Gender Bias Reflected in Monolingual Dictionaries and Its Transformation Over Time
ერთენოვან ლექსიკონებში ასახული გენდერული მიკერძოება და მისი ცვლილება დროთა განმავლობაში

ნინო პაპუნაშვილი
თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი

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აბსტრაქტი

გენდერული მიკერძოება გულისხმობს სქესის საფუძველზე წარმოქმნილ ასიმეტრიულ დამოკიდებულებებსა და შეფასებებს, რომლებიც საზოგადოების მიერ დადგენილ სტერეოტიპებსა და როლებს ემყარება. იგი აისახება როგორც ენობრივ პრაქტიკებში, ისე კულტურულ და სოციალურ დისკურსში. განსაკუთრებულ მნიშვნელობას იძენს ამ კუთხით ლექსიკონების შესწავლა, ვინაიდან ლექსიკონები არა მხოლოდ ენის სტრუქტურული და კონცეპტუალური გამოსახულება, არამედ საზოგადოებრივი ნორმებისა და ღირებულებების მატარებელიცაა.

სტატია იკვლევს გენდერული მიკერძოების არსებობას ერთენოვან ლექსიკონებში და მის ცვლილებას დროთა განმავლობაში. ოთხი ძირითადი ლექსიკონის – სამუელ ჯონსონის *ინგლისური ენის ლექსიკონის (A Dictionary of the English Language, 1755)*, ნოა ვებსტერის *ინგლისური ენის ამერიკული ლექსიკონის (An American Dictionary of the English, 1828)*, *კემბრიჯის ლექსიკონისა (1995)* და *ქართული ენის განმარტებითი ლექსიკონის (1950)* – საფუძველზე კვლევა ასახავს თუ როგორ გამოიხატება გენდერული მიკერძოება სიტყვათა განმარტებებსა და მაგალითებში, რაც, თავის მხრივ, განპირობებულია საზოგადო ნორმებითა და დამოკიდებულებებით გენდერის მიმართ სხვადასხვა ისტორიულ და კულტურულ კონტექსტში.

სტატია განიხილავს მაგალითებს, რომლებშიც გენდერული სტერეოტიპები ან უგულებელყოფილი ან შენარჩუნებულია. ზემოხსენებული ლექსიკონებიდან მოყვანილი მაგალითების შედარება ცხადყოფს გენდერული როლებზე წარმოდგენის გაუმჯობესებას, რაც განაპირობა სოციალურმა მოვლენებმა, მათ შორის ფემინიზმის გავლენამ და გარკვეულმა ენობრივმა ცვლილებებმა. სტატია ასევე ხაზს უსვამს ლექსიკოგრაფებისა და მათ მიერ გამოყენებულ წყაროების როლს

გენდერული მიკერძოების ჩამოყალიბების პროცესში. მოცემული სტატია ავითარებს დისკუსიას საზოგადოებრივი ნორმების, კულტურისა და ლექსიკოგრაფიის გადამწყვეტ როლზე გენდერთან დაკავშირებული ცნებების აღქმის ჩამოყალიბებაში.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: გენდერული მიკერძოება, ერთენოვანი ლექსიკონები, გენდერული როლები, ენა.

Keywords: Gender bias, monolingual dictionaries, gender roles, language.

1. Introduction

"Dictionaries are snapshots of the language at a particular moment in time, and they inevitably reflect the attitudes and beliefs of the society that produces them." (Crystal, 2003). In earlier centuries, patriarchal norms dominated many cultures, which in turn shaped gender roles and the attitudes spread within them. This work is inspired by the preliminary assumption that biased gender roles may be manifested in definitions and examples that sometimes associate women only with inferior positions to men, domesticity, and passivity, while men were attributed to intellectual power and strength. The sources used by lexicographers also play a pivotal role in shaping meaning. The corpus basis can bring an unnecessary bias towards gender into the dictionary (cf. also Nübling 2010, p. 620), as well as reflect the common attitudes and stereotypes of the time when dictionaries were compiled. It can be said that lexicographers, consciously or not, bring their own biases to their works. Scholars like Noah Webster and Samuel Johnson compiled their dictionaries at a time when women were underestimated and had limited rights and roles. Due to this fact, their dictionaries often lack or trivialize terms related to women's merits.

Early dictionaries relied on literary or historical texts. For instance, one of the sources of Samuel Johnson's dictionary was the plays of William Shakespeare. Though he was a great playwright, it is a well-known fact that only males were allowed to perform in his theater, which reflects a male-dominated perspective. Moreover, Germaine Greer, an Australian feminist writer, in her influential book *Shakespeare's Women* (1986), discusses how Shakespeare's female characters often embody negative stereotypes and flaws, contributing to a problematic portrayal of women. She argues that many of Shakespeare's women, such as Lady Macbeth, Desdemona, and Ophelia, are depicted with qualities like manipulation, madness, or submission, reflecting a more negative or reductive view of women.

It should also be taken into account that Samuel Johnson's dictionary was compiled during the Enlightenment when men were seen as rational and women as inferior and emotional.

Noah Webster's dictionary, produced in 19th-century America, reflects Victorian ideals, which included unequal roles for men and women in society. Women were expected to be responsible for domestic tasks, while men were seen as active figures in society.

The *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, created during the Soviet era, might illustrate gender biases characteristic of both traditional Georgian culture and the Soviet Union's attitudes, limiting women's roles to family tasks. Gender bias was not an unusual phenomenon from the time Samuel Johnson's dictionary was compiled until the 20th century, when feminist critiques began influencing lexicography. Later dictionaries were neutralized in terms of gender.

The main questions of this research are: How was gender bias reflected in older dictionaries? In which aspects? How has the gender perspective changed over time? How is gender bias reflected in identifying word entries? By focusing on these questions, this research aims to provide an analysis of this topic based on instances provided by the dictionaries.

2. Theoretical framework

The study is based on the assumption that the language, and thus the dictionaries, mirror and perpetuate prevailing cultural and social values, particularly when it comes to gender relations. The study presumes that lexicographic choices—such as word selection, definitions and examples—are not neutral, but rather, culturally and historically shaped.

2.1. Dictionaries as cultural mirrors

As stated in the introduction, *"dictionaries are snapshots of the language at a particular moment in time"* (Crystal, 2003). This view underpins the theoretical basis of the study: dictionaries do not merely record language but embody the ideologies and power dynamics of the time in which they are produced. Lexicographers, even unconsciously, embed societal values into the structure of dictionaries, and their source material — often male-authored literary or religious texts — further amplifies those dominant perspectives. For instance, Samuel Johnson's dictionary draws examples largely from Shakespeare — a playwright writing for all-male casts in a patriarchal society. As a result, even definitions like *king* or *artist* emphasize male strength or skill, echoing prevailing Enlightenment ideas that celebrated male rationality and sidelined female intellect.

2.2. Embedded Gender Roles in Lexicography

The research draws on the concept that gender roles are socially constructed and that these constructions are visible in the way language is codified. The framework also relies on the premise that gender is constructed socially and reinforced by language. Dictionaries assist

in perpetuating gender binaries by repeatedly linking specific genders to certain roles (e.g., male – doctor; female – nurse). These binaries appear in earlier definitions as:

Doctor: A man skilled in any profession (*Johnson*, 1755)

Nurse: A woman who cares for another's child (*Johnson*, 1755)

These definitions do not illustrate random choices of words, but rather reinforce the ideology of domestic femininity and public masculinity which shaped the 18th and 19th centuries. In this manner, the dictionary becomes one of the many means of socialization that instructs users on how to perceive gendered societal expectations within a given language.

2.3. Historical Shifts and the Impact of Social Movements

Over time, societal changes — notably the rise of feminism, gender equity discourse, and the participation of women in public life have shifted the approach to lexicography with regards to gender. This approach considers culture as a living phenomenon, constantly changing its language to fit cultural dynamics. Later dictionaries such as the *Cambridge Dictionary* (1995) and the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* (1950) exhibit efforts toward neutrality:

Doctor: A person with a medical degree…

Manager: The person responsible for managing an organization.

Here, the use of gender-neutral terms like *person* reflects a conscious shift, illustrating how dictionaries can also become sites of resistance and reform, correcting past biases and encouraging inclusive language.

2.4. Verbs and the Linguistic Codification of Power

Building on insights from Mills (2008) and Spender (1980), the framework incorporates the notion that verbs can encode power dynamics through gendered associations. The verbs *To lead* or *to protect* in older dictionaries are still cited with masculine examples or subjects, suggesting that action and authority are domains reserved for men. This is not mere grammatical convention—it's a representation of a worldview in which leadership, guidance, and strength are ascribed to men. In contrast, modern dictionaries now use more inclusive examples, showing how language evolves with society and carries the values and beliefs of its time.

2.5. Peculiarities of Dictionary Creation and Limitations

The four dictionaries discussed here possess different purposes. To clarify this, Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* was compiled to fulfill the linguistic needs of the general public, while Noah Webster's *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828) aimed to develop terminological data for American English, as he believed Americans should have their textbooks and should not rely on English dictionaries. Unlike these, the *Cambridge Dictionary* (1995) aimed at serving the needs of non-native speakers eager to learn English, as it is a learner's dictionary. The *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* (1950) was compiled to standardize, preserve, and enrich Georgian vocabulary.

As we can see from the above-mentioned facts, all four dictionaries were compiled at different times and for divergent purposes. This is why I have chosen them: to highlight that, despite their peculiarities, some of them carry similar attitudes toward gender. The *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* and *Cambridge Dictionary*, created in the same century but in different cultural contexts, highlight the fact that gender bias was incapacitated. Still, these complexities and differences lead to limitations, enriching the current research and providing sources for findings, perspectives, and further research questions.

2.6. Monolingual Dictionaries and Their Functions

Monolingual dictionaries are printed or digital resources that define words and provide their meanings in a particular language. They are essential tools for both native speakers and learners, as they enhance their understanding of a particular language and enrich their vocabulary. One of the main functions is to provide clear definitions of words. Like all kinds of dictionaries, monolingual dictionaries also provide information about contextual usage, pronunciation, and grammar of a word. The English language is polysemous, so the dictionary should provide all essential meanings of a word and clarify them with appropriate examples. The examples provided in a dictionary give users a general idea about the author's attitudes toward particular concepts. A dictionary not only provides definitions but also describes how language is used in different contexts. During the times of Samuel Johnson and Noah Webster, most of the paperwork, whether literary works or formal documentation, was created by men, so they were free to reflect their worldview in their works.

2.7. What is Gender Bias?

When we say that a dictionary is gender-biased, we mean that it demonstrates dominance toward a particular gender, whether feminine or masculine. This dominance might be illustrated in examples or definitions themselves. When the author of a dictionary singles out examples and uses only masculine pronouns or portrays male people in word entries, it is easily recognizable that the author is biased toward a particular gender. In many societies, traditional gender roles portray men as dominant and women as subordinate. Moreover, most lexicographers were men, which led to the intensity of stereotypes, whether intentionally or not. It was a common belief that men should represent well-respected professions, while

women were supposed to be housewives, whose responsibilities included taking care of children and doing domestic tasks.

3. Gender Bias Reflected in Professions – Analysis

When defining professions that were elevated and well-respected in the 18th and 19th centuries, dictionaries like Samuel Johnson's and Noah Webster's portrayed these professions predominantly as male. This reflects the bias toward the masculine gender, and their attempt to portray men as superior to women is evident in dictionary definitions. For instance, here is one definition of "doctor" provided by Samuel Johnson:

Doctor

1. ...; In its original meaning, it refers to a man so well-versed in his faculty as to be qualified to teach it.
2. A man skilled in any profession.
   (*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755)

This definition emphasizes men, and women are excluded, possibly because being a doctor was thought to require skills that women were believed to lack, based on common biased beliefs. The same word has been neutralized in modern dictionaries:

Doctor
A person with a medical degree whose job is to treat people who are ill or hurt.
(*Cambridge Dictionary*, 1995)

ექიმი (Ekimi)
A person with a higher medical education.
(*Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950)

3.1 Gender Bias in Other Professions

Another profession often associated with women was "nurse". Samuel Johnson's dictionary defines "nurse" as follows:

Nurse
A woman who cares for another's child.
(*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755)

Noah Webster's definition mirrors this gender bias:

Nurse

1. A woman who cares for infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others.
2. A woman who suckles infants.
3. A woman who has the care of a sick person.
    (*An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828)

Both definitions reinforce the association of nursing with female roles. In contrast, modern definitions are more neutral:

Nurse
(The title given to) a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital.
(*Cambridge Dictionary*, 1995)

ექთანი (Ekthani)
A doctor's assistant.
(*Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950)

3.2 Manager and Gender Bias

Another profession traditionally associated with masculinity is "manager". In both Samuel Johnson's and Noah Webster's dictionaries, the term "manager" is defined with a clear male bias:

Manager
A man of frugality; a good husband.
(*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755)

Manager
A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband; A prince of great aspiring thoughts.
(*An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828)

Women are not mentioned, even superficially, in these definitions. Fortunately, modern dictionaries provide more inclusive definitions:

Manager
The person responsible for managing an organization.
(*Cambridge English Dictionary*, 1995)

Interestingly, the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language* does not list "manager", likely because the term is a loanword. The equivalent Georgian term, *მმართველი* (Mmartveli), is defined as follows:

მმართველი
The one who governs something, leader, ruler, supervisor.
(*Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950)

3.3 Gender and "Artist"
Another word that expresses gender bias is "an artist."

Artist

A skilful man; not a novice.
(*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755).

One of the explanations in Noah Webster's American English Dictionary suggests the same idea that

Artist
 A skilful man; not a novice.
(*An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828)

However, like the other above-mentioned exceptions, this word has also changed its biased sense. Nowadays, the dictionaries of the 20th century suggest that:

Artist
Someone who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.
(*Cambridge English Dictionary,* 1995).

მხატვარი
მხატვრობის სპეციალისti, ხელოვანი (Specialist in painting, an artist).
(*The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950).

3.4 "King" in English and Georgian: Gender Perspectives

While delving thoroughly into the topic of gender bias in dictionaries, I encountered one interesting fact that proved my opinion that dictionaries sometimes function as reflections of their cultural peculiarities. For instance, in Samuel Johnson's dictionary, the word ***king*** is explained as:

King
In the primitive tongue, it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength.
(*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755).

Yet, that explanation seems neutral. Johnson mainly uses male authorities to provide contextual examples around this word, for instance:

*"Until a king be by; and then **his** state*
Empties itself"
"The great king of kings,
*Hath in the table of **his** law commanded."*
(the explanations taken from *Johnson's Dictionary,* 1755)

King
A man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch. (*An American dictionary of the English language*, 1828).

Unlike these two explanations, the Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language provides an example that reflects a woman as a king, and this woman is **King Tamar**, one of the most powerful kings of Georgia.

მეფე(მეფისა)

1. სახელმწიფოს ერთპიროვნული (ჩვეულებრივ მემკვიდრეობითი) მეთაური მონარქიული წყობილების დროს, _ხელმწიფე (the sole (usually hereditary) head of state during a monarchical system - the monarch).
2.ტახტზე იჯდა **თამარ მეფე**, მომხიბლავი ეშხიანი (Queen Tamar sat on the throne, captivating and enchanting).
(*The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950).

The inclusion of King Tamar in the definition of *king* reflects the historical context, as we know that Tamar was supposed to be called queen but held the title of *king* because of her supreme authority. Based on this example, I can say that dictionaries have a dual nature, as they provide definitions and, at the same time, preserve culturally significant facts. It might seem surprising that the modern definition provided by the Cambridge Dictionary is more gender-biased than in older dictionaries, but we should take into account the fact that this dictionary aims to reflect the current usage of words, consisting of gender restrictions where relevant.

King
 (the title of) a male ruler of a country, who holds this position because of his royal birth. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 1995).

3.5 The Gender Dimension of "Bachelor"

Another word that is not related to professions but to the degree professionals have to get is a ***bachelor***. It is defined in *A Dictionary of the English Language* like this:

Bachelor

1. An unmarried man.
2. A man who takes his first degree at the university in any profession.
(*A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755).

A man is the focus of this definition; a woman is not even merely mentioned. We have a similar case in *An American Dictionary of the English Language* but with a slight difference:

Bachelor

1. A young man who has not been married.
2. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences at a college or university.
(*An American dictionary of the English language*, 1828).

The second definition doesn't specify gender; this might be because, during the time Noah Webster worked on his dictionary, there were cases when women were allowed to attend schools and gain knowledge. (Boston public schools admitted some girls in 1789, which happened many years before *An American Dictionary of the English Language* was published). The common feature of these two dictionary definitions is that they both denote an unmarried man. It might seem surprising, but the Cambridge Dictionary only provides one definition of **bachelor**, and it is related to the marital status of a man:

Bachelor

A man who has never married.
(*Cambridge Dictionary*, 1950).

For the word **bachelor**, we have two equivalents in Georgian: one is **უცოლო,** and the other is **ბაკალავრი.** One is related to marital status, and the other is related to an academic degree.

ბაკალავრი

1.დაბალი სამეცნიერო ხარისხი (low academic degree)
2.პირი, რომელსაც საშუალო სასწავლებელი აქვს დამთავრებული (საფრანგეთში) (A person who has completed secondary education in France).
(*The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950).

უცოლო

ვისაც ცოლი არა ჰყავს (The one who does not have a wife).
(*The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950).

4. Gender Bias Reflected in Verbs

Mills (2008), in her work *Language and Sexism*, examines how language reflects gender inequalities, emphasizing the role of verbs in the expression of gender stereotypes. She mentions that sometimes actions and roles are gendered, and verbs divide behavior and labor based on gender. Like her, Spender (1980) highlighted the fact that verbs which illustrate power and strength are associated mainly with men, while passivity is often linked with femininity. For instance, the verb **to lead** has a neutral definition in Samuel Johnson's dictionary:

To lead
To guide by the hand.
 A Dictionary of the English Language, 1755).

However, the examples provided beside this definition seem to be biased, as they mention masculine pronouns:

*"Then brought **he** me out of the way, and led me about the way without unto the utter gate."*
*"**He** maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters."*
*"**He** led me on to mightiest deeds."*

Like Samuel Johnson, Noah Webster also reflects a similar bias in his examples. For instance, one of the definitions of the verb **to lead** sounds like this:

To lead
To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority.
 (*An American Dictionary of the English Language*, 1828).

In examples, he often uses masculine pronouns:

*"Christ took not on **him** flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, lead armies."*
*"**He** leadeth me beside the still waters."*

The modern definitions and examples of this word seem to be neutral. For instance, in the Cambridge Dictionary, **to lead** is defined like this:

To lead
To control a group of people, a country, or a situation.
(*Cambridge Dictionary*, 1950)
Here are examples for this word:

"I think we've chosen the right person to lead the expedition."
"Who will be leading the inquiry into the accident?".

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language defines this word like this:

გაძღოლა
ვინმეს ან რაიმეს წინ სვლა და (ვინმესთვის, რაიმესთვის) გზის ჩვენება (To lead or guide

someone or something forward and show the way (to someone or something). (*The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language*, 1950).

Examples:

,,რა გაძლოლა გინდათ, ბატონო? მაგ გზას დაადექით და ჯიქურ ხელოსნის კარზე მიგიყვანთ'' (What guidance do you seek, sir? Take that path, and it will lead you straight to the craftsman's door).

,,ყველამ ისურვა გემის გაძღოლა'' (Everyone wished to steer the ship).

Another verb that seems to be gender-biased is ***to protect.*** In *The Second Sex* (949), Simone de Beauvoir highlights the way women were portrayed as those who needed protection, which reinforced the idea that protection is related to masculinity, as men were thought to be the ones who could protect women and others in need of protection. Samuel Johnson defines the verb ***to protect*** like this:

To protect - 1. To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. (A Dictionary of the English Language, 1755).

Examples:
"The king had virtuous uncles to protect his grace."
"His shade protects the plains."

An American Dictionary of the English Language provides this definition and examples:

To protect - 1. To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard.

An example:

"The father protects his children, and the guardian his ward."

The modern attitude toward the verb ***to protect*** seems neutral. The Cambridge Dictionary illustrates the following definition and examples:

To protect - 1. To keep someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss.

Examples:
"Clothing that protects you against the cold."
"It's important to protect your skin from the harmful effects of the sun."

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language also provides these definitions and examples:

დაცვა – 1. მტრის თავდასხმის, მოწინააღმდეგის შემოტევის მოგერიება, ზომების მიღება უშიშროების უზრუნველსაყოფად. (To repel an enemy attack, fend off an opponent's assault, or take measures to ensure security).

Examples:

„ქართველი მეომრები თავგანწირულად იბრძოდნენ სამშობლოს დასაცვისთვის" (Georgian warriors fought valiantly to defend their homeland).

„ახლა ქართველი მკითხველი მარუხის ტრაგედიას ბრესტის ციხე-სიმაგრის ლეგენდარულ დაცვას ადარებს" (Now Georgian readers compare the tragedy of Marukhi to the legendary defense of the Brest Fortress).

Note: Georgia has a long history of warfare because of its strategic location between Asia and Europe. For several centuries, our country experienced invasions from different empires, which is why we have so many associations with protection from conflicts in these examples.

Conclusion

This research shows how historical dictionary definitions often reflected gender biases, particularly in terms related to professions, leadership roles, and verbs. Words like ***artist***, ***king***, and ***bachelor*** were once associated with masculinity, which helped reinforce societal gender norms. Over time, however, modern dictionaries have shifted toward more inclusive and neutral language, reflecting the demand for gender equality. This shift highlights the crucial role of dictionaries, not just as sources for defining words, but as mirrors of cultural and societal values.

It's interesting to note that both Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* and Noah Webster's An American *Dictionary of the English Language*, despite being published nearly a century apart, both clearly show gender bias. This suggests that dictionaries from the 18th and 19th centuries were still heavily influenced by gender stereotypes.

However, as time passed, dictionaries began evolving to embrace more gender-neutral language. This change, seen in modern dictionaries like those of Cambridge and Georgian, aligns with broader societal shifts and a growing awareness of gender equality. For example, the word ***king*** is now more inclusive, recognizing female rulers like Queen Tamar.

This research also delves into how certain verbs, such as ***to lead*** and ***to protect***, were historically gendered, associating leadership and strength with masculinity, while passivity and protection were seen as feminine characteristics. Today, modern dictionaries tend to use neutral definitions, reflecting alternating attitudes toward gender roles.

In conclusion, the findings show that dictionaries are more than just tools for defining language; they are cultural artifacts that reflect the values of society. The move toward more

inclusive language in dictionary definitions demonstrates the influence of social movements, arising from feminism, education, and changing gender roles. This research highlights the importance of critically scrutinizing language, as it not only shapes how we perceive the world, but also plays a pivotal role in reinforcing or disputing stereotypes and biases.

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ავტორის შესახებ

თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის, ჰუმანიტარულ მეცნიერებათა ფაკულტეტის, ლექსიკოგრაფიის მოდულის პირველი კურსის მაგისტრანტი. დაასრულა თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის ინგლისური ფილოლოგიის საბაკალავრო პროგრამა. ბაკალავრის საფეხურზე, ერაზმუსის გაცვლითი პროგრამის ფარგლებში, სწავლობდა ესპანეთში, სანტიაგო დე კომპოსტელას უნივერსიტეტში. ამჟამად მაგისტრატურის საფეხურზე, იგივე პროგრამის ფარგლებში, სწავლობს ლისაბონის უნივერსიტეტში. გარდა ამისა, დასაქმებულია საგანმანათლებლო ცენტრში, ინგლისური ენის მასწავლებლის პოზიციაზე.

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