

The Annotation of Hindi Song “ Kuch-KuchHota Hai” Via Our Perspective

¹Professor Dr. Tengku Ghani T. Jusoh' ²Anwar Muttaqin' ¹Dr. RoziahSidek @ Mat Sidik
^{1,2}Ezad AzraaiJamsari⁵Associate Prof. Dr. Ahmad Sunawari Long
⁵Associate Prof. Dr.KamarudinSalleh, ¹Izziah Suryani Mat Resad @ Arshad'
¹Professor Idris Abdullah, ³Moktar Hussain, ¹Md Nor Abdullah
¹Associate Prof. Dr.Salmah Ahmadand ⁴Dr. Ideris Endot

Abstract

During the last five decades, interest in Hindi song has revived and indeed expanded. Not since the days of Mohd Rafi and Lata Mageshkar has so much energy and critical acumen been devoted to this most intriguing and challenging of musically disciplines. Controversy has raged concerning the interest of Malays in Hindi song even though they do not master and understand the Hindi language. Many questions are yet unanswered but the future is full of promise. We slowly brave ourself to briefly examine this phenomenon, the popular Hindi song “ Kuch-kuchHota Hai” via our perspective.

Introduction

Kuch-kuchHota Hai means something Happens, is a Hindi romantic comedy film, released in India and the United Kingdom on 16 October 1998. The film was written and directed by debuting Karan Johar and stars the popular on-screen pair of Shahrukh Khan and Kajol in their fourth movie together. Rani Mukerji features in a supporting role, while Salman Khan has an extended cameo appearance.

The film was extremely successful both in India and abroad, winning major awards in all categories including the Best Film award at the 44th Annual Filmfare Awards, Lux Zee Cine Awards, Sansui Viewers' Choise Award, Aashirwad Awards, Bollywood Movie Awards and the National Film Awards (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuch_Kuch_Hota_Hai). The film remains one of director karan Johar's best film that he made as well as becoming a cultural icon in India. Karan Johar became a household name, and the film helped the careers of all actors involved in the film.

Plot

Rahul Khanna (Shahrukh Khan) and Anjali Sharma (Kajol) are best friends in St. Xavier's college. They both love playing basketball - whenever they play, Anjali wins. Rahul constantly chases the girls in college, which annoys Anjali. This is because, unknown to either of them, Anjali is in love with Rahul. Mr.Malhotra (AnupamKher) tells Anjali that his daughter Tina (Rani Mukherji) is coming to St. Xavier's to finish her degree, having studied in Oxford University for her first two years. Tina arrives and quickly becomes friends with Rahul and Anjali. In fact, Rahul obviously has feelings for Tina. In class one day, Rahul says he believes love is friendship and that he will only ever love a girl who is his best friend. These words make Anjali realise that she is in love with Rahul and that possibly he loves her too. Anjali is encouraged by her motherly housekeeper Rifat Bi (HimaniShivpuri) to tell Rahul she loves him. She is about to do so, but finds out that he loves Tina.

¹Department of Arabic Studies and Islamic Civilization, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia

²Institute of West Asian Studies, National University of Malaysia

³Arabic Language units, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia

⁴Department of Da'wah and Leadership, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia

⁵Department of Theology and Philosophy, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia

She is now heartbroken and decides to leave college without telling either Rahul or Tina. Rahul and Tina find her just as she is about to leave - Rahul and Anjali share a tearful goodbye, believing they will never meet again. Tina now realises that she came between two lovers - on this day, she realises that Anjali and Rahul are soulmates. Rahul marries Tina and in a year of marriage they give birth to a baby girl. Tina had complications in her pregnancy and has little time left so writes eight letters to her daughter - one for each of her first eight birthdays (so that her daughter will know all about her mother). Before dying, Tina asks Rahul to name their daughter Anjali in memory of Anjali Sharma.

On her eighth birthday Anjali (Sana Saeed) reads the most important letter. She learns about Anjali Sharma and is given the mission of bringing back Rahul and Anjali. Anjali Sharma is now more feminine. She is engaged to Aman Mehra (Salman Khan). However, she explains to her mother (Reema Lagoo) that she does not really love him and is mostly marrying him as a compromise (she feels she can never be in love again after she lost Rahul). Anjali Khanna and her grandmother (Rahul's mother played by Farida Jalal) travel to St. Xavier's to find Anjali Sharma's address. They learn from Rifat Bi that Anjali Sharma is getting married in a week. However, Anjali Khanna prays and the wedding is postponed to December. They soon learn that Anjali Sharma is going to be working on a summer camp - they travel there and find her. One night on television, Anjali Sharma is watching a television show and sees Rahul there, who says he misses his daughter, Anjali who has gone on summer camp. She now realises she has met her best friend's daughter. Rahul arrives at summer camp - he and Anjali are delighted to see each other again. Anjali Khanna decides to make them play basketball against each other, in the hope they will come together again. Rahul and Anjali start feeling themselves falling in love again.

However, Anjali soon remembers that she is engaged and feels guilty. Aman soon arrives at summer camp and tells Rahul that he is marrying Anjali. Rahul is hurt by this news but congratulates Anjali. She takes this as him rejecting her again so decides to leave summer camp and get married to Aman as soon as possible.

Rahul and his family arrive at Anjali's wedding. Anjali sees Rahul and realises that he does in fact love her the same way she loves him. She knows now that she is letting go of her first love. Aman notices the tears in her eyes and realises that she has always been in love with Rahul. Aman realises he is coming between two destined lovers, so releases Anjali from the engagement and allows her to marry Rahul. As the two marry, the little Anjali has a vision of Tina giving her the thumbs up.

Lyric and Translation

Kuch-kuch Hota Hai Lyric Song (Hindi, Malay and English Translation)

Tum paasaaye, Yun muskurayee, Tumnenajaanekya, Sapnedikhaaye,	Kamu hampiri diriku, Tersenyum manisnya, Tanpa sedari kau, Berikan impian kepadaku,	You came near me, And smiled like this, You didn't know what, Dream you showed me,
Ab to mera dil, Jaagenasota hai,	Kini hatiku tiada lagi, Lagi terjaga atau terlena,	Now my heart, Neither wake nor sleep
Kyakaroonhayee, Kuchkuchhota hai	Apa perlu ku lakukan, Sesuatu terjadi dalam hatiku.	What can I do, Something happens.

(Johardy Ibrahim. *Mingguan Malaysia*. 13 Mei 2012. Hlm: 9)
(<http://lyricstranslate.com/en/kuch-kuchhotahai.html>.)

Annotation

Lyric 1, the composer has musically introduced the song by the consonant followed by the vowel "u" and ended with the consonant. The combination of two consonants, has systematically accumulated the syllable "Tum" (you). The second word lyrically began with the consonant "p", followed by the two same vowels "a" and then a consonant "y". The song successfully ended with the consonant "s". The lyricist has beautifully started the first word and the second "Tum", "Pass" with the consonants Tum and Paas and also ended with the consonants Tum and Paas.

Then the composer gratefully started the line with the two same vowels “a a”, followed by consonant “y” and ended with the vowel “e”. The lyricist again carefully presented the first lyric with 6 vowels and five consonants.

Lyric 2, the song continually demonstrated with the consonant y, followed by the vowel “u” and ended with the consonant n. the lyricist carefully arranged the second word with the consonant “m”, followed by the vowel “u” and alternated two consonants “s k”, followed by the vowel “u” and consonant r, a vowel “a” and consonant y. the composer has finally ended the lyric with the two same vowels “e e”. Lyric two systematically has six vowels “u”, “a” and “e”. Moreover the above mentioned line has seven consonants.

Lyric 3, the lyricist continued attentively the song by resembling the “Tum n” three consonants “t m n” and two vowels “u e”. It is followed by one consonant “n” and one vowel “a”. The song again started with the consonant “i”, followed by two same vowels “a a”, alternated with consonant “n” and ended with a vowel. Furthermore, the composer expanded the line with two consonants “k y” and ended with a vowel “a”. All the words in this line arranged with the introducing the consonants “T” Tumme, “n” na, “j” jaane and “k” kya. This line had eight consonants and seven vowels.

Lyric 4, commenced slowly with the consonant s, followed by a vowel “a” and alternated with two consonants “p n”. The first word has beautifully ended with a vowel “e”. Then the last word started with the consonant “d”, followed by a vowel “I”, alternated with two consonants “k h”, followed by two vowels “a a” and consonant “y”. The vowel “e” ended the last line. In lyric 4, there are seven consonants and six vowels.

Lyric 5, displayed chronologically with vowel “a”, followed by consonant b. Furthermore, the second word started with consonant t and ended with a vowel o. the third word “Mera” contained the two consonants “m r” and two vowels “ e a”. The line ended with two consonants at the beginning and the last “d l” and positioned the vowel “I” in the middle.

Lyrics 6, 7 and 8. The lyricist has successfully portrayed the song, with consonants at the beginning jaaage, na, sotahai, kyakaroomhaye and kuch-kuchhotahai. The positioning of the consonants and the vowels in the lyrics presumably, has made the song very popular and interesting internationally.

References

- Asmah Omar. 2000. Advanced Learner's English-Malay Dictionary. Kuala Lumpur: Fajar Bakti.
- Baalbaki, Rohi. 1982. Al-Mawrid. A Modern Arabic-English Dictionary. Beirut. Dar El-Ilm Lilmalayin.
- Barnet Sylvan. 1986. A short guide to writing about literature. London.
- Johardy Ibrahim. *Mingguan Malaysia*. 13 Mei 2012.
- Kirpatrick, E. E. 1989. Chambers 20 Century Dictionary. Edinburgh: E.R. Chambers Limited.
- Soule, Richard. 1989. Dictionary of English Synonyms. London: Omega Book Limited.
- Preminger, Alex. 1965. Encyclopedia of poetry and poetics. New Jersey.
- <http://academa.edu/GenevieveDingle/paper/13322>, The Music therapy and emotional.
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/music-therapy>. (accessed on Mei 21, 2012)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_English. (accessed on Mei 22, 2012)
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elison>. (accessed on Mei 23, 2012)
- <http://lyricstranslate.com/en/kuch-kuchhotahai.html>. (accessed on Mei 24, 2012)
- <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/music/vowel.html>. (accessed on Mei 25, 2012)