BARACK OBAMA'S DICTION IN HIS 2009 INAUGURAL SPEECH

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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ii

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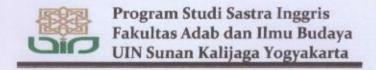NIP 19720928 199903 1 002

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iv

ABSTRACT

BARACK OBAMA'S DICTION IN HIS 2009 INAUGURAL SPEECH
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Diction is the important thing to be considered when people want to get the successful communication. It refers to the right choices of the words that exactly represent what the speaker wants to say. This research is aimed to investigate Barack Obama's diction through his first inaugural speech in 2009. In doing this goal, two research questions are formulated; they are (1) How is the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech?; and (2) How does the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech affect the audiences? It is a qualitative descriptive research. The writer applies the theory of diction, figurative language and rhetorical devices.

The result of this research shows that Obama often uses the connotative words in his speech. Further, Obama also uses some figurative languages and rhetorical devices to make his speech more attractive and the message of his speech be accepted well by the audiences. The use of Obama's special diction gives effect toward the audience. The effects are the audiences get more understanding since Obama's metaphorical words give the emphasis in his speech; the audience can be aware of the meaning of the sentence and get the lesson from it without being dictated; and the they can accept the real message without being offended.

Key words: *diction, figurative language, rhetorical devices*

ABSTRAK

BARACK OBAMA'S DICTION IN HIS 2009 INAUGURAL SPEECH
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Diksi adalah hal yang penting untuk diperhatikan jika seseorang ingin melakukan komunikasi dengan baik. Diksi dapat diartikan sebagai pilihan kata yang tepat, yang benar-benar dapat mencerminkan hal yang sebenarnya hendak disampaikan oleh pembicara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti diksi yang digunakan oleh Presiden Barack Obama dalam pidato pelantikan kepresidenannya pada tahun 2009. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini, penulis menyusun dua rumusan masalah yaitu (1) Bagaimanakah penggunaan diksi dalam pidato pelantikan kepresidenan yang disampaikan pada tahun 2009?; dan (2) Bagaimanakah pengaruh diksi dalam pidato kepresidenan Barack Obama terhadap para audiens. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan teori tentang diksi, bahasa perumpamaan dan perangkat retorik.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan Presiden Barack Obama sering menggunakan kata yang bermakna konotatif di dalam pidatonya. Lebih lanjut, Obama juga sering menggunakan bahasa perumpamaan dan perangkat retorik untuk membuat pidatonya lebih menarik dan pesannya dapat diterima dengan baik oleh para pendengar. Penggunaan diksi khusus dalam pidato pelantikan kepresidenan Barack Obama memberikan efek tersendiri bagi para pendengarnya. Efek tersebut adalah: para pendengar menjadi lebih paham dengan pesan yang ada dalam pidato Obama karena metafora yang ada dalam pidato tersebut memberikan penekanan yang lebih pada pesan itu sendiri; para pendengar menjadi lebih peka terhadap makna dari setiap kalimat dan mereka juga mendapatkan pelajaran dari kalimat tersebut tanpa merasa digurui; dan para pendengar dapat menerima pesan inti dari pidato tersebut tanpa merasa tersinggung.

Kata kunci: *diksi, bahasa perumpamaan*, *perangkat retorik*

MOTTO

I am the master of my fate.

I am the captain of my soul.

<div align="right">(Nelson Mandela)</div>

DEDICATION

Sincerely, I dedicate this thesis to:

My Parents, Bpk. M. Ruslim & Ibu Ludinah.

My young brother, Imam Arif Saputra.

My friends at English Department.

Islamic State University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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This paper is arranged completely by the help from the sincere persons. So, I really deliver my thanks and appreciations for them. They are:

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Actually, there are still some errors and mistakes in this graduating paper. So, I really hope all the constructive corrections to make this graduating paper get improved.

Wassalamualaikum wr.wb

Yogyakarta, 20 January 2014

The writer

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of Study

Language is a system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings (Hornby, 1995: 662). It means that language is spoken by humans. It has several systems and symbols. And it is arbitrarily produced. Language is used by humans all over the world to communicate in the field of business, education, daily life and all of human activities. As a means of communication, language has several characteristics (Chaer, 2003: 33). First, language should be realized in the form of symbols. Second, language has a system in use. Then, language consists of sounds which have meaning. Further, language is conventional, unique, universal, and arbitrarily used. Language is also productive and has a lot of varieties. Language is not static and has a function as a means of social interaction. Last, language can be an identity of its speaker.

Since language is non-instinctive and develops over time, the study of language appears. The study of language (here, human language) is called linguistics. Linguistics has many branches. They are *descriptive linguistics* (pure science of language), historical linguistics which observes the history of language and its changes, *anthropological linguistics* which views language as an element of cultural investigation, *psycholinguistics* which concerns on linguistics behavior, *sociolinguistics* that focuses on the role of language within the society, *phonetics*

which refers to the analysis of speech sound and *applied linguistics* which means the effort to apply the result of research to the real uses (Langacker, 1937: 6).

Sociolinguistics is one of the branches of linguistics. Ronald Wardhaugh in *Introduction to Sociolinguistics* defines it as "a branch of linguistics which is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language function in communication" (2006: 13). Because it relates to the society, language in sociolinguistics is viewed based on its role in the society, how it is applied and how it is varied based on the society. Sociolinguistics describes the language in society with all of its variations and diversities. In sociolinguistics, we find the discussions about language variation, language origin, the changes of language and many issues related to language in society.

One of the language variations is idiolect. Idiolect can be defined as "the total amount of a particular language used by a particular person" (Hornby, 1995: 589). Also, Fromkin *et al* define idiolect as the language of an individual speaker with its unique characteristics (2003: 430). It refers to individual's specific style of speaking. From those two definitions, it can be concluded that idiolect depends on the person who uses the language itself. Idiolect may vary as much as the number of humans in the world.

To investigate the idiolect of a certain person, there are several features that can be used as the markers of idiolect. The first feature is pronunciation, the second feature is lexical choices or diction and the third is sentence structure. As stated by Wardhaugh in his book *An Introduction to sociolinguistics* as follows:

As you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundred of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and in syntax (2006: 43-44).

The object of this research is diction. The word diction means the choice and use of words (Hornby, 1995: 321). Diction is one of the features that can be used to mark the idiolect of a certain person. It is chosen as the object of this research because diction is the important thing that should be considered when people want to communicate each other. It is important to be considered because it becomes the factor of the successful communication. The people will success to convey the message to the audience if they can use the right choice of the words that exactly represent what they want to speak.

Investigating the use of diction can be taken from the most well-known public figure in the world, Barack Obama. Barack Obama is one of the famous public figures in the world. He is the 44th president of The United States of America. He becomes famous because of his success for being the president of The United States. Besides, he is the first Afro-American president in The United States. As the president, Barack Obama often gives the speech in many occasions such as campaign, inauguration, conferences and many others. These speeches are well-constructed as the reflection of Barack Obama itself.

Barack Obama is chosen because of several reasons. The first reason is his position as the president of The United States, one of the powerful and influential countries around the world. Being a president of The United States means being

the leader of the world. Second, Barack Obama is the first Afro-American president along the history of America. He has broken the myth of The United States. Previously, the presidents of The United State come from white-skinned people as the American principle that anyone who will be the president of America should be a man, from white-skinned race and also christian (http://www.unisosdem.org/article_detail.php?aid=8050&coid=3&caid=31&gid=2 accessed on December, 14th, 2013). Third, in line with the second reason, Obama is the representative of Afro-American people in The United States Governance. From this, it can be seen that the power of Afro-American people starts to arise. Furthermore, investigating Barack Obama's diction is beneficial. It is beneficial because from this investigation the reader can learn how to be a great speaker who is convincing and can deliver his or her message to the audience in attractive ways.

There are three examples of the diction which can be found in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech. The examples are some diction realized in the connotative words and metaphor.

TABLE 1: *The example of Barack Obama's diction in his 2009's Inaugural*

Speech

No	Type	Words / sentence
1	Connotative words	"Those who prefer leisure over work."
2	Metaphor	"The words have been spoken during *rising tides of prosperity* and the still

| | | *waters of peace*." |
| | | "Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst *gathering clouds* and *raging storms*." |

This research also has a relation with Islamic studies. The certain use of diction by certain person is considered as diversity. In Islam, diversity is appreciated as a blessing (rahmah) and it should be praised. Diversity is not for being debated. Diversity exists not to be a medium for mocking. It exists to enrich humans' knowledge. Through diversity, humans can recognize and share each other. They can correct each other. From the diversity, humans can analyze and choose the best thing for their life. Also, by the existence of diversity, humans will get better. If they do not have diversity, they will be perished. Therefore, it is obligated for humans to appreciate diversity between them and to thank God for giving diversity.

There are many verses in the Qoran that contain a call or command to appreciate the diversity among humans. A command to recognize each other as stated in Qoran, Surah Al-Hujurat verse 13 is the proof that God has ordered us to accept and appreciate the diversity between us. The verse is stated as follows:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۚ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

O mankind! Lo! We have created you male and female, and have made you nations and tribes that ye may know one another. Lo! the noblest of you, in the sight of Allah, is the best in conduct. Lo! Allah is Knower, Aware. (http://quran.umm.ac.id/en/49/13).

Through this verse, God clearly states that God has created humans in different groups, different ethnics and different nations. Actually, God does it by a purpose. God creates humans differently in order to make humans recognize each other. From this, humans can learn the characteristics, culture and habit from others. Furthermore, humans can use those differences as a medium to evaluate them. Those differences will be a medium for humans to develop their life and they can get the best thing for them. Also, differences are *sunnatullah*. So, they exist naturally.

In investigating Barack Obama's diction, this research only focusses on dictions which are used in the 2009 presidential inaugural speech. It is because of some reasons. The first reason is that this research is aimed to give the deeper analysis towards Barack Obama's diction. The second reason is the lexical choices in this speech are very unique. For example, this speech uses several connotative words and some poetics languages to deliver its messages. Perhaps, it is a unique strategy for the speaker to make his messages accepted well by the listeners.

1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background, this research is conducted in order to answer the following questions:

1. How is the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech?

2. How does the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech affect the audiences?

1.3 Objectives of Study

By looking at the questions which appear in the problem statements, this research is conducted by the following intentions:

1. to explain how the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech; and

2. to explain the effect of the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech toward his audiences.

1.4 Significances of Study

Academic research is conducted by certain purposes. Also, a research will be useful if it can make a contribution to the development of knowledge. Therefore, it should give the benefit for academic field itself. The benefit can be theoretical or practical one. Theoretically, this research could enrich the studies about the use of diction.

Since the subject of this research is the president of an influential country that is The United States of America, this research practically could be a

consideration for readers who want to learn how to be a good speaker like President Barack Obama who can convince the people and lead the great country through his words. In addition, this research could be the consideration for readers who want to conduct the similar research in the future.

1.5   Literature Review

There are four relevant prior researches to this study. The first prior research is a thesis which is arranged in 2009 by Habib Mustofa from Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim entitled "Illocutionary Acts in Barack Obama's Inaugural Speech". He observed the speeches of Barack Obama based on the illocutionary act in the speech. It is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is illocutionary act and the subject is inaugural speech of Barack Obama in 2009. This research applied the theory of speech act. The problem statements of this research are (1) What types of illocutionary acts are used on Barack Obama's inaugural speech? (2) What functions of illocutionary acts are used on Barack Obama's inaugural speech? According to this research, there are many types of illocutionary acts used by Obama. They are assertive act, commissive act, expressive act and declarative act. In summary, Obama used these acts in order to deliver his purposes in attractive ways.

The second research is a thesis by Budi Parulian Purba from University of Sumatera Utara entitled "Hedges in Barack Obama's Speeches" in 2012. Budi did an observation on Barack Obama's speech based on its hedges. The word hedge refers to smooth linguistics package used in imagery of public figure in order to

convince their audience. It is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is hedges and the subject of this research is Obama's 2009 inaugural speech. This research used the concept of hedges which is stated by Lakoff. It applied several theories of pragmatics; they are the theory of speech, the theory of speech act by Austin and Searle and conversational implicature which is suggested by Grice. This research related to the discussion of presupposition and implicature. The problem statements of this research are (1) How is profile of hedges in Barack Obama's speeches? (2) What does every hedge in Obama's speeches presuppose? (3) What does every hedge in Obama's speeches implicate? The results of this research are several data collection of presupposition and implicature and the equivalence of both presupposition and implicature as the proof of the hedges.

The third research is a paper which is arranged in 2010 by Aurimas Nauseda from Lithuania entitled "Grammatical Variables in The Speeches of Barack Obama and Michelle Obama". This research investigated the speeches of Barack Obama in terms of the grammatical variables used in it. In this research, Nauseda compares Obama's grammatical variables to Michelle Obama's. It has grammatical variables as the object and Obama and Michelle Obama's speeches as the subject. It is a qualitative research. The methods used in this research are (1) Stylistic and sociolinguistic analysis of American political speeches (2) Corpus analysis method using corpus analysis software used by Oxford University lexicographers "WordSmith Tools".

The aim of this research is to explore sociolinguistic phenomena and linguistic features of American political speeches. This research marks that both of political speeches delivered by The President and The First Lady of The United State of America posses a certain language phenomenon and imply the linguistics manipulation which is used to influence their audiences. Furthermore, use of grammatical variables (especially the first person pronoun "we") in the speeches is related to the communicative aim to share responsibility with the listeners or readers at the same time, when the usage of other grammatical variables (use of the third person pronouns "he"and "she") signals reference to personal family history, especially in the speeches of Michelle Obama.

The fourth research is a paper by M. Pilar Guitart Escudero from University of Virginia in 2011 entitled "Barack Obama's Inaugural Address: Metaphor and Values as Captivating Strategies to Celebrate a Presidency". Escudero analyzed the metaphors and values found in Barack Obama's speeches. It is a qualitative research. The object of this research is metaphor and the subject is Obama's 2009 inaugural speech. This research applied the theory of metaphor. By doing this research, the writer wanted to demonstrate how metaphor becomes a powerful strategy because it facilitates the understanding of abstract concepts in a short time and it conveys positive image that will bring the benefit for the orator; and it is more powerful because it works through both the auditory and visual channels. According to this research, Obama often uses several captivating metaphor in delivering his speeches based on persuasive reason.

Based on the prior research above, this research is similar with the previous ones in terms of the subject of the research that is Barack Obama's inaugural speech in 2009. This research is different since this research uses different theories and a different object. This research discusses diction while the first research discussed illucotionary act, the second discussed hedges, the third discussed the grammatical variables and the last discussed metaphor. So, the writer states that this research is different from those previous researches since this object of research is about diction and this research applies the theory of figurative language and rhetorical devices to explain the diction.

1.6   Theoretical Approach

This research is conducted by using several linguistics theories especially the theory of diction, figurative language and rhetorical devices. The first is the theory of diction. The term diction refers to "the choice and the use of words" (Hornby, 1995: 321). Furthermore, a good diction is the result of the choices of the right words that exactly represent what the speakers want to convey (Brooks and Warrens, 1972: 285). This theory is used to investigate the kind of diction which is used by Barack Obama in his inaugural speech.

The second theory is the theory of poetic language especially about figurative language. Usually, figurative language is used in the poem, it is used in imaginative way that is different from the usual or basic meaning (Hornby, 1995: 433). Figurative language is divided into metaphor; metonymy and synecdoche; and personification (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966: 15-22). This theory is used to

analyze several poetic utterances which are found in Barack Obama's inaugural speech. The last theory is about rhetorical devices which cover hyperbole and understatements; ambiguity and ellipsis.

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

Since this research is conducted in order to get the deep description about the diction in Barack Obama's inaugural speech, the qualitative approach is considered as the suitable approach to be used. Here, the research data are served and explained by narrative description not in the numeral one. As stated by Mahsun, qualitative analysis focuses on meaning explanation, description, purification, and data placement on their context and it often describes the data by using the words than the number (2007: 257).

1.7.2 Data Sources

The data of this research are taken from the text and the recording of the first inaugural speech of Barack Obama which is delivered in White House in 2009.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

Since the data of this research are found in the form of document such as script and recording, the writer uses the documentation technique to collect them. Here are several steps to be taken:

1. Finding the data in the form of the text and the recording;

2. Listening attentively to find out the special lexical choices which are used in the speech;

3. Identifying the special lexical choices; and

4. Listing the special lexical choices that is used in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

After the data has been collected, the writer analyzes them using qualitative descriptive technique to analyze the data. There are some steps that have been conducted. They are:

1. Presenting the lexical choices used in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech;

2. Analyzing the data:

    *   Describing the special lexical choices used in Barack Obama's inaugural speech;

    *   Explaining the effect of using special lexical choices in Barack Obama's inaugural speech toward his audience.

3. Drawing conclusion.

1.8   Paper Organization

This research is presented in four chapters. The first chapter contains the introduction of the research including background of study, problem statements,

objective and the significance of study. The next are the explanation of the literature review (prior research), theoretical approach, and method of research. The last is paper organization which describes the research order. The second chapter contains a theoretical background, the description of Barack Obama's inaugural speech and a biography of Barack Obama. The third chapter of this research contains the main analysis of the research. Here, the complete analysis of the data will be served. The fourth chapter will give the conclusion of the research which is completed by the suggestion for the future research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Investigating the diction of certain person can be done by focusing on the most well-known public leader in the world. In this research, the writer takes Barack Obama's diction which is used in his 2009 inaugural speech. After conducting the analysis on the diction in Barack Obama's 2009 inaugural speech, there are two conclusions which can be drawn as the answer of the problem statements of this research. They are:

1. Generally, Barack Obama applies several connotative words in his speech. Furthermore, he also uses some figurative languages such as metaphor and personification. In addition, Barack Obama uses the rhetorical devices to enrich his speech. Perhaps, it is Obama's special strategy to make his message received well by the audiences.

2. Applying the most suitable strategy by considering the effect to convey the message to the audience is beneficial to make the audience understand what exactly the speaker wants to say. It is proven by Obama. Through his metaphoric words, there are some effects that can be produced. They are: the audiences get more understanding since Obama's metaphorical words give the emphasis in it; the audience become aware of the meaning of the

sentence and get the lesson from it without being dictated; and the audiences can accept the real message without being offended.

4.2 Suggestion

Related to this research, the writer has two suggestions that can be taken as the consideration for the future similar research. They include:

1. Investigating the way of delivering message of the good orator is beneficial. It is beneficial because from the investigation the reader can learn directly how to be a good speaker who can deliver the real message well to the audience. Therefore, the similar research hopefully can be conducted.

2. Considering the benefit of learning the use of diction of certain person, the writer hopes more researches about the diction can be arranged to enrich the studies in linguistics field.

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LIST OF APPENDIXES

Content Words of Barack Obama's 2009 Inaugural Speech

No	Words	Type	
		Denotative	Connotative
1	My	√	
2	Fellow	√	
3	Citizens	√	
4	I	√	
5	Stand	√	
6	Here	√	
7	Today	√	
8	Humbled	√	
9	Task	√	
10	Before	√	
11	Us	√	
12	Grateful	√	
13	For	√	
14	Trust	√	
15	You	√	
16	Bestowed	√	
17	Mindful	√	
18	Sacrifices	√	
19	Borne	√	
20	Our	√	
21	Ancestors	√	
22	I	√	
23	Thank	√	
24	President Bush	√	
25	His	√	
26	Service	√	
27	Our	√	
28	Nation	√	
29	Well	√	
30	Generosity	√	
31	Cooperation	√	
32	He	√	
33	Shown	√	
34	Throughout	√	
35	Transition	√	
36	Forty-four	√	
37	American	√	
38	Now	√	
39	Taken	√	
40	Presidential	√	
41	Oath	√	
42	The words have been spoken during rising tides of		√

	prosperity and the still waters of peace		
43	Yet	√	
44	Every	√	
45	Often	√	
46	The oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms		√
47	Moments	√	
48	America	√	
49	Carried on	√	
50	Simply	√	
51	Skill	√	
52	Or	√	
53	Vision	√	
54	Those in high office		√
55	We	√	
56	People	√	
57	Remained	√	
58	Faithful	√	
59	Ideals	√	
60	Our	√	
61	Forebears	√	
62	True	√	
63	Our	√	
64	Founding	√	
65	Documents	√	
66	It	√	
67	It	√	
68	Generation	√	
69	Americans	√	
70	Midst	√	
71	Crisis	√	
72	Now	√	
73	Well	√	
74	Understood	√	
75	Our	√	
76	Nation	√	
77	War	√	
78	Against	√	
79	Far	√	
80	Reaching	√	
81	Network	√	
82	Violence	√	
83	Hatred	√	
84	Our	√	
85	Economy	√	
86	Badly	√	
87	Weakened	√	
88	Consequence	√	
89	Greed	√	
90	Irresponsibility	√	

91	Part	√	
92	Our	√	
93	Collective	√	
94	Failure	√	
95	Make	√	
96	Hard	√	
97	Choices	√	
98	Prepare	√	
99	Nation	√	
100	New	√	
101	Age	√	
102	Homes	√	
103	Lost	√	
104	Jobs	√	
105	Shed	√	
106	Business	√	
107	Shuttered	√	
108	Our	√	
109	Health care	√	
110	Costly	√	
111	Our	√	
112	Schools	√	
113	Fail	√	
114	Day	√	
115	Brings	√	
116	Further	√	
117	Evidence	√	
118	Ways	√	
119	We	√	
120	Use	√	
121	Energy	√	
122	Strengthen	√	
123	Our	√	
124	Adversaries	√	
125	Threaten	√	
126	Our	√	
127	Planet	√	
128	Indicators	√	
129	Crisis	√	
130	Subject	√	
131	Data	√	
132	Statistics	√	
133	Measurable	√	
134	Profound	√	
135	Sapping	√	
136	Confidence	√	
137	Across	√	
138	Our	√	
139	Land	√	
140	Nagging	√	

141	Fear	√	
142	America's	√	
143	Decline	√	
144	Inevitable	√	
145	Next	√	
146	Generation	√	
147	Lower	√	
148	Its	√	
149	Sights	√	
150	Today	√	
151	I	√	
152	Say	√	
153	You	√	
154	Challenges	√	
155	We	√	
156	Face	√	
157	Real	√	
158	They	√	
159	Serious	√	
160	They	√	
161	Many	√	
162	They	√	
163	Met	√	
164	Easily	√	
165	Short	√	
166	Span	√	
167	Time	√	
168	Know	√	
169	America	√	
170	They	√	
171	Met	√	
172	Day	√	
173	We	√	
174	Gather	√	
175	We	√	
176	Chosen	√	
177	Hope	√	
178	Over	√	
179	Fear	√	
180	Unity	√	
181	Purpose	√	
182	Over	√	
183	Conflict	√	
184	Discord	√	
185	Day	√	
186	We	√	
187	Come	√	
188	Proclaim	√	
189	End	√	
190	Petty	√	

191	Grievances	√	
192	False	√	
193	Promises	√	
194	Recriminations	√	
195	Worn-out	√	
196	Dogmas	√	
197	Far	√	
198	Long	√	
199	Strangled	√	
200	Our	√	
201	Politics	√	
202	We	√	
203	Remain	√	
204	Young	√	
205	Nation	√	
206	In the words of Scripture	√	
207	Time	√	
208	Come	√	
209	Set aside	√	
210	Childish	√	
211	Things	√	
212	Time	√	
213	Come	√	
214	Reaffirm	√	
215	Our	√	
216	Enduring	√	
217	Spirit	√	
218	Choose	√	
219	Our	√	
220	Better	√	
221	History	√	
222	Carry forward	√	
223	Precious	√	
224	Gift	√	
225	Noble	√	
226	Idea	√	
227	Passed on	√	
228	Generation	√	
229	Generation	√	
230	God	√	
231	Given	√	
232	Promise	√	
233	All	√	
234	Equal	√	
235	All	√	
236	Free	√	
237	All	√	
238	Deserve	√	
239	Chance	√	
240	Pursue	√	

241	Their	√	
242	Full	√	
243	Measure	√	
244	Happiness	√	
245	Reaffirming	√	
246	Greatness	√	
247	Our	√	
248	Nation	√	
249	We	√	
250	Understand	√	
251	Greatness	√	
252	Never	√	
253	Given	√	
254	It	√	
255	Earned	√	
256	Our	√	
257	Journey	√	
258	Never	√	
259	One	√	
260	Shortcuts	√	
261	Settling	√	
262	It	√	
263	Path	√	
264	Faint-hearted	√	
265	Those who prefer leisure over work		√
266	Or	√	
267	Seek	√	
268	Only	√	
269	Pleasures	√	
270	Riches	√	
271	Fame	√	
272	Risk-takers	√	
273	Doers	√	
274	Makers of things	√	
275	Celebrated	√	
276	Often	√	
277	Men	√	
278	Women	√	
279	Obscure	√	
280	Their	√	
281	Labor	√	
282	Carried up	√	
283	Us	√	
284	Long	√	
285	Rugged	√	
286	Path	√	
287	Towards	√	
288	Prosperity	√	
289	Freedom	√	
290	Us	√	

291	They	√	
292	Packed up	√	
293	Their	√	
294	Worldly	√	
295	Possessions	√	
296	Travelled	√	
297	Across	√	
298	Oceans	√	
299	Search	√	
300	New	√	
301	Life	√	
302	Us	√	
303	They	√	
304	Toiled	√	
305	Sweatshops	√	
306	Settled	√	
307	The West	√	
308	Endured	√	
309	Lash	√	
310	Whip	√	
311	Plowed	√	
312	Hard	√	
313	Earth	√	
314	They	√	
315	Fought	√	
316	Died	√	
317	Places	√	
318	Concord	√	
319	Gettysburg	√	
320	Normandy	√	
321	Khe Sanh	√	
322	Time	√	
323	Again	√	
324	These	√	
325	Men	√	
326	Women	√	
327	Struggled	√	
328	Sacrificed	√	
328	Worked	√	
330	Till	√	
331	Their	√	
332	Hands	√	
333	Raw	√	
334	We	√	
335	Live	√	
336	Better	√	
337	Life	√	
338	They	√	
339	Saw	√	
340	America	√	

341	Bigger	√	
342	Sum	√	
343	Our	√	
344	Individual	√	
345	Ambitions	√	
346	Greater	√	
347	All	√	
348	Differences	√	
349	Birth	√	
350	Wealth	√	
351	Faction	√	
352	Journey	√	
353	We	√	
354	Continue	√	
355	Today	√	
356	We	√	
357	Remain	√	
358	Prosperous	√	
359	Powerful	√	
360	Nation	√	
361	Earth	√	
362	Our	√	
363	Workers	√	
364	Productive	√	
365	When	√	
366	Crisis	√	
367	Began	√	
368	Our	√	
369	Minds	√	
370	Inventive	√	
371	Our	√	
372	Goods	√	
373	Services	√	
374	Needed	√	
375	They	√	
376	Last week	√	
377	Last month	√	
378	Last year	√	
379	Our	√	
380	Capacity	√	
381	Remains	√	
382	Undiminished	√	
383	Our	√	
384	Time	√	
385	Standing pat	√	
386	Protecting	√	
387	Narrow	√	
388	Interests	√	
389	Putting off	√	
390	Unpleasant	√	

391	Decisions	√	
392	Time	√	
393	Surely	√	
394	Passed	√	
395	Starting	√	
396	Today	√	
397	We	√	
398	Must	√	
399	Pick up	√	
400	Ourselves	√	
401	Dust off	√	
402	Ourselves	√	
403	Begin	√	
404	Again	√	
405	Work	√	
406	Remaking	√	
407	America	√	
408	Everywhere	√	
409	We	√	
410	Look	√	
411	There	√	
412	Work	√	
413	Done	√	
414	The state of our economy calls for actions		√
415	Bold	√	
416	Swift	√	
417	We	√	
418	Act	√	
419	Create	√	
420	New	√	
421	Jobs	√	
422	Lay	√	
423	New	√	
424	Foundation	√	
425	Growth	√	
426	We	√	
427	Build	√	
428	Roads	√	
429	Bridges	√	
430	Electric	√	
431	Grids	√	
432	Digital	√	
433	Lines	√	
434	Feed	√	
435	Our	√	
436	Commerce	√	
437	Binds	√	
438	Us	√	
439	Together	√	
440	We	√	

441	Restore	√	
442	Science	√	
443	Its	√	
444	Rightful	√	
445	Place	√	
446	Wield	√	
447	Technology's wonders	√	
448	Raise	√	
449	Health care's quality	√	
450	Lower	√	
451	Its	√	
452	Costs	√	
453	We	√	
454	Harness	√	
455	Sun	√	
456	Winds	√	
457	Soil	√	
458	Fuel	√	
459	Our	√	
460	Cars	√	
461	Run	√	
462	Our	√	
463	Factories	√	
464	We	√	
465	Transform	√	
466	Our	√	
467	Schools	√	
468	Colleges	√	
469	Universities	√	
470	Meet	√	
471	Demands	√	
472	New	√	
473	Age	√	
474	All	√	
475	We	√	
476	Do	√	
477	All	√	
478	We	√	
479	Do	√	
480	Now	√	
481	Some	√	
482	Question	√	
483	Scale	√	
484	Our	√	
485	Ambitions	√	
486	Suggest	√	
487	Our	√	
488	System	√	
489	Cannot	√	
490	Tolerate	√	

491	Big	√	
492	Plans	√	
493	Their	√	
494	Memories	√	
495	Short	√	
496	They	√	
497	Forgotten	√	
498	What	√	
499	Country	√	
500	Done	√	
501	What	√	
502	Free	√	
503	Men	√	
504	Women	√	
505	Achieve	√	
506	When	√	
507	Imagination	√	
508	Joined	√	
509	Common	√	
510	Purpose	√	
511	Necessity	√	
512	Courage	√	
513	What	√	
514	Cynics	√	
515	Fail	√	
516	Understand	√	
517	The ground has shifted beneath them		√
518	Stale	√	
519	Political	√	
520	Arguments	√	
521	Consumed	√	
522	Us	√	
523	Long	√	
524	Longer	√	
525	Apply	√	
526	Question	√	
527	We	√	
528	Ask	√	
529	Today	√	
530	Whether	√	
531	Our	√	
532	Government	√	
533	Big	√	
534	Small	√	
535	Whether	√	
536	It	√	
537	Works	√	
538	Whether	√	
539	It	√	
540	Helps	√	

541	Families	√	
542	Find	√	
543	Jobs	√	
544	Decent	√	
545	Wage	√	
546	Care	√	
547	They	√	
548	Afford	√	
549	Retirement	√	
550	Dignified	√	
551	Where	√	
552	Answer	√	
553	Yes	√	
554	We	√	
555	Intend	√	
556	Move	√	
557	Forward	√	
558	Where	√	
559	Answer	√	
560	Program	√	
561	End	√	
562	Those of us who manage the public's dollars will be held to account, to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of the day		√
563	Only	√	
564	We	√	
564	Restore	√	
565	Vital	√	
566	Trust	√	
567	Between	√	
568	People	√	
569	Their	√	
570	Government	√	
571	Question	√	
572	Before	√	
573	Us	√	
574	Whether	√	
575	Market	√	
576	Force	√	
577	Good	√	
578	Ill	√	
579	Its	√	
580	Power	√	
581	Generate	√	
582	Wealth	√	
583	Expand	√	
584	Freedom	√	
585	Unmatched	√	
586	But the crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control		√

587	Nation	√	
588	Prosper	√	
589	Long	√	
590	When	√	
591	It	√	
592	Favors	√	
593	Only	√	
594	Prosperous	√	
595	Success	√	
596	Our	√	
597	Economy	√	
598	Always	√	
599	Depended on	√	
600	Size	√	
601	Our	√	
602	Gross domestic product	√	
603	Reach	√	
604	Our	√	
605	Prosperity	√	
606	Ability	√	
607	Extend	√	
608	Opportunity	√	
609	Willing heart	√	
610	Charity	√	
611	It	√	
612	Surest	√	
613	Route	√	
614	Our	√	
615	Common	√	
616	Good	√	
617	Our	√	
618	Common	√	
619	Defense	√	
620	We	√	
621	Reject	√	
622	False	√	
623	Choice	√	
624	Between	√	
625	Our	√	
626	Safety	√	
627	Our	√	
628	Ideals	√	
629	Our	√	
630	Founding fathers	√	
631	Faced	√	
632	Perils	√	
633	We	√	
634	Scarcely	√	
635	Imagine	√	
636	Drafted	√	

637	Charter	√	
638	Assure	√	
639	Rule	√	
640	Law	√	
641	Rights	√	
642	Man	√	
643	Charter	√	
644	Expanded	√	
645	Blood	√	
646	Generation	√	
647	Ideals	√	
648	Still	√	
649	Light	√	
650	World	√	
651	We	√	
652	Give up	√	
653	Them	√	
654	Expedience's sake	√	
655	To	√	
656	All	√	
657	Other	√	
658	Peoples	√	
659	Governments	√	
660	Watching	√	
661	Today	√	
662	Grandest	√	
663	Capitals	√	
664	Small	√	
665	Village	√	
666	My	√	
667	Father	√	
668	Born	√	
669	Know	√	
670	America	√	
671	Friend	√	
672	Nation	√	
673	Man	√	
674	Woman	√	
675	Child	√	
676	Seeks	√	
677	Future	√	
678	Peace	√	
679	Dignity	√	
680	We	√	
681	Ready	√	
682	Lead	√	
683	Once	√	
684	More	√	
685	Recall	√	
686	Earlier	√	

687	Generations	√	
688	Faced down	√	
689	Fascism	√	
690	Communism	√	
691	Missiles	√	
692	Tanks	√	
693	Sturdy	√	
694	Alliances	√	
695	Enduring	√	
696	Convictions	√	
697	They	√	
698	Understood	√	
699	Our	√	
700	Power	√	
701	Alone	√	
702	Cannot	√	
703	Protect	√	
704	Us	√	
705	It	√	
706	Entitle	√	
707	Us	√	
708	Do	√	
709	We	√	
710	Please	√	
711	They	√	
712	Knew	√	
713	Our	√	
714	Our	√	
715	Security	√	
716	Emanates	√	
717	Justness	√	
718	Our	√	
719	Cause	√	
720	Force	√	
721	Our	√	
722	Example	√	
723	Tempering	√	
724	Qualities	√	
725	Humility	√	
726	Restraint	√	
727	We	√	
728	Keepers	√	
729	Legacy	√	
730	Guided	√	
731	Principles	√	
732	Once	√	
733	More	√	
734	We	√	
735	Meet	√	
736	New	√	

737	Threats	√	
738	Demand	√	
739	Even	√	
740	Greater	√	
741	Cooperation	√	
742	Understand	√	
743	Between	√	
744	Nations	√	
745	We'll	√	
746	Begin	√	
747	Responsibly	√	
748	Leave	√	
749	Iraq	√	
750	Its	√	
751	People	√	
752	Forge	√	
753	Hard-earned	√	
754	Peace	√	
755	Afghanistan	√	
756	Old	√	
757	Friends	√	
758	Former	√	
759	Foes	√	
760	We'll	√	
761	Work	√	
762	Tirelessly	√	
763	Lessen	√	
764	Nuclear	√	
765	Threat	√	
766	Roll	√	
767	Back	√	
768	Specter	√	
769	Warming planet	√	
770	We	√	
771	Apologize	√	
772	Our	√	
773	Way	√	
774	Life	√	
775	We	√	
776	Waver	√	
777	Its	√	
778	Defense	√	
779	Seek	√	
780	Advance	√	
781	Their	√	
782	Aims	√	
783	Inducing	√	
784	Terror	√	
785	Slaughtering	√	
786	Innocents	√	

787	We	√	
788	Say	√	
789	You	√	
790	Now	√	
791	Our	√	
792	Spirit	√	
793	Stronger	√	
794	Cannot	√	
795	Broken	√	
796	You	√	
796	Cannot	√	
798	Outlast	√	
799	Us	√	
800	We	√	
801	Defeat	√	
802	You	√	
803	We	√	
804	Know	√	
805	Our	√	
806	Patchwork	√	
807	Heritage	√	
808	Strength	√	
809	Weakness	√	
810	We	√	
811	Nation	√	
812	Christians	√	
813	Muslims	√	
814	Jews	√	
815	Hindus	√	
816	Nonbelievers	√	
817	We	√	
818	Shaped	√	
819	Language	√	
820	Culture	√	
821	Drawn	√	
822	End	√	
823	Earth	√	
824	We	√	
825	Tested	√	
826	Bitter	√	
827	Swill	√	
828	Civil war	√	
829	Segregation	√	
830	Emerged	√	
831	Dark	√	
832	Chapter	√	
833	Stronger	√	
834	United	√	
835	We	√	
836	Cannot	√	

837	Help	√	
838	Believe	√	
839	Old	√	
840	Hatreds	√	
841	Someday	√	
842	Pass	√	
843	Lines	√	
844	Tribe	√	
845	Soon	√	
846	Dissolve	√	
847	As the world grows smaller		√
848	Our	√	
849	Common	√	
850	Humanity	√	
851	Reveal	√	
852	Itself	√	
853	America	√	
854	Play	√	
855	Its	√	
856	Role	√	
857	Ushering	√	
858	New	√	
859	Era	√	
860	Peace	√	
861	Muslim	√	
862	World	√	
863	We	√	
864	Seek	√	
865	New	√	
866	Way	√	
867	Forward	√	
868	Based on	√	
869	Mutual	√	
870	Interest	√	
871	Mutual	√	
872	Respect	√	
873	Leaders	√	
874	Around	√	
875	Globe	√	
876	Seek	√	
877	Sow	√	
878	Conflict	√	
879	Blame	√	
880	Their	√	
881	Society's ills	√	
882	West	√	
883	Know	√	
884	Your	√	
885	People	√	
886	Judge	√	

887	You	√	
888	What	√	
889	You	√	
890	Build	√	
891	What	√	
892	You	√	
893	Destroy	√	
894	Cling	√	
895	Power	√	
896	Through	√	
897	Corruption	√	
898	Deceit	√	
899	Silencing	√	
900	Dissent	√	
901	Know	√	
902	You	√	
903	Wrong	√	
904	Side	√	
905	History	√	
906	We will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist		√
907	People	√	
908	Poor	√	
909	Nations	√	
910	We pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow, to nourish starved body and feed hungry minds		√
911	Nations	√	
912	Like	√	
913	Ours	√	
914	Enjoy	√	
915	Relative	√	
916	Plenty	√	
917	We	√	
918	Say	√	
919	We	√	
920	Longer	√	
921	Afford	√	
922	Indifference	√	
923	Suffering	√	
924	Outside	√	
925	Our	√	
926	Borders	√	
927	We	√	
928	Consume	√	
929	World's resources	√	
930	Without	√	
931	Regard	√	
932	Effect	√	
933	World	√	

934	Changed	√	
935	We	√	
936	Change	√	
937	It	√	
938	We	√	
939	Consider	√	
940	Road	√	
941	Unfolds	√	
942	Us	√	
943	We	√	
944	Remember	√	
945	Humble	√	
946	Gratitude	√	
947	Brave	√	
948	Americans	√	
949	Hour	√	
950	Patrol	√	
951	Far-off	√	
952	Deserts	√	
953	Distant	√	
954	Mountains	√	
955	They	√	
956	Have	√	
957	Something	√	
958	Tell	√	
959	Us	√	
960	Just	√	
961	Fallen	√	
962	Heroes	√	
963	Lie	√	
964	Arlington	√	
964	Whisper	√	
965	Through	√	
966	Ages	√	
967	We	√	
968	Honor	√	
969	Them	√	
970	They	√	
971	Guardians	√	
972	Our	√	
973	Liberty	√	
974	Because	√	
975	They	√	
976	Embody	√	
977	Spirit	√	
978	Service	√	
979	Willingness	√	
980	Find	√	
981	Meaning	√	
982	Something	√	

983	Greater	√	
984	Themselves	√	
985	Moment	√	
986	Moment	√	
987	Define	√	
988	Generation	√	
989	It	√	
990	Precisely	√	
991	Spirit	√	
992	Inhabit	√	
993	Us	√	
994	Government	√	
995	Do	√	
996	Do	√	
997	It	√	
998	Ultimately	√	
999	Faith	√	
1000	Determination	√	
1001	American	√	
1002	People	√	
1003	Upon	√	
1004	Nation	√	
1005	Relies	√	
1006	It is the kindness to take in a stranger when the levees break, the selflessness of workers of workers who would rather cut their hours than see a friend lose their job which sees us through our darkest hours		√
1007	It is the firefighter's courage to storm a stairway filled with smoke, but also a parents' willingness to nurture a child, that finally decides our fate		√
1008	Our	√	
1009	Challenges	√	
1010	New	√	
1011	Instruments	√	
1012	We	√	
1013	Meet	√	
1014	Them	√	
1015	New	√	
1016	Values	√	
1017	Our	√	
1018	Success	√	
1019	Depends	√	
1020	Honesty	√	
1021	Hard work	√	
1022	Courage	√	
1023	Fair play	√	
1024	Tolerance	√	
1025	Curiosity	√	
1026	Loyalty	√	
1027	Patriotism	√	

1028	Things	√	
1029	Old	√	
1030	Things	√	
1031	True	√	
1032	They	√	
1033	Quiet	√	
1034	Force	√	
1035	Progress	√	
1036	Throughout	√	
1037	Our	√	
1038	History	√	
1039	What	√	
1040	Demanded	√	
1041	Return	√	
1042	Truths	√	
1043	What	√	
1044	Required	√	
1045	Us	√	
1046	Now	√	
1047	New	√	
1048	Era	√	
1049	Responsibility	√	
1050	Recognition	√	
1051	Part	√	
1052	Every	√	
1053	American	√	
1054	We	√	
1055	Have	√	
1056	Duties	√	
1057	Ourselves	√	
1058	Our	√	
1059	Nation	√	
1060	World	√	
1061	Duties	√	
1062	We	√	
1063	Grudgingly	√	
1064	Accept	√	
1065	Seize	√	
1066	Gladly	√	
1067	Firm	√	
1068	Knowledge	√	
1069	Nothing	√	
1070	Satisfying	√	
1071	Spirit	√	
1072	Defining	√	
1073	Our	√	
1074	Character	√	
1075	Giving	√	
1076	Our	√	
1070	All	√	

1071	Difficult	√	
1072	Task	√	
1073	Price	√	
1074	Promise	√	
1075	Citizenship	√	
1076	Source	√	
1077	Our	√	
1078	Confidence	√	
1079	Knowledge	√	
1080	God	√	
1081	Calls on	√	
1082	Us	√	
1083	Shape	√	
1084	Uncertain	√	
1085	Destiny	√	
1086	Meaning	√	
1087	Liberty	√	
1088	Our	√	
1089	Creed	√	
1090	Why	√	
1091	Men	√	
1092	Women	√	
1093	Children	√	
1094	Every	√	
1095	Race	√	
1096	Every	√	
1097	Faith	√	
1098	Can	√	
1099	Join	√	
1100	Celebration	√	
1101	Across	√	
1102	Magnificent	√	
1103	Mall	√	
1104	Why	√	
1105	Man	√	
1106	Father	√	
1107	Less	√	
1108	60 years	√	
1109	Ago	√	
1110	Served	√	
1111	Local	√	
1112	Restaurant	√	
1113	Now	√	
1114	Stand	√	
1115	Before	√	
1116	You	√	
1117	Take	√	
1118	Most	√	
1119	Sacred	√	
1120	Oath	√	

1121	Let	√	
1122	Us	√	
1123	Mark	√	
1124	Day	√	
1125	Remembrance	√	
1126	We	√	
1127	Far	√	
1128	We	√	
1129	Traveled	√	
1130	Year	√	
1131	America's birth	√	
1132	Coldest	√	
1133	Months	√	
1134	Small	√	
1135	Band	√	
1136	Patriots	√	
1137	Huddled	√	
1138	Dying	√	
1139	Campfires	√	
1140	Shores	√	
1141	Icy	√	
1142	Rivers	√	
1143	The capital was abandoned. The enemy was advancing. The snow was stained with blood.		√
1144	Moment	√	
1145	When	√	
1146	Outcome	√	
1147	Our	√	
1148	Revolution	√	
1149	Most	√	
1150	Doubt	√	
1151	Father of our nation		√
1152	Ordered	√	
1153	Words	√	
1154	Read	√	
1155	People	√	
1156	Let	√	
1157	It	√	
1158	Told	√	
1159	Future	√	
1160	World	√	
1161	Depth	√	
1162	Winter	√	
1163	When	√	
1164	Nothing	√	
1165	Hope	√	
1166	Virtue	√	
1167	Survive	√	
1168	City	√	
1169	Country	√	

1170	Alarmed	√	
1171	One	√	
1172	Common	√	
1173	Danger	√	
1174	Came forth	√	
1175	Meet	√	
1176	America	√	
1177	Face	√	
1178	Our	√	
1179	Common	√	
1180	Danger	√	
1181	In this winter of our hardship		√
1182	Let us	√	
1183	Remember	√	
1184	Timeless	√	
1185	Words	√	
1186	Hope	√	
1187	Virtue	√	
1188	Let us	√	
1189	Brave	√	
1190	Once	√	
1191	More	√	
1192	Icy	√	
1193	Currents	√	
1194	Endure	√	
1195	What	√	
1196	Storms	√	
1197	Come	√	
1198	Let	√	
1199	It	√	
1200	Said	√	
1201	Our	√	
1202	Children's children	√	
1203	When	√	
1204	We	√	
1205	Tested	√	
1206	We	√	
1207	Refused	√	
1208	Let	√	
1209	Journey	√	
1210	End	√	
1211	We	√	
1212	Turn back	√	
1213	We	√	
1214	Falter	√	
1215	With	√	
1216	Eyes	√	
1217	Fixed on	√	
1218	Horizon	√	
1218	God's grace	√	

1219	Us	√	
1220	We	√	
1221	Carried forth	√	
1222	Great	√	
1223	Gift	√	
1224	Freedom	√	
1225	Delivered	√	
1226	It	√	
1227	Safely	√	
1228	Future	√	
1229	Generations	√	
1230	Thank you	√	
1231	God bless you	√	
1232	God bless the United States of America	√	
1233	Power	√	
1234	Grows	√	
1235	Through	√	
1236	Its	√	
1237	Prudent	√	
1238	Use	√	
	TOTAL	**1222**	**16**

CURRICULUM VITAE

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1. SDN 02 Negara Aji Baru Lampung Tengah (2004)
2. MTs Bustanul Ulum Lampung Tengah (2007)
3. MA Bustanul Ulum Lampung Tengah (2010)
4. Sastra Inggris UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2014)