

**Analysis of Complaining Strategies in the Bollywood song “Bekhyali” from
the Movie Kabir Singh**

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ABSTRACT

Complaining in this modern age has been so common that it filters into our discussions from the dining table to our working place. Without three key elements a complaint is incomplete: a voice, a listener and a signalling mechanism or language. Communication plays a vital function in our lives in telling people around us of what we like, what we desire, what we expect and whether we want to communicate or consider the environment around us. Contact is an important feature of language. Songs was one of the best human inventions in the course of history. This is imagination in its true and undiluted nature. The act of speech is an expression perceived to be an event, especially with regard to its aim, meaning or consequence. Jane Austin believes that certain expressions are equal to acts and implies that something can be done by executing a something by pure speech. Songs represent culture, what's current in culture has an effect on the music written by multiple artists and songs are thus unfinished without grievances, whether it's a love song, an unhappy song or an inspirational one.

Complaints about the wife, the universe or the people can be included in any song. In this study, the lyrics of a Bollywood song “Bekhyali” by an Indian singer Arijit Singh has been used for the analysis of complaining act. The research highlights, and has been a symbol of, how grievances are used in our everyday lives by songs. Grievances are a common condition and the influence of the grievances can also be seen in songs as well.

Keywords: Complaints, Speech Acts, Bollywood, Songs,

INTRODUCTION

Language performs a vital function in our lives in telling people surrounding us of what we hear, what we expect and what we wonder or think about the environment surrounding us. Communication is the basic feature of language. We connect successfully in quantity of contexts through our expressions, movements, and tone of voice. Music is a means to relief from reality, getting us away from the suffering and helping us shorten tension from everyday routine. We're not only sitting around rather than listening to it in this crazy routine of existence, but it's been any such part of our lives that we pay attention to that as we ride, drive, etc. Music wipes away from the spirit, the grit of ordinary existence, and encourages us to lead a life of loftiness

According to US Scholar J.R Searle, expressing a language includes actions of expression such as presenting declarations, issuing orders, answering questions or presenting commitments. Spoken actions are the essential or central elements of linguistic correspondence. They are not as it might seem simply an abstract linguistic concept, their comprehension along with the familiarity of the context in which they are executed is always necessary to decipher the whole expression and its appropriate meaning. The acts of expression are seen in effective daily

interactions and also in stories or dramas. Forms of speech can not just be completely appreciated after learning from both the hearers and the speakers.

DEFINITION OF COMPLAINTS

A petition is a statement or outrage or an act of sadness over something you don't respect or something that hurt you. Even though the techniques used to communicate grievances that differ with the condition and across languages, grievances are usually presented using the preceding techniques that Olshtain and Weinbach (1988) suggested.

1. Under the point of reproach: by way of different comments, the speaker prevents clear discussion of the offending incident without explicitly accusing the speaker. For starters, if anyone drops a bottle, the interlocutor can make a comment like: 'do not think about all this, stuff like that occur. The speaker do not wish to reproach the interlocutor too energetically on this point.
2. Expression of frustration or rejection: Those are disappointment realizations by way of subtle or ambiguous signals that it's been compromised despite explicitly calling the interlocutor to account. In such situations, the speaker prevents overt contact with the interlocutor and produces general remarks reflecting a form of frustration at the breach that this has occurred.
3. Explicit allegation: The speaker specifically submits a formal accusation that makes the interlocutor liable for this kind of offense. Sometimes this is a clear or unmitigated accusation delivered to the face of the interlocutor: 'you are such an unconsidered individual; you could first contact me.'
4. Accusation and warning: The speaker's overt behavior to create an specific allegation has possible implications for the interlocutor: 'This time, you'll be playing through your own wealth for that.'

5. Requests and repair: Which involve queries telling the listener to resolve the issue: 'kindly see how you would correct this as quickly as possible.'
6. Justifications: Which involve excuses offered when arguing regarding protecting or providing help to the stance or calling for demand of the speaker.
7. Criticisms: A person raising a complaint can give an examination of the situation which directly impacts the expression of the interlocutor. 'you've damage my ride.'(docjax.com). The role of language is in specific closely associated with the thoughts of the speakers, the theories they wish to express as well as the existing understanding of the listener. Firstly, speakers plan to have some impact on their audiences such that the purpose of the speakers is better grasped, speakers ought to get audiences to understand certain plans. Thus, the phrases used must represent those plans. Therefore, the speaker needs to express several thoughts, and to do so, the phrases also must represent the way the listener thinks. Listeners have their own viewpoints, perception and misunderstandings about things, nations, incidents and evidence. And thirdly, speakers ought to have certain understanding of what's really on the hearers 'minds.

SPEECH ACT

The act of speech is an expression considered to be an event, especially with regard to its aim, meaning or consequence. Jane Austin believes that certain utterances are equal to acts and implies that something can be done by executing a something by pure speech. Like when someone states, "I call you man and wife now;" the utterance generates a new psychological or social truth. The process of speech is not only logical as well as psycholinguistic. Based on J.R. Searle's speech actions are essential or partial linguistic contact units. He also claimed, "Talking language is performing actions of expression including making claims, issuing orders, or making commitments. A petition is a statement or outrage or an act of sadness, something you don't respect or something you're disappointed with. The communication act of indignation

happens when a speaker responds to a behaviour that has unfavourably influenced the speaker with anger or irritation. Which are both overt and secondary. Failure to follow the concept of indirectness may contribute to obstruction of contact, or even social corruption.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLAINTS

A complaint's expression act happens when a speaker responds to a behaviour that has unfavourably affected the speaker with anger or irritation. To the audience it is a face damaging move. To the audience it is a face-threatening gesture. People talk to express convictions for a reason, ask for support, pledge action or ask for knowledge. If they did not recognize their intent and behave appropriately, listeners will be remiss. Listeners report views in normal situations, give support, report commitments and provide details. The speaker who protests specifically confronts an interlocutor in clear complain speech actions and utilizes different annoyance methods that precede or contradict a clear complain, while indirect speech actions of grievances are the form of grievances where comments are made against individuals that are not around or where the accusation does not explicitly offend them.

Boxer (1989) notes that two types of grievances may be differentiated in terms of their forms and functions: direct complaints and indirect complaints. The addressee is kept accountable for the alleged fault in the first group, i.e., immediate allegations, and is required to accept or alter the unfavourable state of affairs (Boxer, 1993). Clear protests display cases in which hearers communicate their frustration or irritation directly and face to face as the speaker perceives them as unfavourably influencing him. A formal allegation requires an overt or tacit fee, with at least one clear or implied instruction (Clyne, 1994, p. 54). By claiming or suggesting that the addressee is accountable for a supposed crime, direct allegations challenge the public identity of the addressee, that is, the desire to be accepted and loved. In fact, by specifying or suggesting that the addressee will take any measure to alter the unwelcome state of affairs, the

argument impinges on the adverse side of the addressee, or their right to remain unrestricted and independent (Daly, Holmes, Newton & Stubbe, 2003). An indirect complaint is characterized as an expression of long or repetitive dissatisfaction not specifically designed to modify or change the unsatisfactory condition (Clyne, 1994). This varies from a straightforward allegation in that the addressee is not kept liable nor required to remedy the alleged offence. Information from a broad analysis of indirect complaint by native speakers showed that indirect complaints are mostly used as constructive techniques for creating points of similarity (Boxer, 1993). At other terms, indirect grievances are not prototypical FTAs; instead, they are common forms to respond to others. Customers are liable to object openly in corporate contact in order to express their frustration and remedy the offence. The current research thus concentrates on direct complaint.

ANALYSIS

Complaints have very interesting roles in our lives as we neither can live with them nor without them. Musicians and song writers seem to be very influenced with this complaining nature of humans and the society and they represent complaints in various kinds of songs be it any romantic songs, sad songs, motivational songs etc.

This song is taken from a Bollywood movie “Kabir Singh” released on 21 June, 2019 and directed by Sandeep Reddy Vanga. *This song ‘Bekhayali mein bhi tera hi khyalaaye’* in the movie is sung by Sachit Tandon, who is a new famous playback singer of Bollywood songs after this song. It shows us the perfect complaining nature of humans through various ways. The lyrics of the song taken for analysis of speech acts of complaint is *‘Bekhayali mein bhi tera hi khayal aaye’* penned by Irshad Kamil, an Indian poet and lyricist who received many of renowned awards for his many of the lyrics in Bollywood. The song taken from the movie “Kabir Singh” reflects the emotional pain of the main character Kabir a dependent man who

desires to be loved by his girlfriend with no limit and complaints about all the things he is facing as his beloved is not with him. The lyrics of the song are about the heartfelt condition the actor is suffering and the lyricist Irshad Kamil mainly highlights the susceptibility of a lover and speculate how things are getting worst if a man loves his beloved more than himself.

The title as well as the first line of the song “*Bekhyaaali mein bhi Tera hi Khayal Aaye*” as a conditional clause, it itself represents an indirect complaining which the writer/singer wants to put. The first stanza in the song is a complaint against his beloved and the society, where the lover also wants to be treated in the same as a lover. The first verse of the song depicts an indirect complain by the singer, when in the same verse he points that how does he felt consciously or unconsciously about his love and also the beloved. He also complains by reminding about their past good days when they were together and also wants to know that why and how the separation is needed in their love. Not only this but he also wants to go in his past love life when they were together as during those time there was no limitation in their happiness, as now that happiness has been transformed into sorrow as they are not together. The transformation of happiness to sorrow due to the separation which is being conveyed by the singer in the first stanza depict an indirect form of complaint. It is an indirect complaint because the lover has represented her unfulfilled desire rather than a direct complaint.

Bekhayali Mein Bhi

Tera Hi Khayal Aaye

Kyun Bichadna Hai Jaruri

Ye Sawal Aaye

Teri Nazdeekiyo

Ki Khushi Behisab Thi

Hisse Mein Fansle

Bhi Tere Bemisal Aaye (Stanza I)

In the second stanza, the singer abdicate himself and continues about the grief of separation that the singer applies by referring that why he should be away from me and also asking his beloved to be with him rather than to be away from him. Still conceptualizing his love and also the beloved as a pride and imitating himself that as his love as a dream for him and he want to be in the same dream again and again. He also emphasizes the separation as an indirect complaint to his beloved and wants her to remove the separation between them.

Main Jo Tumse Door Hu

Kyun Door Main Rahu

Tera Gurur Hu Uun

Aa Tu Fansla Mita

Tu Khaawb Sa Mila

Kyun Khaawb Tod Du (Stanza II)

In the third verse, the lover again starts with his real grief of separation from the lovers by repeating the same initial lines that he sings in the beginning but with an indirect complaint by putting the question on his beloved that why she is behind this separation. Here in this third stanza, the lover is not only putting the complaint but along with this he also puts his mistakes and urges again to his beloved to be close with him rather than separated.

Bekhayali Mein Bhi

Tera Hi Khayal Aaye

Kyun Judai De Gaya Tu

Ye Sawal Aaye

Thoda Sa Main Kafa Ho Gaya

Apne Aap Se

Thoda Sa Tujhpe Bhi

Bewajah Hi Malaal Aaye (Stanza III)

In the fourth stanza, he uses the words 'uljhan', 'ann-bann' and 'tadpan', which exemplify the pain of the lover but even in this condition he thinks that he should forgive her. The last two lines of the verse again embody the indirect form of the complaint against all those lovers that how they can be happy with their defeat in the love and it means they cannot understand the pain through which the singer suffers due to the ongoing defeat process in his love and he doesn't want to be like those lover.

It's a little too late for you to come back

Hai Ye Tadpan Hai Ye Uljhan

Kaise Jee Lu Bina Tere

Mere Ab Sabse Hai Ann-Ban

Bante Kyun Ye Khuda Mere Ulll

Ye Jo Log-Baag Hai

Jungle Ki Aag Hai

Kyun Aag Mein Jalu

Ye Nakaam Pyar Mein

Khush Hain Haar Mein

Inn Jaisa Kyun Banu (Stanza IV)

In the fifth stanza, the singer with a creak in his voice (which also represents an indirect form of complaint), he repeats the chorus as he fights to persist his strength, not allowing his misery to bring him down.

Raatein Dengi Bata

Neendo Mein Teri Hi Baat Hai

Bhoolun Kaise Tujhe

Tu Toh Khayalo Mein Sath Hai

Bekhayali Mein Bhi

Tera Hi Khayal Aaye

Kyun Bichadna Hai Jaruri

Ye Sawal Aaye (Stanza V)

In the last verse the singer again depicts the indirect complaint by repeating the same lines in his kirk voice with loud. At the end of the verse he concludes his complaint by challenging the separation with his beloved and again represents the strength of their love by saying that in this world none of the external power can separate his true feeling of love for his beloved by creating any unfavourable condition for both of them.

Nazar Ke Aage, Har Ek Manjar

Ret Ki Tarha Bikhar Raha Hai

Dard Tumhara Badan Mein Mere

Zehar Ki Tarah Utar Raha Hai

Nazar Ke Aage, Har Ek Manjar

Ret Ki Tarha Bikhar Raha Hai

Dard Tumhara Badan Mein Mere

Zehar Ki Tarah Utar Raha Hai

Aa Jamaane Aajma Le Ruthta Nahi

Faanslo Se Haunsla Ye Tutt'ta Nahi

Na Hai Wo Bewafa Aur Na Main Hu Bewafa

Wo Meri Aadaton Ki Tarah Chhutata Nahi (Stanza VI)

CONCLUSION

As I have mentioned earlier, complaints are becoming human nature so the effect of complaints can also be seen in songs. Songs reflect the society, what's present in the society creates an impact on the songs written by various songwriters and hence songs are incomplete without complaints, be it any romantic song, sad song or an inspiring one. Complaints can be found in every song about the lover, the world or the people. In the present study, indirect complaint strategies have been widely used by singer (female) in order to observe politeness. They are used when there is a need to assert/inform without leading into a conflict. Though the choice of complaint strategy mostly depends on the situational seriousness but it has also been observed that females choose indirect strategies to avoid direct confrontation (Jayal & Kumar, 2018). Directness and indirectness are not exactly black and white terms. A particular direct speech may become indirect if uttered in a different context or environment. However, direct speeches are plainly informative and often used to express orders and harmful or dry unfriendly talk.

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