

The statement that Japanese language remains far from Polish from the geographical (the area covered) or genetic (historical relationship) point of view is trivial. This fact does not exclude some typological (certain grammatical features of the code) similarities. This is true especially for numerous phenomena of at least contemporary Japanese grammar, which reveal, sometimes surprising, similarities and regularities that may be found also in the grammar of contemporary Polish. Furthermore, the similarities can be described in a systematic manner, with the implementation of proper expert terms.

At the same time, the observation of many phenomena of Japanese grammar may convince that for almost twenty decades the grammatical descriptions of Japanese have consequently neglected the typological features of the language. This may not be unrelated to the fact that Japanese language, for at least two centuries, has been described with the implementation of the methodology suitable for languages of different typological nature. Among such languages at least Dutch, German and English can be mentioned here in order of their temporal dominance in the descriptions of Japanese grammar. Also the contemporary dominance of English as *lingua franca*, the default language for studies on grammar, seems to contribute rather to the lack of recognition of certain phenomena of Japanese. The same phenomena remain comprehensible or even self-evident by the users of languages revealing different typological properties than those of contemporary English.

Moreover, despite its contemporary dominance as a language of international and inter-cultural communication, English cannot be recognized as revealing features representative for most languages. At least the description of morphological phenomena (related to internal word structures) in Japanese grammar is thus subject to deformation, should they be described in terms of methodology suitable for English.

English reveals numerous isolating (lack of inflection or weak inflection of word units) and analytical (actual units of language may consist of many, easily distinguishable, independent elements) features. Hence also the speakers of English, quite independently of the fact whether they are linguists or not, may not reveal understanding of such phenomena, self-evident for the speakers of agglutinating and inflecting languages, as declension of nominal elements or synthetic conjugation of verbal elements, not to mention such phenomena as marking aspect (peculiar properties of verbal actions).

Accordingly, it may not be strange that a user (and also a researcher) of Japanese language raised up in the description tradition of English is not able to see in Japanese many phenomena related to the systematic modification. While this does not influence the native usage of Japanese, numerous grammatical facts remain incomprehensible or difficult for the foreign students of the language. Also the effective linguistic comparison of the grammatical features of Japanese and other languages remains significantly hindered.

The research outcome of this project (the Polish lexicon of Japanese grammar) has been designed in order to achieve the effective solution for the problems of the above mentioned description incompatibilities. Wherever possible, the lower level of differentiation (phonology/morphology) is going to be preferred throughout the lexicon over the higher level of differentiation (semantics, syntax), for the favor of inflection paradigm recognition, instead of defining unnumbered semantic meanings or syntactic nuances of element in question. Such attitude is in accordance with the agglutinating and synthetic typological character of Japanese language. At the same time, where acknowledged as possible and justified, the traditional non-agglutinating manner of explanation is also going to be provided, in order to make it possible for the final user of lexicon, which description method suits their needs better. The same description method is going to be implemented also for effective solution of syllabic vs. non-syllabic explanation dilemmas.

Both Japanese and Polish are major languages, grouping several dozen millions of users and not limited in their actual usage to the areas of Japan and Republic of Poland. Also for the sake of this fact it seems reasonable to provide to the users of Polish, as an inflecting (revealing advanced patterns of word unit inflection, relevant both for their semantic stems and for grammatical endings) and synthetic (difficulty of distinguishing separate elements of actual word units) language, the access to adequate terms and descriptions of Japanese.

It should be considered obvious that the approach implemented throughout this project is of descriptive (description of actual phenomena), rather than of normative (evaluation of the phenomena) nature. Its most basic assumption is that the users of Polish as a 'major' language, both as to the number of its speakers and as to rich tradition of its grammatical description, should be able to use the lexicon in order to get account on the phenomena of Japanese grammar, including those most different from Polish grammar.