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This woman stood in her roadside stall in a quiet area of the Indonesian city of Yogyakarta, chopping tomatoes, beans and spinach, plus one red chili. Mixing everything in peanut sauce, she handed a salad, called a tray, to customers who huddled on motorcycles and waited on blue plastic stools. She was curious about me, full of questions, and the feeling was mutual. It was in order to communicate with people like her that I moved to Indonesia and entered intensive language study. However, after hundreds of hours of classes, I couldn't understand what she was saying. Everything she said sounded to me as if he had half a syllable. I did develop familiar words, but painfully rare. I wondered what her life was like in this city, how she felt about the escalating political and cultural tensions in this young democracy and the most populous Muslim country in the world. But I shouldn't have found out. She handed me my food wrapped in a newspaper, the text of which I could understand. Bahasa Indonesia Baku, I thought to myself - tutorial Bahasa Indonesia. My teachers called the language of baku, or standard, in the classroom, emphasizing that it was this version of Indonesian, the official language of the country, we studied. The addition didn't strike me as too important, but it should have been. You may also be interested in: the Asian language meant to unite the Pidgin language, uniting 83 islands, an island that forever changed the science of Indonesia's preceding, Malay, evolved and spread over the last millennium due to the need for maritime southeast Asia - where hundreds of languages still speak on the thousands of islands that now make up the modern countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore - for other franca and trade. The Malay language has been observed to be grammatically simple, non-hierarchical and easier to learn other regional languages. It was the native language of a few, but as people traveled through the region, it became their common means of communication. Then, in the early 20th century, Indonesian nationalists, plotting independence from Dutch colonial rule, agreed that a reformed version of the Malay language with an expanded vocabulary and a new name - Bahasa Indonesia - should become the official language of the soon-to-be independent nation. Malay, according to The Indonesian Scholar of Cornell University Benedict Anderson, was simple enough and flexible enough to quickly become a modern political language. The aim of Bahasa Indonesia was to break down communication barriers and to promote the inclusion of more than 300 ethnic groups in the new nation, whose independence was officially recognized in 1949. Because no major ethnic group, including Javanese (whose very complex language at the time spoke about 40% will have their native language as like official language, inequality will not be created or strengthened. Indonesia Bahasa will help to bring unity out of diversity. But it's not really that simple. Today, Indonesia's standard Bahasa, which has not evolved too dramatically from Malay, rarely speaks in casual conversations. People think it's too poni, that is tough and tough, my language teacher Andini told me after I admitted my difficulties on the sidelines of the stall. Also, people sometimes feel Bajas Indonesia is not enough to express what they want. Endini admitted that she often shares this frustration by wanting to use words and expressions from the sub-debates of the Eastern Japanese language spoken in her hometown. People sometimes consider Bahasa Indonesia not enough to express what they want Part of the problem lies in the language itself: Bahasa Indonesia has fewer words than most languages. Andy Bayuni of The Jakarta Post wrote that foreign translations of Indonesian novels tend to be read better, while Indonesian translations of foreign novels sound multi-wordy and repetitive. But there is also a political dimension. Since Indonesians study Bahasa Indonesia at school and then hear it as adults primarily in political speech, they associate it with homogeneity, according to Dr. Nancy J Smith-Hefner, an associate professor of anthropology at Boston University. This is compounded by the fact that Indonesia Bahasa was actively promoted during the Suharto dictatorship, which ruled from the mid-1960s to 1998 and stifled many forms of individual and cultural expression. Because of this, those who speak it risk to look theatrical, bookish or pompous, explained Nelly Martin-Anatias of the Institute of Culture, Discourse and Communication at the University of Auckland Technology.It it turns out that the means to linguistically unite the Indonesian nation instead, because of the simplicity and rigidity of the language, has created a new barrier that prevents communication at a deeper level - one that bypasses Indonesians, generations or social classes. People dissatisfied with Indonesia's Bahasa have many options. There are hundreds of regional languages and dialects, sometimes spoken untouched, sometimes mixed with Indonesia's Bahasa. In Yogyakarta, where I am located - located in the heart of Java and the traditional heart of Javanese culture - Javanese is usually spoken of, partly as a reflection of cultural pride. A food vendor who pushes his wooden trolley along my street every morning, selling soto ayyama (spicy chicken soup), often breaks into Javanese, making our conversations difficult for me. He recently asked me something three times before I realized. The question, when I got it, showed pride in my legacy: if I had ever seen a wayang kulit (shadow puppet quintessential Javanese cultural cultural Indonesia's youth continue to shape their own, colder language options, gleefully challenging older ears, with the internet becoming the colloquial new frontier of Bahasa Indonesia. The country is close to free speech in Asia, and young Indonesians are fanatical fans of Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram, using platforms to develop their own language with new and borrowed words. As Endini and I scrolled through Indonesian Twitter feeds during class one day, road slang bumps led me to abrupt and frequent stops. Complementing various informal and regional speeches, Martin-Anatias told me that young Indonesians establish intimacy and identity when talking so that they can more accurately convey emotions, express needs and tell jokes. However, the standard Indonesian - Bahasa Indonesia baku - remains the best way to communicate here, and for me the language serves its original purpose. As I work in standard Bahasa Indonesia, I am happy to find many happy people to meet me there. When someone speaks to me this way, I easily realize I read the value in it, knowing that they are probably sewing it for me, adapting themselves, breaking things down as a conscious act of inclusion. Complementing the various regional speeches, Indonesians can more accurately convey emotions, express needs and tell anecdotes It happened when I took a motorcycle taxi home from class. I almost perfectly understood my young driver. His questions were simply formulated: In your country, what is the season now?: Do you have transport apps in your country?. My own questions he answered in such a way as to provide clarity. I awkwardly said that some had just memorized the slang and it offered a thumbs up. Knowing when to scale speech styles and when to scale them, and how to successfully balance the various impulses for unity and diversity, is the task of Bahas Indonesia and that country. Lost in Translation is a BBC Travel series exploring encounters with languages and how they are reflected in place, people and culture. Join more than three million BBC Travel fans by liking us on Facebook, or follow us on Twitter and Instagram.If you liked this story, subscribe to the weekly bbc.com newsletter titled If You Only Read 6 Things This Week. A hand-picked selection of stories from BBC Travel, Capital, Culture, Earth and The Future are delivered to your inbox every Friday. Indonesian is a form of Malay, say Indonesia. The term Indonesian is political, not linguistic, since The Indonesian Malay language (called Bahasa Indonesia in Indonesia) is almost identical to Bahas Melai, another malay variety, as is said in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. The term Indonesian was adopted in the early 20th century as became Indonesia's national language. There are about 35,000,000 first Indonesian speakers and about 150,000,000 native speakers of the second language. Outside Indonesia, Indonesian is spoken in the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United States. (Source: The Indonesian language of Bahasa was listed as a critical language by the U.S. State Department after September 11, 2001 because of our strategic interests in business and security in the Muslim world. Indonesia is the most populous country in southeast Asia (the fourth largest population in the world) and the most populous Muslim country in the world. It is a resource-rich nation. The bulk of its exports go to Japan and America. The U.S. State Department believes that Indonesia's prosperity and security are central to maintaining security in Southeast Asia. We are working closely with the Indonesian Government to promote democracy, develop the resource-rich country and prevent terrorism in south-east Asia. In 2007, the United States exported \$4.235 million to Indonesia. In 2007, the United States imported \$14.301 million worth of goods from Indonesia, a 213% increase over 1985. According to the 2000 Census, there are 46,698 Indonesian speakers in the United States. In 2006, 301 university students studied Indonesian. There is no measurable number of students in Indonesian in K-12 classes. The linguistic affiliation of the Indonesian language belongs to the Austronesian language family. The Austronesian language family is one of the largest language families in the world. According to the most common classification of Austronesian languages, The Indonesian language belongs to the western branch of the Malay-Polynesian group of the Austronesian family. According to the Etнологist, the Indonesian language is classified as follows: Indonesian qlt; local Malay zlt; Malay zlt; Malay zlt; Sundic and Sundic zlt; Western zlt; Malayo-Polynesian zlt; Austronesian. Similar languages include Javanese, Maduresian and Sundan. The dialectal differences between Indonesian speakers are insignificant, although there are some lexical differences between the two varieties of Malay spoken in Indonesia on the one hand and Malaysia on the other. Indonesian Malay was influenced to some extent by the Javanese. The standard Indonesian pronunciation is based on the language of Jakarta. The role in Indonesian society is the official language of Indonesia. The standard dialect of Indonesia is the dialect of the capital Jakarta (Java Island). The Jakarta dialect was influenced to some extent by Javanese and Sundan, two other main languages in Indonesia. The literacy rate is 88.5%. History Is Believed to Be Home was in Sumatra (western Indonesia), and the proto-Malay people came there shortly before the beginning of our era. The earliest texts, written in the archaic form of Malay, Malay, 7th century AD. These early texts (stone inscriptions) were written by ancient Pallavian writing, which evolved from the southern varieties of Indian Brahmic writing. They were created in the early stages of the Sriwijaya Empire, a powerful Buddhist state and one of the most powerful states and major cultural centers of the time. Its capital was Palembang, one of the largest cities of the time. Over time, Srividjaya shrunk, and other empires rushed to replace them, the most extensive of which were those created by the heirs of Prince Vijay with the capital Majapahit. This empire experienced a serious crisis in the middle of the 15th century, and gradually disintegrated. In the 15th century Indonesia adopted the Islamic faith, and was predominantly Islamic until now. During the Sriwij and other empires, Indonesia was an important trading centre, and Malay became the region's main trade language. Over time, under the influence of non-Indian trade languages such as Arabic, Chinese, later also Western European (Portuguese and Dutch), this language has undergone significant changes, becoming essentially a pidgin language. Malay say traders are usually referred to as the Malay Bazaar. On the contrary, the Malays referred to in the Indonesian court remained more or less unchanged. The court Malay language is considered classic Malay and is the language in which a large body of medieval Malay literature was written. The beginning of the 20th century marked the beginning of a new era of the Indonesian language. In 1928, the Indonesian Youth Congress was held in Jakarta, and it was decided at that Congress that Indonesia should have an official national language, which would henceforth be called Indonesian (bahasa Indonesia). The classic Malay language was chosen as the basis for this language. Jakarta's pronunciation was chosen as standard Indonesian pronunciation. (Source: Project Language Materials Page 2)Indonesian is a form of Malay, say Indonesia. The term Indonesian is political, not linguistic, since The Indonesian Malay language (called Bahasa Indonesia in Indonesia) is almost identical to Bahas Melai, another malay variety, as is said in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. The term Indonesian was adopted in the early 20th century as Indonesian became Indonesia's national language. There are about 35,000,000 native speakers in Indonesian and about 150,000,000 speakers of the second language. 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