

**“LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY MAIN CHARACTERS IN  
PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN 2 MOVIE”**

**(A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS)**



**A THESIS**

Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of  
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Sarjana Degree in English Literature

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**THESIS**  
**LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY MAIN CHARACTER IN PIRATES OF**  
**CARIBBEAN 2 MOVIE (SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS)**

BY

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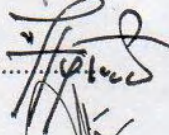
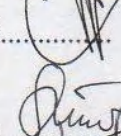

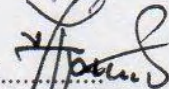



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Today, Friday, 17 May 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by NURLIAH (Student No. F21115520) entitled, **LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY MAIN CHARACTERS IN PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN 2 MOVIE (SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS)**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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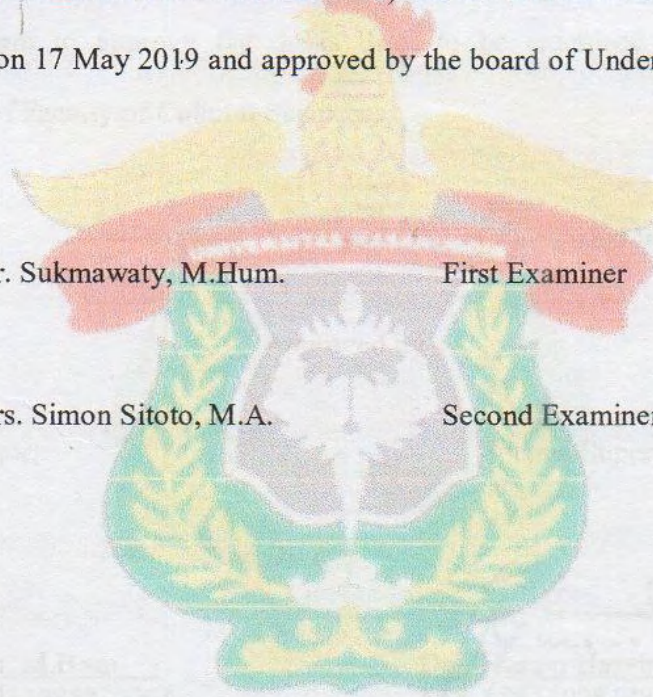




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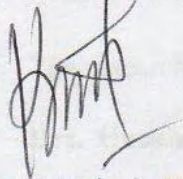
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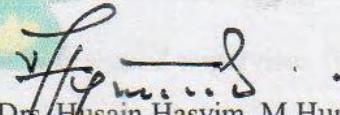
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Makassar, 7<sup>th</sup> May 2019

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## ABSTRAK

**NURLIAH.** Language Style used by Main Characters in *Pirates of the Caribbean 2* movie (An Sociolinguistics Study) dibimbing oleh Kamsinah dan Husain Hasyim.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Pirates of Caribbean seri 2* ini dan juga untuk menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi gaya bahasa mereka dalam film itu. Menurut Joos (1976) gaya bicara adalah bentuk bahasa yang pembicara gunakan dan penggunaan tersebut bergantung pada tingkat formalitas. Dia mengidentifikasi gaya ini menjadi lima gaya. Mereka adalah baku atau resmi, formal, konsultatif, santai dan gaya akrab. Selain itu, penggunaan gaya bicara juga dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yang dapat membuat orang mengubah atau gaya bicaranya, seperti tempat, pelaku, topik dan tujuan dari pembicaraan.

Metode kualitatif deskriptif dipilih dalam menganalisis data ini. Teori-teori yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Joos (1976) yang menyangkut tentang gaya bahasa, dan juga teori konteks dari Hymes (1974) yang mempengaruhi gaya bicara (SPEAKING).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis gaya bicara yang diujarkan oleh karakter utama di film *Pirates of the Caribbean Series 2*. Mereka adalah formal, konsultatif, santai dan gaya akrab. Dari empat gaya di atas, gaya santai adalah gaya yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Ini berarti bahwa karakter utama dalam film ini kenal dan dekat pada kebanyakan karakter dan lebih suka menggunakan gaya santai ketika mereka berkomunikasi dengan orang lain karena gaya ini diperlukan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: *gaya bicara, karakter utama, Pirates of the Caribbean 2.*



## ABSTRACT

**NURLIAH.** Language Style used by Main Characters in Pirates of the Caribbean 2 movie (An Sociolinguistics Study) supervised by Kamsinah and Husain Hasyim.

The purpose of this study is to describe the types and the social context that influence language style which are used by main characters in Pirates of the Caribbean series 2. According to Joos (1976), language style is the forms of the language which the speaker uses and it depends on the degree of formality. He identified this style into five styles. Those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Moreover, the used of language style also is influenced by several factors that can make people change his or her language style of speech, such as the setting, the participant, the topic and the purpose of the conversation.

Descriptive qualitative method is selected to analyze the data. The theories that were applied in this study are Joos theory (1976) which concerns about language style, and also the theory of context from Hymes (1974) that influences the language style of speech (SPEAKING).

The result of this study shows that there are four types of language style in Pirates of the Caribbean movie. Those are formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. From the four styles above, casual style is the most dominant style found in this study. It means that the main characters in Pirates of the Caribbean movie prefer to use casual style when they communicate with others because this style is required for daily communication.

Keywords: Language style, main characters, Pirates of the Caribbean 2.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the research, identification of research, scope of the problem, question of the research, objectives of the study, significance of the research.

The background of the research explains about the problem that found by the researcher in this research. The questions of research consists questions that will be discussed in this research. Significance of the research expected to know additional information or further knowledge about language style.

#### A. BACKGROUND

Language is one of media which cannot be separated from human life. Language is used every day by everybody to communicate with others, by using it in our daily life, it can be defined as communication as human being. Communication is a way to express our mind, feelings, ideas, and emotions. We also express it by using gesture or body movement, action and signal.

Some aspects of life, such as culture and society, influence communication. People have their own background in culture and society. They both can be seen by knowing the way of group of speakers communicate with others. The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistic. Hudson (1996,p.4) has described the difference as

As Hudson (1996, p.4) says: sociolinguistics is 'the study of language in relation to society,' whereas the sociology of language is 'the study of society in relation to language.' We can say in sociolinguistics we study language and society in



order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest. Our speech provides clues to others about who we are, where we come from, and perhaps what kind of social experiences we have had.

Language has developed very quickly in society and makes the existence of language become variation. One of the examples of language variation is language style. Language style is one of the elements that cannot be separated in our daily communication. Language style is used based on the level of formality determined by situation, condition, and the need of the speech.

A movie is actually represented as our daily life because the utterance that is used in a movie was actually a representation of real conversation in natural society by humans in human real life. Every movie has its own unique style even if the movie is from the oldest ones or to the newest ones. Movie makers choose their own language differently that create a huge range of styles and tones for any given expression. In the movie, *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest* we can see the example of language style based on Joss Whedon's theory as the three main characters Jack Sparrow, Will Turner, and Elizabeth Swann, not only talking to humans, but also to animal and supernatural creatures. Many look at Jack Sparrow as the quirky pirate and see nothing in him except what's on the surface: a weird, funny,

to put it mildly, very 'specific' character but with these characters he uses it to his advantage later on. For Will Turner, his father is a pirate but he





is engaged to a beautiful woman named Elizabeth who is come from a noble family. She is daughter of a Governor. In this movie some characters were also come from different culture, some people were higher or low status than them. Because of that we can analyze how these main characters, Captain Jack Sparrow, Will Turner and Elizabeth Swann speaks or their utterance that contain language style to some character in the movie Pirates of the Caribbean.

The reason why the writer chose this topic is because the writer has interesting in learning sociolinguistic furthermore, especially in the language style material. Besides that, the writer found that there are some students who do not so interested in learning this material without knowing that language style is a way we know more about someone background in culture and society because with language style, we can get to know other people background, seen by the way the speakers communicate with others. Not only that, the language use in this movie has come from different culture and varieties. When different caste in society has influenced in social life, the style of their language speech are shown in this movie. So it will be a challenge for researcher to observe this.

## **B. Identification of Problems**

Based on the background described above, the writer formulates several problems below. They are:



1. There are some kinds of language style that are difficult to understand.
2. People do not know how to know the difference types of language style.
3. A person has his/her own way of thinking and behaving, so there should be different way of speaking. Moreover, since there are many kinds of factors, it is influence the language style.

### **C. Scope of the problems**

The writer analyzes the language style used by the main characters, Jack Sparrow, Will Turner and Elizabeth Swann in the movie Pirates of The Caribbean series 2. To limit the analysis the writer will only focus on discussing and research about the kinds of language styles used by these three main characters toward some characters and the factors that influence the main characters language styles.

### **D. Research Question**

1. What language styles do Jack Sparrow, Will Turner and Elizabeth Swann use in the movie Pirates of Caribbean series 2?
2. What do the factors influence their language styles in this movie?

### **E. Objectives of the Study**



Based on the problems formulated, the objectives of the research can be stated as follows:

1. To describe language styles by the main characters in the movie *Pirates of Caribbean series 2* is; and
2. To explain the factors influence their language styles in that film.

#### **F. Significance of the Study**

This research has both theoretical and practical significances concerning language style in literary works such as movie. Theoretically, the outcomes that are gotten from this research may be useful as additional information or further knowledge about language style.

As for practical significance, this research is intended to encourage the readers to find more about language style cases where some aspects of life, such as culture and society, influence communication. People have their own background in culture and society. They both can be seen by knowing the way of group of speakers communicate with others.





## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is conducted to find out the styles of language. For this chapter, explains about the previous studies that researcher found related to study that similar with this research. The researcher also needs some theories to accelerate in conduction and references are essential for the researcher to reach the purpose of the study.

#### A. Previous Studies

In order to give representation of the research, the researcher gives some relevant previous studies from previous researchers. The previous studies have their own classifications in their research. In this research, the writer explains each of previous studies briefly as follow:

The first research entitled “Language Style Love Rosie Movie written by Iren Sywara Sipahutar (2018). The writer intended to identify kinds of language style and tries to find the most dominant language style usage by the characters in this movie. The analysis is based on the five language styles using Martin Joos’s theory. The method is used in analyzing is a qualitative descriptive method. To collect the data, the researcher watched the movie, identified the script containing language styles, and analyzed the data. The data of language styles are taken from the

conversation in the movie. In this thesis there are thirty nine (39) data from conversation in the movie that show the language styles. And after the



researcher doing this research, the result can be concluded that the types of the style occurs dominantly in the movie is intimate style which represents 23 cases (59%), next followed by casual style is 11 cases (28%), formal style is 3 cases (8%), consultative style is 2 cases 5%), and frozen style is 0 case (0%).

The second research has been conducted previously entitled Speech Style Analysis Based On Gender In Customer's Complaints of Telkom Indonesia Banyuwangi written by Gusti Pinandhita Arifin (2015). The writer conducted a study about speech style used by the customers of Telkom Indonesia Banyuwangi when they complain to the customer service. The purposes of this study is to investigate the types of language styles used by male and female customers when they complain their problems and the possible reasons behind the language styles used by the customers of Telkom Indonesia Banyuwangi. This study used qualitative approach in purpose to the use of clear and systematic description about the data being observed. This study found that there were three kinds of speech style used by male and female customers of Telkom Indonesia Banyuwangi, such as formal style, consultative style and casual style. The data showed that the most dominant style used by the customer was casual style. This study found that only male customer who used formal style when they delivered their complaints, while female customers did not use it. This study also and there were four reasons behind certain styles used, such as social background, age of addressee, speech convergence and speech divergence.



Social background and age of the addressee became the most dominant reasons used by the customers of Telkom Indonesia Banyuwangi.

The third prior research “An Analysis of Language Style of Teenagers found in Facebook Status” was written by Indra Hamzah in 2018. The research aimed to find the types of language style and the frequency of the style used by facebook users in Indonesia. The data of this paper were taken from several facebook users in Indonesia. In this case, the writer analyzes the data based on Joos theory. The writer used descriptive method which is describing the phenomenon based on the source of data. This research analyzed on type of language style on the facebook and the most frequent style used in the facebook. The data is taken from status of the facebook user. The writer collected total 100 data from the facebook user. From 100 data that is found, casual style is a kind of language style that is mostly found in the facebook status, with the percentage is for about 70% from 100 data. Then, the second is Intimate style that is 20 data from 100 data, with the percentage is for about 20%. Next is Consultative style that is 9 data from 100, with the percentage is for about 9%. Last, formal style that is 1 data from 100 data, with the percentage is for about 1%. From the table above, it can be seen that Casual Style is the most frequent style used by Facebook users with 70 data from 100 and with the percentage is about 70%.



The difference between this three previous studies and this research object of its research, the first previous study is only focus on clarifying

the language style on a 'Love, Rosie' movie. The writer collects the data from the conversation of the characters that containing language style from the movie. The movie script consists of 51 scenes but the researcher take the dialogues or conversation in the movie script as the samples for only 39 scenes. Further, in the second research the writer focused on speech style based on gender. The writer of the third research object's is the language styles that are used by teenagers in Facebook status, while this research's object is the main characters in a movie speech styles and the factors influence the speech styles using Dell Hyme's initial SPEAKING theory. Therefore, the type of this study is descriptive qualitative.

## **B. Literature Review**

### **1. Sociolinguistics**

The ground theory of this study is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and speaker's community. Sociolinguistics is the study of the sociological aspects of language. The discipline concerns itself with the part language plays in maintaining the social roles in a community.

Sociolinguistics is an important study on how to use the language in society with different culture, gender, status and social background. As stated by Holmes "sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society" (Holmes,1992: 1). Sociolinguistics deals with the existence of social factors that have a role in influencing and determining the various





linguistic forms used by a speaker. One of the topics discussed in sociolinguistics is language variety.

## 2. Language Variations

Sociolinguistics also learns about language variations. Consciously or not, the language used by humans in their daily lives is different according to the situation or condition faced, causing variations in language.

There are some factor which influence language have variation, one of them is because the speaker come from different region, besides the differences in their social status, and background of their culture the language itself used for many purpose such as business, education, magazine and many more. That is why variation of language is different from the other.

Hartman and Stork (1972) in Chaer and Agustina (1995) differentiate variation based on some criteria; a) geography and social background of speakers, b) used media, and c) subject of discussion. Halliday (1986) in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62) distinguish language variations based on (a) users are called dialects, and (b) the usage called registers.

The first variation in term of speaker is idiolect, it is a personal variation. The second one is called as dialect. Dialect is a language variation of a group of people of which the number is relative in an area. The third one is chronolect or temporal dialect which is used by social



group in a certain time. The last one is sociolect or social dialect, it is a language variation related to status, group and social class of speakers.

Chaer (2004:62) stated that language variation is firstly differentiated based on the speakers and the users. The explanation of the variation is as follows:

### **1) Language Variation in term of Speaker**

#### **a. Idiolect Language Variation**

Idiolect language variation is a personal variation. Based on the concept of variation, everyone has their own idiolect.

#### **b. Dialect Language Variation**

Dialect language variation is a language variation of a group of speakers of which the number is relative in a place or a certain area. In Buginese, for example, we found dialects of Soppeng, Bone , Pinrang, etc.

#### **c. Chronolect Language Variation or Temporal Dialect**

Chronolect language variation or temporal dialect is a language variation used by a certain group of people. For examples, the language variation of Indonesian Language in thirties, fifties, and today.

#### **d. Sociolect Language Variation.**

Sociolect variation is a language variation related to status, group and social class of the speakers. Such variations related to all personal problems of the speakers like age, education, sex, occupation, nobility

level, social – economy condition, etc.



**i. Language Variation based Age Aspect**

Language variation based on age is a language variation which is used based on age level. For example, children language will be different from teenagers and adult.

**ii. Language Variation based on Education.**

It is a variation related to education level of language users. For examples, those who are only graduated from elementary school will have different language variation from those graduated from high school. Then those graduated from high school will have different language variation from those graduated from college.

**iii. Language Variation based on Sex.**

It is a language variation related to gender (man or woman). For example, language variation used by women will be different from language variation used by men.

**iv. Language Variation based on Profession, Occupation or Duties of Speakers.**

Language variation based on profession is related to kind of profession, occupation or duties of speakers. For examples, language variation used by labour, teacher, pastor, doctor etc. They will have different language variation.

**v. Language Variation based on Nobility Level.**

Language variation based on nobility level is variation related to level or position (nobility or kings) in the society. For example, the



difference of language variation used by kings (king heredity) with common people in vocabulary, like the word '*mati*' (die) is used for ordinary people while for the king it uses the word '*mangkat*' (pass away).

**vi. Language Variation based on the Economic Level of the Speakers.**

Language variation based on the economic level of the speakers is language variation having the same concept as language variation based on nobility; the difference is that the economic level is not absolutely as heredity. For example, those with high economy status will have different variation from those with low economy.

Related to the language variation based on the level of group, status, and social class of the speakers, it is called as acrolect, basilect, vulgal, colloquial, jargon, argot and ken. The explanations for each are as follows:

1. Acrolect is a social variation which is considered as the highest or the most prestigious social variation.
2. Basilect is the social variation which is considered as less prestigious or even low.
3. Vulgal is a social variation of uneducated people.
4. Slang is a social variation having special or secret characteristics.
5. Colloquial is a social variation used in daily conversation that tends to abbreviate the words. For example the words Doc for doctor, Prof for Professor and '*ndak*' for *tidak*.





6. Jargon is a social variation that is finitely used by certain group. For example, the mechanic will use special terms of jackscrew.
7. Argot is a secret social variation that is finitely used by the certain profession. For example, the language used by thieves and pickpockets. They use 'spectacles' for police.
8. Ken is a social variation with special intonation. The intonation is like whimper and full of affectation. For Example, language variation of beggar in Indonesia.

## **2) Language Variation from the Aspect of Use.**

Language variation related to its use or function is called as functiolect or register. It is language variation of which the function is certain use or field. For examples in the fields of military, agriculture, trade, education, etc.

## **3) Language Variation of Formality**

Chaer (2004: 700) divides formality into five styles:

### **a. Frozen Style**

Frozen style is a formal language variation used in a solemn situation, for examples, in ritual ceremony, sermon, etc.

### **b. Formal Style**

Formal style is a language variation which is usually used in a state speech, official meeting, correspondence, etc.



c. Consultative Style

It is a language variation which is commonly used in a common conversation at school, meeting or the conversation oriented to the result or production.

d. Casual Style

The style is used in an informal situation like the situation when having conversation with family or close friend in a relax time.

e. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a language variation which is usually used for speakers having intimate relation. Such variation is commonly short and unclear.

**4) Language Variation from the Aspect of Media**

Language variation can also be seen from the aspect of media or line used, or examples, telephone, telegraph, and radio show language difference of the language used. One of them is spoken and written variations that, in fact, it shows unequal structure.

**3. An Overview of Language Style**

In sociolinguistics, a style is a set of linguistic variants with specific social meanings. According to Martin Joos (1976:145), speech style means the form of language that the speaker use which is influenced by the social factors. The variation of language used in society can be used by the social context and the social characteristics of the speaker. In the social context, a speaker talks by using situation or context. The



different styles of language depend on the context in terms of subject matter, our audience, the mode of discourse (speaking or writing), and the formality of the occasion.

Marthin Joss concluded different language styles in his book *the five clocks* (1967), there are five styles of language describe as follows:

**a. Frozen Style**

It is most the most formal communicative style that is most used in respectful situation or formal ceremony. As most highly formal style, it requires high skills and is almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators or experts.

**b. Formal Style**

It uses formal words and expressions. This speech style is generally used in formal condition or situation where there is amount of shared background, where the speaker delivered a speech with little or without any response and reaction from the listener. It is usually elaborate complex sentences and noun phrases are well structured, logically sequenced, and strongly coherent.

**c. Consultative Style**

It is known as the Third Level of language or semi-formal communication situation. It is unplanned speech usual in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. This speech style uses listener participation and feedback. The two defining features of this style are:



(a) the speaker supplies background information (b) the listener participates continuously.

**d. Casual or Informal Style**

This style is used in conversations between friends and insiders who have something to share and have shared background information. There is free and easy participation of both speaker and listener. It is marked by various degrees of implicitness because of intimacy between speaker and listener. The use of language is general.

4.1) Casual or Informal Style – It is appropriate to use casual language in situations where speech is improvised and not prepared ahead of time, or when the writer is writing quickly without editing – You also use casual language when you want to get to know someone on a more personal level, or you want the person to feel at ease.

4.2) Casual or Informal Style – Casual or informal style have ellipsis, allows the use of slang, profanity, and unconventional English words – The diction or vocabulary is informal (colloquial) – Some of the vocabulary used only in casual situations are: – “dude” (a person) – “freaking out” (getting scared) – “nope” (no). Its casual language uses words or phrases that are shortened like: – “I’m doin’ it my way” (doing) – “Lemme go!” (let me go).





e. Intimate Style

This style is used in conversations between people who are very close and know each other quite well because having a maximum of shared background information. It is characterized by an economy of words, with a high incidence of significant nonverbal communication, such as gesture, facial expression, eyes contact and so on. There is free and easy participation of both the speaker and listener, and is far more elliptical.

**4. Factors Influencing Language Style Choice**

A communication can occur anywhere, anytime, by anyone and whatever purpose it is. When people are going to talk with others, they should understand where and with whom they are speaking to because it allows us to see appropriate language and diction. In communication also, people may use more than one language style and may switch between different language styles.

Hymes puts them into eight groups, each labeled with one the letters of the word “SPEAKING”. The key elements of Hymes’s “SPEAKING” grids are stated as follows:

a. Setting and Scene (S)

The setting and scene of speech are very important. Setting refers the home and place i.e., the concrete physical circumstances in which



speech takes place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion.

b. Participants (P)

The participants include various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and hearer whose roles change; a “dressing down” involves a speaker and hearer with no role change; a political speech involves an addressor and addressees (the audience); and a telephone message involves a sender and a receiver.

c. Ends (E)

Ends refers to the conventionally recognize and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions. Hymes observes that the purpose of an event from a community standpoint may not be identical to the purposes of those engaged in it. At every level of language, individuals can exploit the system for personal or social reasons or artistic effects.



d. Act Sequence (A)

Hymes suggests that message content is include in analysis perhaps as a question of topic, and change of topic. For many events and acts topic is fully predetermined, though for others, especially conversation, topic is relatively unconstrained. Hymes further suggests that all rules of speaking involve message forming two ways: by affecting its shape or by governing its interpretation. Thus, message form and message content are central to the speech acts and the focus of its syntactic structure. They are also tightly interdependent. Therefore, they can be dubbed jointly as component of “act sequence”.

e. Key (K)

Key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment. Where there is a lack of fit between what a person is actually saying and the key that the person is using, listeners are likely to pay more attention to the key than to he actual content.

f. Instrumentalities (I)

Under instrumentalities the description concerns itself with the channel or medium of transmission of speech. It involves the choice of oral, written, telegraphic, semaphore, or other medium. With regard to



channel, one must distinguish modes of use. The oral channel, for example, may be use to sing, hum, whistle, or chant features of speech as well as to speak them.

g. Norms of Interaction and Interpretation (N)

Norms refers to the specifics behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on.

h. Genre (G)

Genre refers to clearly demarcates types of utterance; such things a poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech. Genre often coincides with speech events, but must be treated as analytically independent of them. They may occur in different events.

## 5. Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest Movie

A new adventure of Jack Sparrow who has now returned to be captain on his beloved ship, The Black Pearl. Jack now guides his crew to go find a key. But on the way, he was visited by Bootstrap Will Turner who had been reincarnated, who later informed him that Jack had debts to Davy Jones, the captain of The Flying Dutchman. Jack owes him after asking Jones to raise the Black Pearl from the depths of the ocean and make him a captain for 13 years. Panic, Jack also landed his ship on the



nearest island. Elizabeth Swann was thrown into prison for helping Jack's run away, but Will Turner negotiated with Lord Cutler Beckett to find Jack's location and take his compass which has the ability to point in the direction of something the wearer desperately wants to go.

Will went to look for Jack in Pelegosto, where Jack and his crew visited Tia Dalma, an astrologer on the island. Tia tells Jack that to master Jones, he has to find the hidden heart of Jones. Tia also equip Jack with a jar full of land to guard him from Jones, which is only allowed to touch land once for 10 years. Using his magical compass, Jack finds the hidden heart of Davy Jones, with the help of Elizabeth and Norrington.

But apparently not only Jack who wants the heart; Norrington wants it too him to restore his old post in the Navy, Will wants him to rescue his imprisoned father, Beckett wants him to remove all the pirates in the world, and Jack eases him to become immortal, so he can sail forever. They are also involved in the fight to fight for the precious heart of Davy Jones. Until finally Jack plunged into the mouth of the Kraken, and his Black Pearl ship was seen drowning with Jack. Davy Jones's heart fell into the hands of Beckett with the help of Norrington, and unexpectedly, the reincarnated Borbosa returned to inquire about the existence of the Black Pearl.

