

LEBIH – words to do with ‘more’

* Ponsel ini **lebih** mahal dari(pada) model lama.

This phone is **more** expensive than the old model.

* Di Indonesia terdapat **lebih** dari 700 bahasa daerah.

In Indonesia there can be found **more** than 700 regional languages.

* Tahun lalu mereka mendapatkan **lebih** banyak uang (or ‘uang lebih banyak’).

Last year they earned **more** money.

* Jumlah wisatawan jauh **melebihi** jumlah penduduk setempat.

The number of tourists far **exceeds** the number of local inhabitants.

* Mobil listrik memiliki beberapa **kelebihan**.

Electric cars have several **good points / advantages**.

* Mereka dapat mengalami **kelebihan** gula dalam darah.

They can experience an **excess** of sugar in the blood.

* Arachnophobia adalah rasa takut yang **berlebihan** terhadap laba-laba.

Arachnophobia is an **excessive** fear of spiders.

Notes

***lebih** (adv): more

[We say ‘lebih mahal’, ‘lebih besar’, but ‘lebih banyak uang’, ‘lebih banyak mobil’, etc.]
[‘lebih *daripada*’ can be shortened to ‘lebih *dari*’. And when ‘lebih dari’ is followed by a number, e.g. ‘lebih dari *dua puluh* / lebih dari *seratus*’ etc, ‘daripada’ is uncommon.]

* **kelebihan** (n): (1) a good point, merit, advantage (2) an excess, a glut

***melebihi** (v): to exceed (something), to surpass (s.th.)

[This verb nearly always occurs in the active voice, i.e., ‘melebihi’ rather than ‘dilebihi’.]

* **berlebihan** (adj): excessive, exaggerated

Practice. Say it in Indonesian. For each word in bold use a LEBIH word.

1. The truck driver **was exceeding** the speed limit. [limit: *batas*]

Sopir truk **melebihi** batas kecepatan.

2. There is much **more** forest in Kalimantan.

Ada jauh **lebih** banyak hutan di Kalimantan.

3. He often makes **exaggerated** statements. [statement: *pernyataan*]

Dia sering membuat pernyataan yang **berlebihan**.

4. Electronic goods are cheaper here than in Indonesia.

Barang elektronik **lebih** murah di sini dari(pada) di Indonesia.

5. Information overload (i.e., **excess**) can cause stress.

Kelebihan informasi dapat menyebabkan stres.

6. In the USA, there are **more** than 40 million Spanish speakers. [speaker: *penutur*]

Di Amerika Serikat, terdapat (or 'ada') **lebih** dari 40 juta penutur bahasa Spanyol.

7. The maximum temperature will **exceed** 35 degrees Celsius.

Suhu maksimum akan **melebihi** 35 derajat Celsius.

8. He was asked ('ditanya') about his own **good points** and bad points.

Dia ditanya tentang **kelebihan** dan kekurangannya sendiri.

9. They want to spend ('menghabiskan') **more** time with their children.

Mereka ingin menghabiskan **lebih** banyak waktu bersama (or 'dengan') anak-anak mereka.

10. The number of participants ('peserta') may not **exceed** twenty people.

Jumlah peserta tidak boleh **melebihi** dua puluh orang.

11. An allergy is an **excessive** reaction ('reaksi') from the body.

Alergi adalah reaksi (yang) **berlebihan** dari tubuh.

12. This city is busier than Padang.

Kota ini **lebih** ramai dari(pada) Padang.

13. The global oil price fell because there was an **excess** of supply. [supply: *pasokan*]

Harga minyak global turun karena ada (or 'terjadi') **kelebihan** pasokan.

14. Its length is **more** than three thousand kilometres.

Panjangnya **lebih** dari tiga ribu kilometer.

15. Nuclear power also has **merits / advantages**.

Tenaga nuklir juga memiliki **kelebihan**.

16. An **excessive** life-style ('*gaya hidup*') can damage your mental health.

Gaya hidup yang **berlebihan** dapat merusak kesehatan mental Anda.