According to so called 'lexical hypothesis' natural language reflects all important individual differences between people. During language development, for every trait observed in an individual's behavior a suitable word describing it was created. When a particular feature was more important, greater numbers of words reflected it into the language. Commonly used vocabulary terms and concepts, which can be used to describe the properties of individuals and differentiate people, are called trait descriptors. Therefore, analysis of the structure of personality descriptors lexicon enable separating characteristics of interpersonal differences contained in language. This approach is referred interchangeably in the literature as lexical or psycholexical.

It is possible to distinguish between two different paradigms (procedures) of personal descriptors selection from natural language in the psycholexical approach. The first of them, the classic or restrictive approach, refers to the postulate that during the process of selecting words from natural language, the evaluating terms and descriptors of temporary state (such as mood) should be intentionally omitted. Therefore, some terms are ignored, even they are closely connected to personality. The essence of the classic approach is to focus exclusively on words reflecting stable dispositions that characterize and differentiate people. Despite the fact that lexical hypothesis does not favor any of the word classes, the vast majority of research focuses exclusively on the analysis of the structure of personality adjectives. This is due to the fact that adjectives are considered to be the grammatical class that describes well relatively stable human characteristics.

The second model of selection, unrestricted or non-restrictive approach, derives from criticism of the classic approach. In this model of selection the full spectrum of personality relevant terms are taken into account, without omitting any word classes, and which include words relating to temporary conditions and evaluation as well. The critics of the classic model of trait descriptors selection point out that using prior restrictive principles of lexical selection may result in overrepresentation of some personality trait dimensions while other may be represented only marginally. Indeed, the results of a few studies in unrestricted approach clearly confirm presence of the larger number of dimensions than in restrictive selection model.

Previous works in Polish in the psycholexical approach language were done with only one language category (adjectives) analyzed in the restrictive approach. Therefore, we decided to describe the factor structure of the Polish lexicon of personality descriptors in psycholexical unrestricted approach. This project consists two main phases. The first one is a qualitative analysis. The terms referring to the personality will be extracted from contemporary dictionaries of Polish. Multistage and comprehensive qualitative analysis will be carried out by trained judges. The words belonging to all lexical classes, as well as complex expressions (collocations), will be selected.
In the second part of the project a quantitative analysis will be carried out. The list of trait descriptors selected in previous phase will be used in computer questionnaire's research . The responders will be asked to make a self-report by rating an items. Also, each subject will be evaluated by another person (peer-rating). The main research will be preceded by a pilot study. It is planned to test sample of 1050 subjects.

The obtained empirical data will allow to verify full and comprehensive structure of personality traits descriptors contained in the Polish language. Research of the psycholexical non-restrictive approach is relative new and non-exploited area of scientific activity, however, we assume that the final result of this research trend will be a revision of currently dominant five-dimensional model of personality traits into its expansion and refinement – in a similar way that the psycholexical studies on adjectives in different cultures have contributed to the formulation of the six-dimensional model of personality HEXACO.