

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the investigation procedures described in chapter three. Along with the findings, this chapter also discusses the answers to the following research questions:

- What are the characteristics of the pirate talk used by Sparrow?
- Which characteristic is mostly used by Sparrow?

4.1 Findings

Table 4.1

The Number and Percentage of the Occurrence of the Characteristics of the Pirate Talk Expressed by Sparrow

No	Characteristics	Total	
1	Questions and Replies	32	24%
2	Cultural Terms	23	17%
3	Commands	18	13%
4	Flourishes	15	11%
5	Epithet	11	8%
6	Contractions	11	8%
7	Retorts	7	5%
8	Respectful Address	7	5%
9	Arrgh	4	3%
10	Greetings and Partings	3	2%
11	Toasts and Declamations	3	2%
12	Calls	2	2%
13	Oaths	1	1%
14	Threats	0	0%
15	Curses	0	0%
16	Insults	0	0%
	Total	137	100%

The table above shows the characteristics of pirates talk that expressed by Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End* movie, and the frequencies of occurrences of each characteristic. The table shows that the characteristic of the pirate talk occurred the most was “questions and replies” with the frequency of 32 or 24%.

4.1.1 Questions and Replies

Questions and replies are needed and expressed by pirates. Pirates used “questions” for asking and “replies” for answering question. There were 31 questions and one reply occurred during this movie. The percentage of the occurrence of questions and replies was 24%.

An example of questions, taken from scene 8, is provided below.

Jack: **3. What say you about the condition of this tack line?**

Jack replica: It be proper to my eyes, sir.

Sparrow was talking to his replica that was actually created by himself from his mind. He was expressing a question about the sailing condition. Although, in reality, at that he was not sailing.

another example of questions, taken from scene 9, is provided below.

Jack: 16.**The locker, you say?**

Gibbs: Aye.

Sparrow asked Gibbs to make sure where he was. Sparrow was rather confused because Elizabeth told to Sparrow that everyone came to the Davy Jones Locker to save him. Therefore, he would like to know whether he was really in the Davy Jones Locker. The question used by Sparrow was, “The locker, you say?”.

A reply occurred only once in this movie, i.e. in scene 14.

Barbossa: If you have a better alternative, please, share.

Jack: 83.Cuttlefish. **Aye!** Let us not, dear friends, forget our dear friends the cuttlefish. Flipping glorious little sausages. Pen 'em up together and they'll devour each other without a second thought. Human nature, isn't it?...or.... or....fish nature. [hand on Mistress Cheng's shoulders] So yes, we could hole up here well

provisioned and well armed and half of us would be dead within the month, which seems grim to me any way you slice it. Or, Uhas my learned colleague so naively suggests, we could release Calypso, and we can pray that she will be merciful. I rather doubt it. Can we in fact pretend that she is anything other than a woman scorned, like which fury hell hath no? We cannot. Res ipso loquitur tabula in naufragio*, we are left with but one option. I agree with, and I cannot believe the words are comin' out of me mouth, Captain Swann. We must fight.

Barbossa and Sparrow were having a debate at the Brethren Court. In this dialogue, Sparrow use the word “aye” or “yes” as a reply Barbossa’s request.

4.1.2 Cultural Terms

Certain items excite interest and provoke activity in the average pirate’s life more so than other things. Money, drink, and woman are prime examples. The closer a given interest or activity to the core of pirate culture, the more likely is that a rich sub-vocabulary unique term has proliferated around it (Choundas, 2007, pp. 315-383). In this movie, Sparrow used cultural terms for 23 times or 17%.

An example, taken from scene 8, is provided below.

Will: He thinks we're a hallucination.

Jack: 14. William, tell me something. Have you come because you need my help to save a certain distressing damsel? Or rather a damsel in distress? Either one.

Sparrow was asking Will whether he needed Sparrow’s help for searching Elizabeth. He used the word “damsel” here to refer to Elizabeth as a young girl. The word “damsel” is an example of cultural term expressed by Sparrow.

Another example taken from scene 16 is provided below

Scarlett: The Black Pearl?

Giselle: It's not very big.

Jack: 127. Love, That is a **dinghy**. My **vessel** is magnificent, and fierce, and huge-ish, and....gone. Why is it gone?

Sparrow showed a ship named the Black Pearl to Giselle and Scarlet. But suddenly without Sparrow's notice, the ship was gone and another small boat came. The words "dinghy" and "vessel" are considered as cultural terms. "dinghy" refers to a small ship's boat with no sail. "vessel" means pirate ship.

4.1.3 Commands

Commands are essential in pirate talk. The activities that constitute pirate life-sailing, boarding, fighting, defending, capturing, looting, hoarding, safekeeping require central direction, coordination, and cooperation (p. 68). Commands are used by Sparrow for 18 times or 13%.

An example, taken from scene 15, is provided below.

Gibbs: Thank goodness Jack, the armada's still out there, the Endeavour's coming up hard to starboard, and I think it's time we embraced that oldest and noblest of pirate traditions...

Jack: 115. Never actually been one for tradition....**clause haul her! luff the sails and lay her on iron!**

Barbossa: Belay that, or we'll be a sitting duck.

Jack: 116. **Belay that 'belay that.'**

Gibbs [tries to interrupt]: But captain...

Jack: 117. **Belay!**

Gibbs: The armada...

Sparrow arrived at the Black Pearl, with Elizabeth and Jack the monkey bringing the Will's heart at the chest. Sparrow commanded the crew to make the ship away from Davy Jones's ship named Flying Dutchman. Here Sparrow used

some commands such as “clause haul”, “luff the sails”, “lay (the ship) on iron”, and “belay”. These commands were used to navigate the sailing.

Another example, taken from scene 15, is provided below.

Jack: **122. Fire!**

Gibbs: FIRE!!!

Sparrow gave commands to all crews including Gibbs to fire the Endeavour, East India Trading Company ship. In this case, Sparrow said, “fire!”

4.1.4 Flourishes

Flourishes are pirates’ ways to modify, qualify, draw attention to, reinforce, or otherwise supplement what they are saying (pp.33-34). Sparrow used this characteristic for 15 times or 11 %.

An example, taken from scene 16, is provided below

Gibbs: The ship? We're on the ship. [wakes] Jack, the ship's gone!

Jack: 130. Really? [turns to Scarlett and Giselle who are still fighting] Ladies, will you please shut it! Listen to me. [to Giselle] Yes, I lied to you. [to Scarlett] No, I don't love you. [to Giselle] Of course it makes you look fat. [to Scarlett] I've never been to Brussels. [to Giselle] It is pronounced “*egregious*”. [to Scarlett] And by the way, no, I've never actually met Pizzaro, but I love his pies. And all of this pales into utter insignificance in light of the fact that my ship is, once again, gone, savvy?

Sparrow was asking Gibbs about his ship, the Black Pearl, but Giselle and Scarlet (pirates hooker) were still busy fighting about who got the first ride to the ship. Then, Sparrow expressed his anger towards Giselle and Scarlet. In this dialogue, flourish is used for request for affirmation. “Savvy” means “do you understand?” or “do you get it?”.

Another example, taken from scene 10, is provided below.

Barbossa: All right, then. The Brethren Court's is a-gatherin' at Shipwreck Cove. And Jack, you and I are a-goin', and there'll be no arguin' that point.

Jack: 49. I is arguin' the point. **If there's pirates a-gatherin', I'm pointing my ship the other way.**

Barbossa told Sparrow to come to the Brethren Court because they should have a meeting to decide how to save pirates' existence. To this, Sparrow gave one condition "If there's pirates a-gatherin', I'm pointing my ship the other way". This expression could be considered as flourish.

4.1.5 Epithet

The epithet is the insult's shorter, quicker "cousin". When one uses an epithet, he is simply calling another person a name. Epithets come in the form of simple nouns (e.g., "lubber", "whoreson") or modifier-noun combinations (e.g., "plaguey skulker," "bilge-sucking scallywag") (p.200). In this movie, Sparrow used epithet for 11 times or 8%.

An example, taken from scene 9, is provided below.

Jack: 63.And that was without a single drop of rum. [looks at Will] Send this **pestilent traitorous cowhearted yeasty codpiece** to the brig.

Sparrow was back at the Black Pearl after escaping from Beckett Endeavor Ship. Sparrow commanded his crew to send Will into the brig. Epithets used in this expression had four modifiers: 'pestilent', 'traitorous', 'cowhearted' and one noun 'codpiece'.

4.1.6 Contractions

Contractions are quick and dirty ways of spitting out larger words. Pirates love using contractions, both because they are always in a hurry to get to the main idea of what they are saying and because they would like to do so as unconventionally as possible (p.298). Sparrow used contractions for 1 time or 8%.

An example, taken from scene 14, is provided below.

Barbossa: If you have a better alternative, please, share.

Jack: 83.Cuttlefish. Aye! Let us not, dear friends, forget our dear friends the cuttlefish. Flipping glorious little sausages. Pen 'em up together and they'll devour each other without a second thought. Human nature, isn't it?...or.... or....fish nature. [hand on Mistress Cheng's shoulders] So yes, we could hole up here well provisioned and well armed and half of us would be dead within the month, which seems grim to me any way you slice it. Or, Uhas my learned colleague so naively suggests, we could release Calypso, and we can pray that she will be merciful. I rather doubt it.Can we in fact pretend that she is anything other than a woman scorned, like which fury hell hath no? We cannot.Res ipso loquitur tabula in naufragio*, we are left with but one option. I agree with, and I cannot believe the words are comin' out of me mouth, Captain Swann. We must fight.

Barbossa and Sparrow were having a debate at the Brethren Court. In this dialogue, Sparrow used the word 'em which is the contraction of "them"

4.1.7 Retorts

Retorts are used to express surprise, ridicule, indignation, or agreement. It can be defined as ways to reply to a comment, including reciprocation (answering an insult or epithet with an insult or epithet of one's own), escalation (answering an insult or epithet with a threat or curse), and spicing any answer with an oath (p. 255). Retorts were used by Sparrow for 7 times or 5%.

An example, taken from scene 14, is provided below

Barbossa: It was the first court what imprisoned Calypso, and we should be the ones to set her free, and in her gratitude she will see fit to grant us boons.

Jack: 82. **Whose boons? Your boons?** Utterly deceptive twaddlespeak, says I.

Sparrow used retorts when arguing Barbossa's idea in the Brethren Court. He used retorts "Whose boons? Your boons" to throw back their key word.

Another example, taken from scene 9, is provided below.

Elizabeth: We've come to rescue you.

Jack: 17. **Have you, now?** That's very kind of you. But it would seem that as I possess a ship and you don't, you're the ones in need of rescuing and I'm not sure as I'm in the mood.

Sparrow used retorts as a reply to Elizabeth's statement. He expressed that because he did not believe Elizabeth. In the past, she once betrayed him. So the question "have you now?" was not considered as a real question because it did not need an answer. It was actually used as a reciprocation.

4.1.8 Respectful Address

Respectful address, like the epithet, is often a tool for manipulation or influence. In some cases, the same words can be used as epithet in certain circumstances and as respectful address in others (p.240). In this movie, Sparrow used respectful address for seven times or 5%.

An example, taken from scene 15 is provided below.

Davy: Your debt to me is still to be satisfied. One hundred years in servitude aboard the Dutchman. As a start.

Jack: 99. That debt was paid, mate, with [motions to Elizabeth] help.

“Mate” is used in this dialogue to express the respectful address towards Davy Jones. The word ‘mate’ means “pal” or “buddy”.

4.1.9 Arrgh

“Arrgh” can mean a variety of different things. The most popular meaning is “aye” (expressing affirmation as in “yes”) (p. 304). Other meanings include “aahhh” (impatience mild exasperation or dismissal), “ohhh” (sullen or resentful displeasure), “ugh” (anger, exasperation, or acute), “ahh” (relaxation, satisfaction, or contentment), and “arrgh” (protesting) (p.305). “Arrgh” used by Sparrow for 4 times or 3%.

An example, taken from scene 8 is provided below.

Jack: 12. Ah, Hector. It's been too long, hasn't it?
Barbossa: Aye, Isla de Muerta, remember? You shot me.

Sparrow was surprised when he met Barbossa in the Davy Jones Locker. “Arrgh” in the forms of “Ah” was used to express interest or eagerness.

4.1.10 Greetings and Partings

Greetings and partings are needed by pirates to exchange pleasantries before changing their minds and proceeding with full-blown slaughter (p.14). In this movie, partings occurred two times and greeting occurred for one time. The total number of both greetings and partings is there (2%)

An example for partings taken from scene 11 is provided below.

Will: What's this for?
Jack: 72. Think like me, it'll come to you. [Exhales puff of strong rummy breath]

into Will's face and Will falls overboard]. [Jack cuts barrel with body on it loose and pushes it overboard too.] **My regards to Davy Jones!**

Sparrow gave his compass to Will. After that, Sparrow made Will fall to the seas so he could go to Beckett and Jones and made a negotiation. Here Sparrow used parting “My regards to Davy Jones!” to Will.

In this movie, Greetings only occurred once in scene 9.

Jack: 12.Ah, Hector. **It's been too long, hasn't it?**
 Barbossa: Aye, Isla de Muerta, remember? You shot me.

Sparrow was surprised when he met Barbossa again. The greeting expression “It’s been too long, hasn’t it” was used.

4.1.11 Toasts and Declamations

Toasts are used to give toast and to celebrate. Toasts should be expressed as eloquent as possible. Declamations are pithy statements to remember everything that memorable in pirate life. They are often used to convey as much about the strength and bent of the speaker’s character as about the subject being expounded upon. Most declamations are easily used as toasts (p. 290). The total percentage of occurrence of toasts and declamations was 3 or 2%.

An example of the use of toasts and declamation taken from scene 16 is provided below.

Jack [singing]: 132.Yoho, yo ho **a pirate's life for me.** [hums] We're devils and black sheep, really bad eggs... [opens compass and it points behind him. He reaches for bottle of rum and uncorks it, then compass points ahead.] **Drink up, me hearties, yo ho.** [sails off into sunset]

Sparrow was singing on his small boat. He gave to himself a toast and declamation because he could successfully trick Barbossa. He said, “Drink up, me

hearties, yo ho” as a toast and he said “Yoho, yo ho a pirate's life for me”, “We’re devils and black sheep, really bad eggs” as declamations.

Sparrow expressed “Drink up, me hearties, yo ho” for carousing and “a pirate's life for me” for enthusiastic endorsement of life as a pirate, implying an appreciation of it as admirable, pleasure or otherwise rewarding.

4.1.12 Calls

“Calls” are defined as words and phrases called out to alert another that he is being addressed (p.29). Interestingly, many calls are also used as greetings. So, depending on the context, some common terms such as “ahoy, hallo, ho there” might be considered as calls or greetings (p.29). Calls are used by Sparrow in this movie for two times or 2%.

An example for greetings taken from scene 9 is provided below

Jack: 25.Good man. Weigh anchor, **all hands**, prepare to make sail.
Cotton’s parrot : weigh anchor

Sparrow said “all hands” to call all of his crews to prepare for sailing.

4.1.13 Oaths

A speaker utters an oath for two reasons: to add emphasis to what he says and to swear that it is true. Oaths are most often used to convey something sharply or deeply felt, such as joy, surprise, disbelief, anger, displeasure, frustration, or conviction (p. 155). Oath occurs for one time or 1% of Sparrow’s talk.

An example for oaths taken from scene 9 is provided below.

Jack: 7.No wind, of course there's no bloody wind. **my soul I do swear for breeze, gust, whisper, a tiny miniature lick.** Yes, sir, I know. but why? Why would he do that? because he's a lummoX, isn't he? we shall have a magnificent garden party and you're not invited. [giggles][he turns around to see the rock on the ground right behind him again].Shoo![[he turns around to see the rock on the

ground right behind him] [picks up rock] A rock. [picks up rock again, licks it, and throws it and it turns into crab after he turns away] Now we're being followed by rocks, never had that before. [pulls it]

Sparrow was in the Davy Jones Locker alone. He was talking to himself and he said an oath, “my soul I do swear for breeze, gust, whisper, a tiny miniature lick”. He stated this to swear on himself.

4.1.14 Threats

Threats are the spoken currency of pirates. The more specific and vivid the threat and, of course, the more credible in light of speaker’s history of making good on threats in similar circumstances, the higher speaker’s resulting station in any exchange (pp.128-129). In this movie, there were no threats occur so the frequency was 0%.

4.1.15 Curses

A speaker utters a curse to wish harm on someone or something—typically from either God (“Damn your gizzard”) or the Devil (“Fiend take you”). A curse expressed implies that the speaker would like to say, “You’ll suffer” to the listener (or to some third person or thing) (p. 155). Sparrow did not state any curses (0%).

4.1.16 Insults

An insult is used to identify something bad about the addressee. It is spoken in the form of a statement (p.195). In this movie, it was found that Sparrow did not use any insults (0%).

4.2 Discussions

Table 4.1 shows that there were 13 characteristics of pirate talk expressed by Sparrow. The first characteristic that mostly used was questions and replies (32 times or 24%). The characteristic occurred the least was oaths (once or 1%). Three characteristics that were not used by Sparrows were threats, curses, and insults.

Sparrow used questions and replies the most because it seems that he liked questioning other people. In addition he often used questions to answer other people's questions. He also used questions as a reciprocation action.

In general, the use of 13 characteristics of the pirate talk by Sparrow might indicate that Sparrow wanted to be seen as a great pirate captain. But instead of being considered as great pirate captain, he often looked ridiculous because he mostly used questions to answer other people's questions. However, sometimes this action can be useful for him because he can trick his enemies without using any weapon.

Sparrow also looked as a funny pirate rather than a cruel and sadistic pirate because he used lots of epithet and retorts. This writer's opinion is supported by Choundas who says that only the cruelest pirate lacked a command of retorts (2007, p. 253).

In general, this research shows that sometimes one's characteristics of talk can be used as an instrument to figure out the personality of the speaker. This research also shows that fighting by using weapon is not always necessary. Words expressed are sometimes more powerful than any physical weapon.