They’re still **outside**.

Mereka masih di **luar**.

12. There are strategies to avoid excessive **spending**.

Ada strategi untuk menghindari **pengeluaran** (yang) berlebihan. [Or ‘yang terlalu banyak’]

13. They are suspicious of outsiders [i.e., ‘**outside** people’].

Mereka curiga pada (or ‘dengan’) orang **luar**.

14. She’s going to quit that job. [i.e., **exit** from that job]

Dia akan **keluar** dari pekerjaan itu.

15. The children ran **outside**.

Anak-anak berlari ke **luar**. [If you mean ‘ran around outside’: Anak-anak berlari-lari di luar.]

16. They force customers to **spend** even more money. [customer: *pelanggan*]

Mereka memaksa pelanggan untuk **mengeluarkan** uang lebih banyak lagi.