

Tarih Okulu Dergisi (TOD)	Journal of History School (JOHS)
(2026), 19(83), 3888-3922	
Özgünlük kontrolü	Authenticity process
	
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.29228/joh.82673	
Makale türü: Araştırma makalesi	Article type: Research article
Geliş tarihi 20.06.2025	Submitted date
Kabul tarihi 13.05.2026	Accepted date
Elektronik yayın tarihi 02.10.2026	Online publishing date
Atıf Bilgisi / Reference Information	
Tezcan, A., & Doyumğaç, İ. (2026). Mapping the Generative Grammar Literature Through Bibliometric Analysis. <i>Journal of History School</i> , 83, 3888-3922.	

MAPPING THE GENERATIVE GRAMMAR LITERATURE THROUGH BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS¹

Ahat TEZCAN² & İbrahim DOYUMĞAÇ³

Abstract

Generative grammar, developed by Chomsky in the mid-twentieth century, is a linguistic approach based on the assumption that humans possess an innate language faculty. Although generative grammar has influenced linguistics and several related disciplines, the bibliometric characteristics of publications explicitly referring to this term have not been comprehensively mapped. This study aimed to identify the publication trends, disciplinary and source distribution, institutional structure, and citation characteristics of studies containing the term “generative grammar.” For this purpose, articles indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) within the Web of Science Core Collection were examined. The search was completed on June 30, 2026, and the application of the eligibility criteria yielded a final dataset of 503 articles for bibliometric analysis. The articles were published in 16

¹Article writing author contribution rate: 1st Author: 60%, 2nd Author: 40%. This article was developed from the study presented orally under the title “Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Generative Grammar” at the Turkish Language and Turkish Literature Congress from Bilge Kağan to Atatürk on the 100th Anniversary of the Republic, held on October 26-28, 2023. Generative artificial intelligence was used only for the visual enhancement of two figures, language editing, and reference formatting. Artificial intelligence was not used for data collection, data analysis, or the interpretation of the findings.

²Öğr. Gör., Harran Üniversitesi Siverek Meslek Yüksekokulu, Çocuk Gelişimi Programı, ahattezcan@harran.edu.tr. Orcid: 0000-0001-8072-4495.

³Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Adıyaman Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Bölümü, Türkçe Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, idoymugac@adiyaman.edu.tr. Orcid: 0000-0002-8234-7555.

different languages, with English being the predominant publication language. Within the retrieved dataset, the annual number of publications generally increased over the publication period, although fluctuations were observed across years. Publications referring to generative grammar were distributed across linguistics and related fields, including philosophy, psychology, neuroscience, computer science, computational linguistics, and artificial intelligence. Prominent journals in the source network included *The Linguistic Review*, *Lingua*, *Language*, and *Linguistic Inquiry*. Institutions based in the United States were prominent in the dataset; however, institutional rankings varied according to publication output, citation impact, and network connectivity. The study provides a bibliometric overview of the development and interdisciplinary distribution of publications explicitly referring to generative grammar. Because the findings are limited to records retrieved using the term “generative grammar,” the identified trends should be interpreted in light of the scope of the search strategy and the terminology that has evolved within the field over time.

Keywords: Generative Grammar, Bibliometric Analysis, Research Trends, Science Mapping.

Üretici Dilbilgisi Literatürünün Bibliyometrik Analiz Yoluyla Haritalandırılması

Öz

Chomsky tarafından yirminci yüzyılın ortalarında geliştirilen üretici dilbilgisi, insanların doğuştan gelen bir dil yetisine sahip olduğu kabulüne dayanan dilbilimsel bir yaklaşımdır. Üretici dilbilgisi, dilbilim ve ilişkili birçok disiplini etkilemiş olmasına rağmen bu terime açıkça yer veren yayınların bibliyometrik özellikleri kapsamlı biçimde haritalandırılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, “üretici dilbilgisi” terimini içeren çalışmaların yayın eğilimlerinin, disiplinlere ve kaynaklara göre dağılımının, kurumsal yapısının ve atıf özelliklerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla Web of Science Core Collection kapsamında Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) ve Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) tarafından indekslenen makaleler incelenmiştir. 30 Haziran 2026 tarihinde tamamlanan tarama ve uygunluk ölçütlerinin uygulanması sonucunda 503 makaleden oluşan nihai veri seti bibliyometrik analize dâhil edilmiştir. Makalelerin 16 farklı dilde yayımlandığı, en yaygın yayın dilinin ise İngilizce olduğu belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen veri setinde yıllık yayın sayısının yayın dönemi boyunca genel olarak arttığı, ancak yıllar arasında dalgalanmalar görüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Üretici dilbilgisi terimine yer veren yayınların başta dilbilim olmak üzere felsefe, psikoloji, sinirbilim, bilgisayar bilimi, hesaplama dilbilim ve yapay zekâ gibi ilişkili alanlara dağıldığı görülmüştür. Kaynak ağında öne çıkan dergiler arasında *The Linguistic Review*, *Lingua*, *Language* ve *Linguistic Inquiry* yer almıştır. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri merkezli kurumların veri setinde öne çıktığı, ancak kurumsal sıralamaların yayın sayısı, atıf etkisi ve ağ bağlantısı ölçütlerine göre farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırma, üretici dilbilgisi terimine açıkça yer veren yayınların gelişimine ve disiplinler arası dağılımına ilişkin bibliyometrik bir görünüm sunmaktadır. Bulgular “üretici dilbilgisi” terimi kullanılarak erişilen kayıtlarla

sınırlandırıldığından, belirlenen eğilimler tarama stratejisinin kapsamı ve alanda zaman içinde değişen terminoloji dikkate alınarak yorumlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üretici Dilbilgisi, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Araştırma Eğilimleri, Bilimsel Haritalama.

INTRODUCTION

Generative grammar (GG) is a linguistic theory pioneered by the American scholar Chomsky and his followers. In other words, generative grammar is “a system of specific and clearly defined rules that structurally explain sentences” (Chomsky, 1965, p. 8). GG is a cognitive theory based on universal principles with specific functions (Mayo, 2012). Over time, the theoretical scope of GG has expanded, encompassing a wider range of concepts and topics (Chomsky, 1957, 1965). It should be noted that studies on GG were based on content analysis and systematic reviews; however, there are no bibliometric studies on these methods. According to Lei and Liu (2019), field experts should know popular journals and publications, prominent authors, and most cited publications. These data are essential for learning about the trends in research. Thus, the present study aimed to map previous studies (1976-2026) that mentioned the term GG with bibliometric analysis. Additionally, the study is different from the above-mentioned reviews by focusing on all studies that mentioned the keyword GG. Recently, bibliometric studies in language, linguistics, and related subfields have addressed a range of issues using various research methodologies (Lei & Liao, 2017; Lei & Liu, 2019; Lin & Lei, 2020). It is widely acknowledged as significant to identify research trends in linguistics with current analysis techniques, such as bibliometrics (Lei & Liao, 2017; Lei & Liu, 2019). Recent studies have highlighted several noteworthy topics that should be investigated with bibliometric analysis (Al Hakim, 2022; CheshmehSohrabi & Mashhadi, 2023). Also, bibliometric analysis has been employed in studies on artificial intelligence in education (Chen et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2024), sentiment analysis (Chen & Xie, 2020), event detection in social media (Chen et al., 2019), educational technologies (Zawacki-Richter & Latchem, 2018), linguistics (Mohsen, 2016), and applied linguistics (Lei & Liu, 2019; Lin & Lei, 2020). Thus, it was determined that experts should determine the research trends on GG using the bibliometric method. This study on GG was conducted for three reasons. First, generative grammar has been considered as an important approach in language studies since 1957. Second, although there are theoretical, experimental, and case studies on generative grammar, it has not been investigated with the bibliometric method. Third, researchers require detailed data on research trends in generative

grammar, a field that has been investigated in various disciplines. The findings of the present study are significant for generative grammar experts and experts in other disciplines, such as linguistics, sociology, education, cognitive science, psychology, and computer science.

Since the first quarter of the twentieth century, GG studies have generated an extensive body of knowledge as evidenced by theoretical investigations (Andor, 2019; Bagha, 2009; Doyumğaç & Tezcan, 2018; Hale, 1988; Kertész, 2010a, 2010b). Despite the growing body of knowledge on GG, no multidimensional bibliometric studies identified the co-citations and bibliographic links across studies, journals, and authors. Due to the increase in the number of studies on GG, there is a need to bibliometrically analyze the contributing countries, prominent authors, most cited studies, prominent categories, and concepts within this field. The following research questions were determined in the scope of the current study, where generative grammar studies were mapped with bibliometric analysis.

1. What are the years and languages of the publications that include the keyword GG?
2. What is the Web of Science (WoS) categories of the articles that included the keyword GG?
3. What is the keyword network of the articles that included the keyword GG?
4. What is the network of the most cited articles and authors that included the keyword GG, and which articles and authors were cited the most?
5. Which journals, institutions, and countries were the most prominent in terms of publications, citations, and network links?

METHOD

In the present study, the studies that included the term GG and were published in journals indexed in SSCI, SCI-Expanded, ESCI and AHCI were analyzed with the bibliometric method. Bibliometric analysis includes the analysis of publication years, languages, authors, journals, institutions, countries, and key findings (Pradana et al., 2023). In general, bibliometric analysis includes citations, author collaborations, and thematic analysis of scientific publications (Donthu et al., 2021). Bibliometric analysis enhances comprehension of developments in a discipline, changes in topics, and the significance of publications, providing significant insight for field experts (Gimenez et al., 2018). The current study employed bibliometric analysis to investigate the structure,

dynamics, and determinants of research networks on GG (1975-2026) based on bibliographic data collected from the WoS database. This study employs bibliometric analysis to identify year, language, keywords, citations, the leading journals, countries, and institutions related to GG research.

Procedure

The study data included the articles published in journals indexed in the WoS database. WoS is the leading scientific citation search platform and produces a dataset that includes data from several scientific disciplines (Lin et al., 2019). A keyword search was conducted on the WoS database with the keyword GG between 1975-01-01 and 2026-06-30. Data collection included five steps: determination of the data collection source, keywords, data filtering, formatting the data, and data revision. Generative grammar” was determined as the search keyword, and the records were filtered based on document type and Web of Science indexes. The data file was downloaded in MS Excel format. The data collection process is presented in Figure 1. The initial search produced 795 publications. Of these, 292 records were excluded because they did not meet the document type (Article) or Web of Science index (SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI, and SCI-Expanded) criteria. Thus, 503 articles were included in the final analysis.

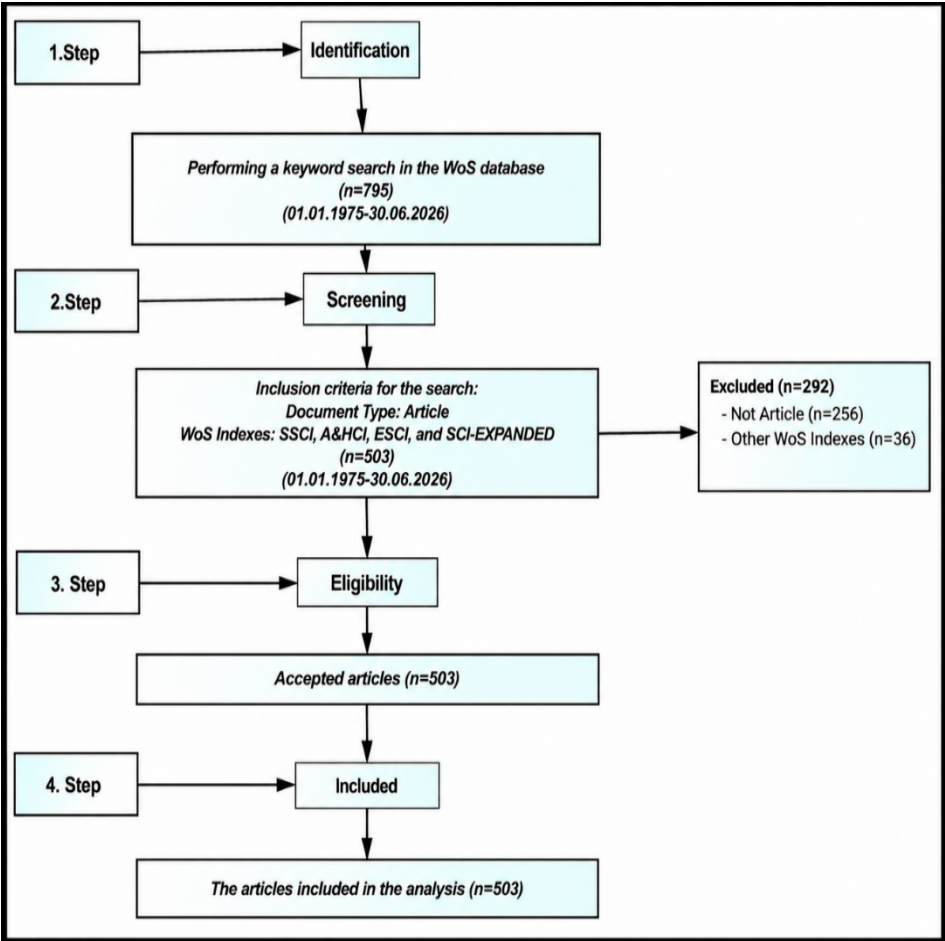


Figure 1. Research process

The articles that mentioned the keyword GG at least once in the abstract were included in the analysis. Generally, two main approaches are employed to prepare the dataset for bibliometric studies (Zupic & Čater, 2015). The first approach entails researching for keywords or phrases, and identifying the relevant studies with a detailed review. The second approach entails the selection of one or more journals and the analysis of the studies published in these journals. The first approach has been adopted in studies focusing on a specific topic. Due to the scope and focus of the current study, the first approach was adopted, encompassing studies across diverse fields, including language, linguistics, philosophy, computer sciences, artificial intelligence, and cognitive sciences.

Then, the publication year, language, category, keywords, citations, country, and institution, as well as the most prominent authors and most cited articles, were determined (n=503). The final search and data collection was conducted on June 30, 2026. To facilitate the analysis, the findings were filtered based on the following criteria: 'Article' publication types and 'SSCI, A&HCI, ESCI and SCI-EXPANDED' Web of Science (WoS) indexes. This process yielded a data set that included 503 articles. In the preliminary analysis, it was determined that there were irrelevant studies. Thus, studies that did not substantively address generative grammar despite being retrieved by the initial search were removed from the data set, and it was determined that GG was mentioned in all remaining studies.

Data Analysis

This study applies bibliometric analysis to analyze research trends in an organized manner. Bibliometric analysis refers to the process of analyzing citations, authors' collaboration, and research trends from different angles in order to identify core research trends and emerging issues within a particular field. The approach allows performing comprehensive and detailed analysis as it provides information about the connection between topics and trends (Zupic & Čater, 2015). When it comes to bibliometric analysis of scientific papers, a number of factors can be taken into account such as years of publication, languages of publication, authors, journals, institutions, and countries of origin (Pradana et al., 2023). The bibliometric analysis was carried out using VOSviewer software that is widely used in the literature for bibliometric mapping and visualization (Van Eck et al., 2008).

There are two major functions of bibliometric studies: performance analysis and science mapping. Performance analysis involves evaluation of papers and citations in terms of journal, country, institution, and author. Science mapping is performed by means of visualization that represents relationship between the bibliometric data (Tang et al., 2018). In this study, a bibliometric analysis was performed through VOSviewer on studies that contained GG as a keyword. Mapping of the dataset was done using VOSviewer (version 1.6.21). VOSviewer makes it possible to represent huge bibliometric networks graphically owing to its powerful graphical representation and is currently considered to be the most advanced software for analyzing networks on any operating system. The software makes it easy to view and interpret bibliometric maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). In the process of the analysis, strengths of both methods were fully taken advantage of in order to conduct visual analysis. In order to increase the reliability and validity of the study, a number of steps were taken. Descriptive statistics were

used to describe the distribution of publications according to their type, publication years, and languages. In the analysis of keywords, the frequency, co-occurrence, and temporal trends of GG were explored in order to understand the trends in the field. Network analysis was applied to show the co-occurrence network of GG, as well as co-citation and bibliographic networks. In the analysis of citations, the total number of citations and the top ten citations were established. Finally, cluster analysis separated keywords related to GG into thematic clusters to reveal the main subfields.

FINDINGS

The findings associated with the first research question are presented in Figures 2 and 3. The distribution of the articles according to publication year is presented in Figure 2.

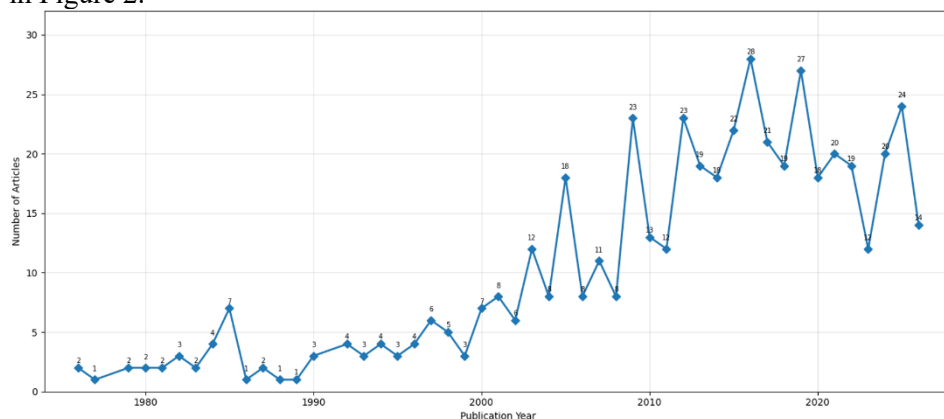


Figure 2. The publication graph of articles according to years

The analysis revealed that the articles retrieved with the keyword 'generative grammar' were published between January 1, 1975, and June 30, 2026. The first articles published in 1976 were 'Inheritors and Transformational Generative Grammar' by Lee (1976) and 'Jackendoff on Interpretive Semantics-Review of Semantic Interpretation in GG by Jackendoff, R.' by Hust and Brame. The analysis indicated that most articles (n=28) were published in 2016. Between 1975 and 2016, the number of publications increased. However, between 2016 and 2023, the same figure declined. The distribution of the language of publication is presented in Figure 3 (n=503).

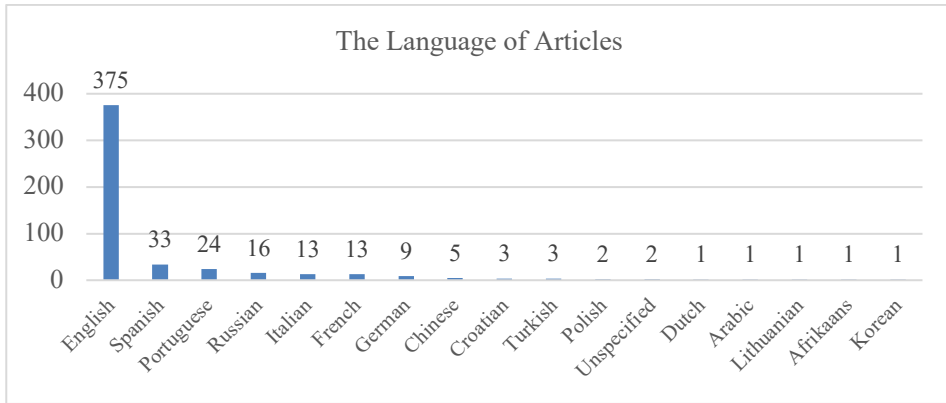


Figure 3. The graph of articles published according to languages

The analysis revealed that the publication languages included English (n=375), Spanish (n=33), Portuguese (n=24), Russian (n=16), French (n=13), Italian (n=13), German (n=9), Chinese (n=5), Croatian (n=3), Polish (n=2), Turkish (n=3), Unspecified (2), Afrikaans, Lithuanian, Arabic, Dutch and Korean(n=1). English was the most commonly used language, whereas only three articles were written in Turkish. Overall, the publications appeared in 16 different languages. The findings related to the second research question are detailed in Table 1. A search of the WoS database using the keyword “GG” resulted in 79 distinct categories, with the top 10 categories presented in the table 1.

Table 1

Web of science (WoS) categories in the screening

No	Web of Science (WoS) Categories	Article Numbers
1	Language & Linguistics	266
2	Linguistics	189
3	Philosophy	30
4	Psychology Experimental	23
5	Literature	21
6	Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence	21
7	Humanities, Multidisciplinary	20
8	Computer Science, Theory & Methods	14
9	Education & Educational Research	14
10	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	13

As seen in Table 1, the majority of the articles in the WoS database were associated with 'Language Linguistics' (n=266), followed by Linguistics (n=189),

Mapping the Generative Grammar Literature Through Bibliometric Analysis

Philosophy (n=30), Experimental Psychology (n=23), Literature (n=21), Computer Sciences and Artificial Intelligence (n=21), Multidisciplinary Humanities (n=20), Computer Science Theory and Methods (n=14), Education & Educational Research (n=14), and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences (n=13). Since an article may be assigned to more than one WoS category, the category frequencies represent category assignments rather than mutually exclusive article counts; therefore, their total may exceed the number of articles in the dataset (n=503). In this study, 1,467 keywords were determined in the 503 articles identified in the WoS database with the keyword 'generative grammar' by the VOSviewer software. For the keyword co-occurrence analysis, the minimum number of occurrences of a keyword was set to 5. Of the 1,467 keywords, 35 met this threshold.

It is indicated in the results of the keyword co-occurrence analysis that GG (n=114) was the most frequent keyword and was associated with 93 total link strength. The keyword "syntax" (n=31) ranked second. The keyword 'universal grammar' (n=13) ranked third, followed by 'Chomsky' (n=13) and 'language acquisition' (n=11). The 'generative grammar', 'syntax', 'universal grammar', 'Chomsky' and 'language acquisition' keyword network is presented in Figure 4.

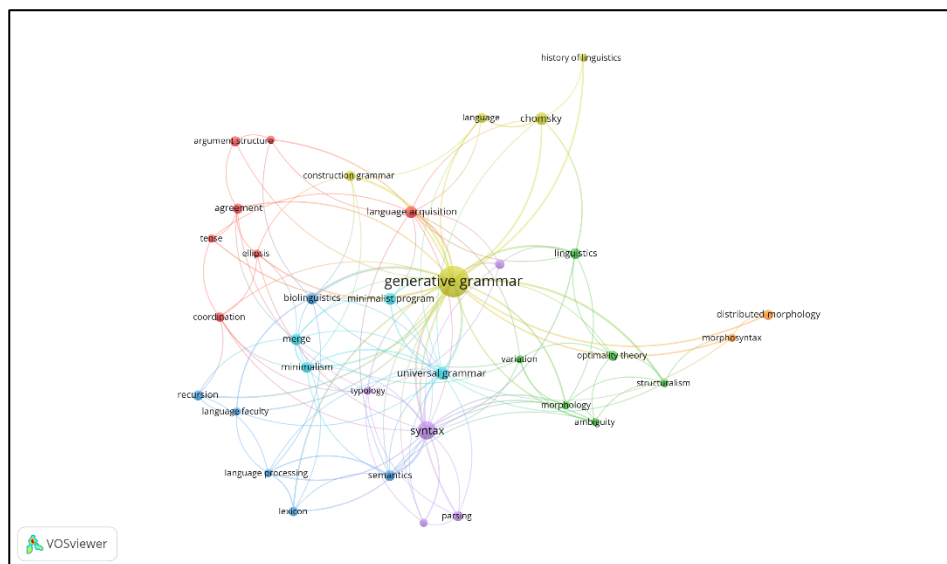


Figure 4. The network map for the keywords

As shown in Figure 4, there were 35 keywords, 7 clusters, 128 links, and 213 total link strength. The keyword GG, marked in light green, exhibited 32 links in

cluster 4 with 93 total link strength and 114 frequencies. The pink 'syntax' keyword exhibited 18 links in cluster 5 with 36 total link strength and 31 frequencies. The lines in the network map demonstrate the links between the keywords. The thickness of the line indicates the strength of the link. Figures 5 present the findings associated with the fourth research question.

The dataset (503 articles) collected with the search on the WoS database with the keyword 'generative grammar' was imported into the VOSviewer software. For the document citation analysis, the minimum number of citations of a document was set to 50. Of the 503 documents, 36 met this threshold. Of these 36 documents, 8 were included in the connected network presented in Figure 5.

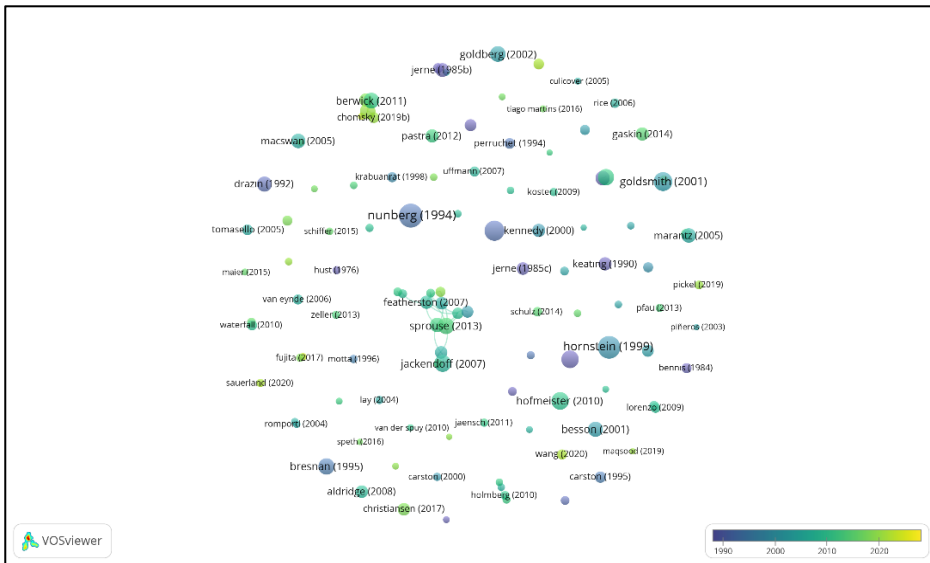


Figure 5. The network map of the most cited articles

The network map presented in Figure 5 included 8 documents, 3 clusters, and 13 links. In terms of citation counts, the article 'Idioms' by Nunberg et al. (1994) was cited 583 times, 'Movement and Control' by Hornstein (1999) was cited 465 times, and 'Bridging the Gap: Evidence from ERPs on the Processing of Unbounded Dependencies' by Kluender and Kutas (1993) was cited 339 times.

As illustrated in Figure 6, 6 references received at least 200 citations. The analysis of the 18,793 cited references included in the bibliography of the 503 articles in the WoS database revealed that 78 references met the threshold of at least 10 citations. The network map of these co-cited references is presented in Figure 6.

Mapping the Generative Grammar Literature Through Bibliometric Analysis

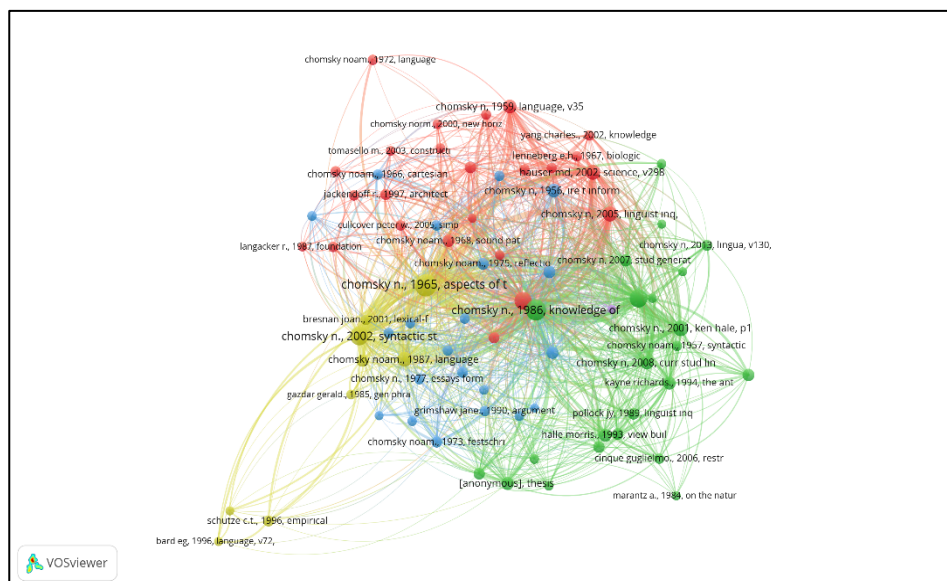


Figure 6. The network map of cocited references

The network map in Figure 6 included 78 references, 5 clusters, 1969 links, and 6171 total link strength. Chomsky's (1965) *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax* in the yellow cluster 4 in the network map included 77 links, 830 total link strength, and 144 co-citations in the bibliography of 503 articles. Chomsky's (1986) *Knowledge of Language: Its Nature, Origin and Use* was in cluster 1 with 77 links, 797 total link strength, and 117 co-citations. Chomsky's (2002) *Syntactic Structures* was in the yellow cluster 4 with 77 links, 528 total link strength, and 89 co-citations. In general, the publications with the highest co-citations were by Chomsky.

The findings associated with the fifth research question are presented in Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10. The dataset was analyzed with the VOSviewer software. 60 authors were identified with the filter that included the authors with at least one article and 50 citations. Sixty authors that matched these criteria are presented in Figure 7.

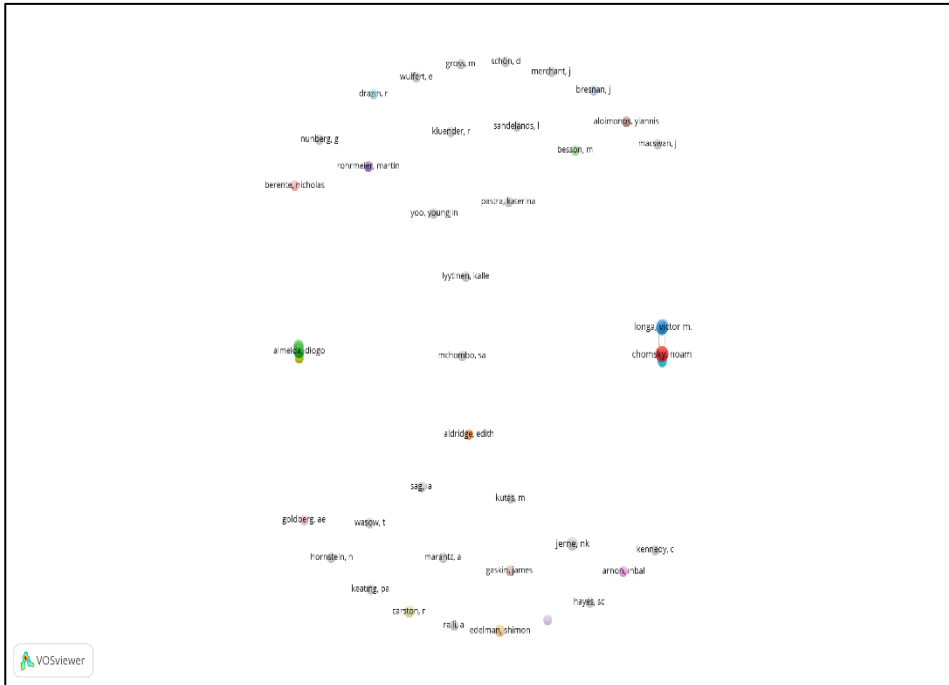


Figure 7. Visualization of the co-authorship network using vosviewer

Author citation network in generative grammar research he network map in Figure 7 included 60 authors, 40 clusters, 60 links, and a total link strength of 91. Of the 40 clusters, six included at least two authors, whereas the remaining clusters consisted of single authors. Cluster 1 included 8 authors, Cluster 2 included 7 authors, Cluster 3 included 4 authors, Cluster 4 included 3 authors, and Clusters 5 and 6 each included 2 authors. Among the authors in the network, Noam Chomsky had 486 citations and a total link strength of 21, Robert C. Berwick had 285 citations and a total link strength of 14, Guillermo Lorenzo had 63 citations and a total link strength of 12, Beracah Yankama had 156 citations and a total link strength of 9, Paul Pietroski had 156 citations and a total link strength of 9, and Charles Yang had 112 citations and a total link strength of 8. In the WoS database, 293 sources were identified. For the source citation analysis, the minimum number of documents of a source was set to 1 and the minimum number of citations of a source was set to 50. Of the 293 sources, 33 met these thresholds. The network map of the connected sources is presented in Figure 8.

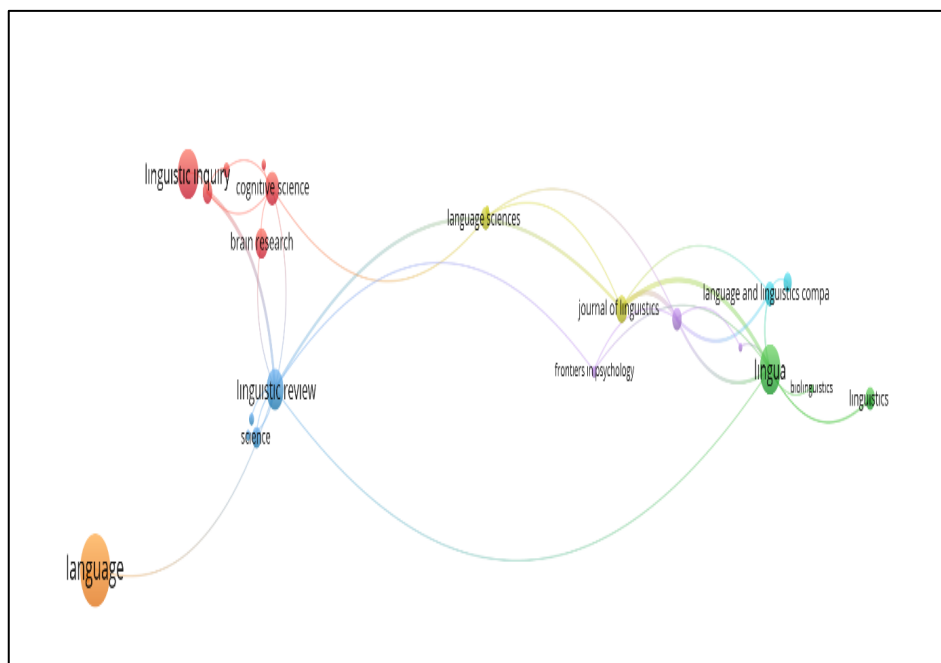


Figure 8. The network map of the most cited journals

The network map in Figure 8 included 16 journals (items), 7 clusters, 32 links, and 47 total link strength. There were four journals in cluster 1 (red), three journals in cluster 2 (green), two journals in cluster 3 (blue), two journals in cluster 4 (yellow), two journals in cluster 5 (purple), two journals in cluster 6 (light blue), and one journal in cluster 7 (orange). The journal ‘Language’ was cited 896 times with 8 articles and a total link strength of 2. The journal ‘Lingua’ had 502 citations, 23 articles, and a total link strength of 12. The journal ‘Linguistic Inquiry’ had 1 article, 465 citations, and a total link strength of 1. The analysis of 424 institutions revealed that 46 institutions met the threshold of at least one document and at least 50 citations. The VOSviewer analysis showed that 28 of these institutions were connected to other institutions. The network map of these 28 institutions is presented in Figure 9.

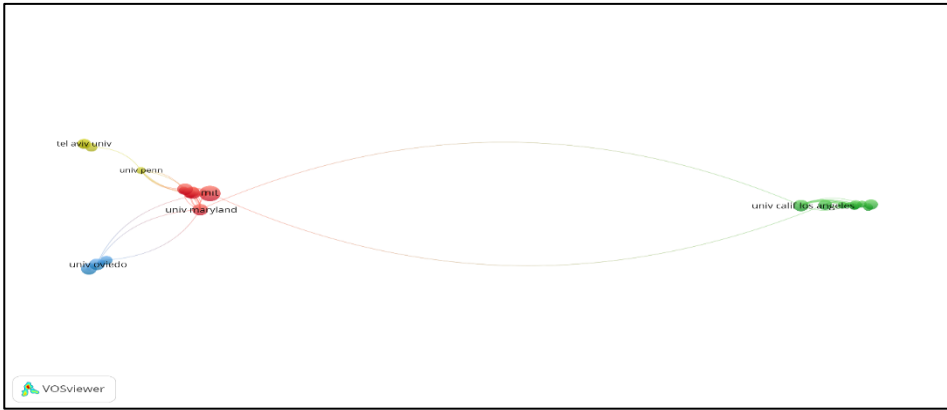


Figure 9. The network map of the most cited institutions

As presented in Figure 9, of the 424 organizations identified in the dataset, 46 met the threshold of at least one document and at least 50 citations. The network map included 28 institutions (items), 4 clusters, 74 links, and 107 total link strength. The first cluster (red) included 10 institutions, including MIT, the University of Arizona, the University of Cambridge, the University of Maryland, the University of Ottawa, Utrecht University, and the University of Washington. Cluster 2 (green) included nine institutions, including Michigan State University, New York University, Tufts University, the University of California Los Angeles, the University of Connecticut, the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Tübingen. Cluster 3 (blue) included five institutions, including Stanford University, the University of California San Diego, the University of Oviedo, the University of Patras, and the University of Santiago de Compostela. Cluster 4 (yellow) included four institutions, including Cornell University, Tel Aviv University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Among the institutions meeting the citation threshold, the University of Maryland had 5 documents and 731 citations, with a total link strength of 14. MIT had 9 documents and 629 citations and exhibited the highest total link strength (26). The University of Cambridge had 3 documents, 263 citations, and a total link strength of 6, whereas the University of Arizona had 5 documents, 242 citations, and a total link strength of 13. These findings indicate that MIT and the University of Maryland occupied prominent positions in the institutional collaboration network in terms of both citation impact and network connectivity. The analysis of 66 countries revealed that 19 countries met the threshold of at least one document and at least 50 citations. The network map of these 19 countries is presented in Figure 10.

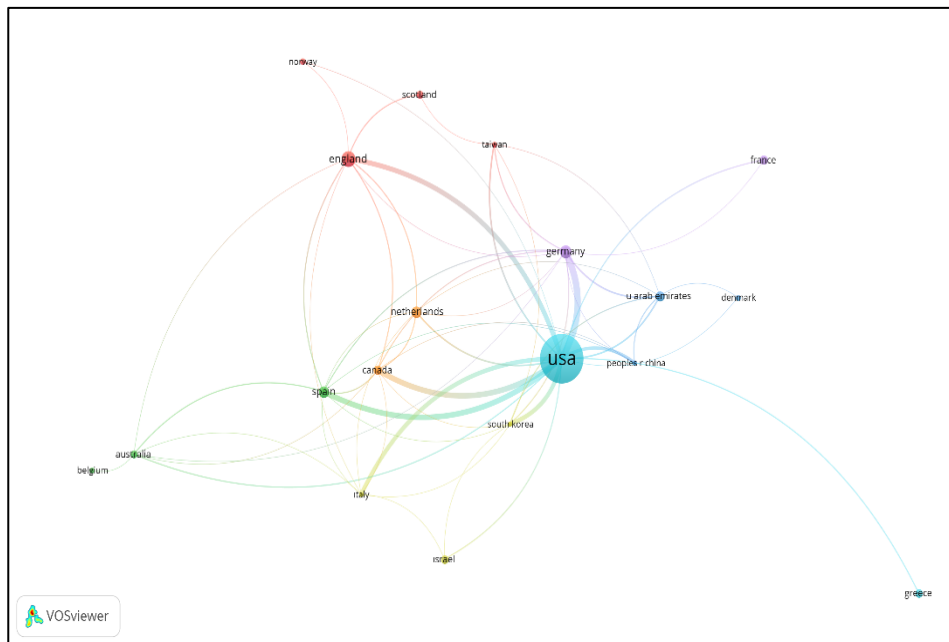


Figure 10. The network map of the most cited countries

It can be observed in Figure 10, the network included 19 countries (items), 7 clusters, 57 links, and 139 total link strength. Cluster 1 (red) included England, Norway, Scotland, and Taiwan. Cluster 2 (green) included Australia, Belgium, and Spain. Cluster 3 (blue) included Denmark, People's Republic of China, and the United Arab Emirates. Cluster 4 (yellow) included Israel, Italy, and South Korea. Cluster 5 (purple) included France and Germany, Cluster 6 (light blue) included Greece and the USA, and Cluster 7 (orange) included Canada and the Netherlands.

The USA had the highest number of documents and citations, with 94 documents and 4,553 citations, and also exhibited the highest total link strength (83). England followed in citation count with 515 citations from 30 documents and a total link strength of 21. Germany had 21 documents and 338 citations, with a total link strength of 29, while Spain had 30 documents and 262 citations, with a total link strength of 22. The Netherlands had 17 documents, 272 citations, and a total link strength of 11. Canada had 16 documents and 188 citations, with a total link strength of 22. These findings indicate that the USA was the most prominent country in the network in terms of articles output, citation count, and total link strength.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The present study aimed to determine trends in studies that included the keyword GG in the WoS database. Thus, the publication type, year, language, category, prominent keywords, and keyword networks were determined. Furthermore, the most cited articles and citation networks, the journals, universities, and countries that published the articles including the keyword GG were identified. The analysis revealed that the number of publications on GG generally increased between 1975 and 2016, reaching its highest level in 2016, followed by a declining trend between 2016 and 2023. It was also concluded that most studies were published in English. The studies were distributed across a wide range of WoS categories, although they were predominantly concentrated in Language & Linguistics and Linguistics. At the country level, the United States ranked first in terms of the number of publications, citations, and total link strength.

Most studies that included the keyword GG were in English (Aldridge, 2008; Campbell et al., 2012; Chomsky et al., 2019; Cipriani, 2019; Dékány, 2019; Dunbar, 2019; Golumbia, 2004; Hoji, 2003; Kertész & Rákosi, 2012; Laborda-Gil, 2017; Lay & Guan, 2004; MacSwan, 2005; Mallory, 2023; Marantz, 2005; Nefdt, 2021; Nevin, 2009; Newmeyer, 1982; Newmeyer, 2020; Sauerland & Alexiadou, 2020; Schiffer, 2015). These studies theoretically discussed GG, superficial structure, in-depth structure, transformations, and the history of generative grammar. There were also various studies in French (Franco et al., 2023; Guéron, 2020; Mallory, 2023), German (Haider et al., 1987), Spanish (Genovesi, 2017; Laborda-Gil, 2017), Portuguese (Carvalho & Cerqueira, 2018; Pinto, 2018), Croatian (Krsnik, 2022; Šaravanja, 2011) and Afrikaans (Weideman, 2017).

Certain studies directly addressed GG, while others only mentioned GG. Both types of studies published in different languages discussed GG theoretically and argued that various theories were based on GG. Studies that directly addressed GG were mainly on the history of GG (Andor, 2019; Kertész, 2010a, 2010b), GG methodology, interdisciplinary approach to GG (Antović, 2007; Corbalán, 2018, 2021; Johnson, 2014; Kertész, 2019; Nefdt, 2021; Newmeyer, 2020; Terzian & Corbalán, 2021), GG psychology and neuroscience (Leivada, 2021; Marantz, 2005; Marino & Gervain, 2019; Pater, 2019), and the correlation between GG and semantics (Napoletano, 2017). Studies that directly addressed GG focused on the cognitive aspect of GG. GG has been discussed in philosophy, psychology, computer science, artificial intelligence, multidisciplinary computer science theory, methodology, and education.

The findings of the study suggested that several studies with the keyword GG were on language and linguistics (Aldridge, 2008; Dunbar, 2019; Newmeyer, 2020), philosophy (Schiffer, 2015; Zmyślony, 2012), psychology (Pinker et al., 1993), neuroscience (Berwick & Chomsky, 2017; Jackendoff, 2007; Kluender & Kutas, 1993), computer science (Campbell et al., 2012; Kim & Yang, 2005), computational linguistics (Goldsmith, 2001), artificial intelligence (Djalali, 2017; Kelemen, 1996; Serrano et al., 2015; Tugwell, 2006), mathematics (Azamov & Bekimov, 2016; Rohrmeier, 2011), music (Storino et al., 2007; Yust, 2015), second language acquisition (Hicks & Domínguez, 2020; Jaensch, 2011), communication and linguistics (Dékány, 2019; Golumbia, 2004), political science (Joenniemi, 2012), engineering, and machinery (Yukish et al., 2020).

The keyword co-occurrence analysis identified GG ($n = 114$) as the most frequent keyword, followed by syntax ($n = 31$), universal grammar ($n = 13$), Chomsky ($n = 13$), and language acquisition ($n = 11$). Other related concepts in the network included language, linguistics, minimalism, biolinguistics, generative linguistics, language evolution, language faculty, transformational grammar, transformational-generative grammar, and psycholinguistics. Thus, significant concepts associated with GG (Newmeyer, 2020) included generative transformational grammar (Arigoni, 1982; Lee, 1976; Nevin, 2009; Newmeyer, 1982), generative linguistics (Dékány, 2019; Doyumğaç, 2022, 2025; Marantz, 2005; Nefdt, 2021; Newmeyer, 2020), GG and pragmatics (Carston, 2000), cognitive neuroscience and GG (Dunbar, 2019; Marantz, 2005), GG and meaning (Cipriani, 2019; Sauerland & Alexiadou, 2020; Schiffer, 2015), GG and language faculty (Chomsky et al., 2019), structural realism and generative linguistics (Nefdt, 2021), GG and syntax (Laczkó, 2009; Rohrmeier, 2011; Tomalin, 2003b), and the minimalist program (Hornstein, 2018). These studies demonstrate that GG has been addressed from semantic, formal, pragmatic, and cognitive perspectives and has been associated with concepts such as meaning, syntax, cognition, and the minimalist program. Chomsky expanded his approach to language using certain additions to his minimalist program. On the other hand, certain studies also focused on the failure of generative grammar (Gross, 1979) and its falsifiability and reproducibility (Hoji, 2003). Garcia (2013) reviewed multidisciplinary evidence that cast doubt on the neurological plausibility of generative grammar and emphasized that it was not the most fruitful linguistic theory for the development of neurolinguistics. It should be noted that GG was also investigated based on the language of music (Holtzman, 1980), and the meaning-first approach (Sauerland & Alexiadou, 2020). Certain studies that investigated GG and language acquisition reported that the main objective of

language was communications based on grammatical structures acquired at birth (Dékány, 2019; Römer et al., 2022).

The most cited articles included those by Nunberg et al. (1994), Hornstein (1999), Kluender and Kutas (1993), Goldsmith (2001), Jackendoff (2007), Bresnan and Mchombo (1995), Rohrmeier (2011), Sprouse et al. (2013), Berwick et al. (2011). Among the most highly cited documents in the connected citation network, Nunberg et al. (1994), Hornstein (1999), and Kluender and Kutas (1993) received 583, 465, and 339 citations, respectively. Several of the most highly cited studies did not focus directly on GG but addressed linguistic, cognitive, or theoretical issues related to it. Nunberg et al. (1994) argued that the semantic properties of idioms and metaphors help explain certain interesting asymmetries in the syntactic and thematic roles of idiomatic noun phrases. Hornstein (1999) suggested that imperative control structures are derived through movement, although this was presented in a study where Generative Grammar (GG) was only briefly mentioned. In another frequently cited study, Kluender and Kutas (1993) examined the possibility of substituting a constituent at the beginning of a sentence or an entire utterance fundamental and universal feature of human languages basing their analysis on GG. (Kluender & Kutas, 1993). Goldsmith (2001) compared the minimum description length (MDL) analysis findings and model unsupervised learning of the morphological segmentation in European languages with GG and reported that GG was associated with meaning. The significance of GG was indirectly discussed in certain studies (Bresnan & Mchombo, 1995); it was demonstrated that Bantu noun class marks significantly supported the principle of lexical unity, and Western tonal music was associated with GG (Rohrmeier, 2011). In a study conducted by Berwick et al. (2011), it was argued that one of the key objectives of GG was the discovery of the invariant properties of human languages, readdressing stimulus poverty. Other studies addressed issues, such as the correlation between Parallel Architecture Grammar and GG (Jackendoff, 2007), an organization theory approach called “autogenesis,” and the correlations between deep structure (generative grammar), item structure, and observed structure (Drazin & Sandelands, 1992). Similarly, other studies approached GG from different perspectives and emphasized its significance (Aldridge, 2008; Chomsky et al., 2019; Holtzman, 1980; MacSwan, 2005; Marantz, 2005; Wang et al., 2020). However, certain studies criticized GG (Gross, 1979; Hoji, 2003), while others promoted it.

The analysis revealed that the publications on GG were mostly associated with language and linguistics, and universities in the United States contributing the highest volume of research on GG (Aldridge, 2008; Bresnan & Mchombo, 1995; Chomsky et al., 2019; Goldberg, 2002; Hornstein, 1999; Kluender & Kutas,

1993; Nunberg et al., 1994; Schiffer, 2015; Schütze, 2011; Sprouse et al., 2013; Yust, 2015). Also, England (Hicks & Domínguez, 2020; Jaensch, 2011; Rohrmeier, 2011), Germany (Featherston, 2005, 2007), the Netherlands (Bennis & Hoekstra, 1985; Maier, 2015), Spain (Longa & Lorenzo, 2018; Martins & Boeckx, 2016), Greece (Evdoridou, 2008; Vlachos, 2014), China (Wang et al., 2020), Scotland (Nefdt, 2021), and the Czech Republic (Romportl et al., 2004) are among the leading contributors to research on GG. As expected, this was similar to the findings of the prominent colleges on GG research.

Among the institutions in the connected network, MIT exhibited the highest total link strength (26), while the University of Maryland received the highest number of citations ($n = 731$). Other institutions represented in the network included the University of Arizona, the University of Cambridge, Michigan State University, New York University, Tufts University, the University of California Los Angeles, Stanford University, and the University of California San Diego. The source citation analysis identified a network of 16 journals, with *Language*, *Lingua*, and *Linguistic Inquiry* among the most highly cited sources.

The studies published in the following journals included the keyword GG: *Language* (Dunbar, 2019; Newmeyer, 2020; Nunberg et al., 1994), *Lingua* (Anttila & Fong, 2004; Baker, 2012; Bouchard, 2001; Burton-Roberts, 2011; Featherston, 2005; Hirose, 1997; Hoji, 2003; Łukaszewicz, 2006; Petzell & Hellberg, 2014; Piñeros, 2003; Rice, 2006; Seraku, 2013; Sprouse et al., 2013; Tomalin, 2003a, 2003b), *Linguistic Review* (Bennis & Hoekstra, 1985; Culicover, 2005; Dobashi, 2010; Ferreira, 2005; Lieberman, 2005; Marantz, 2005; Nordström, 2014; Putnam et al., 2018), *Linguistic Inquiry* (Hornstein, 1999), *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* (Kluender & Kutas, 1993), *Computational Linguistics* (Goldsmith, 2001), *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* (Bresnan & Mchombo, 1995; Kennedy & Merchant, 2000), *Cognitive Science* (Berwick et al., 2011; Jackendoff, 2007; Kolodny et al., 2015; Smolensky, 1999), *Brain Research* (Jackendoff, 2007), and *Journal of Linguistics* (Burton-Roberts & Poole, 2006; Ginzburg & Kolliakou, 2009; Sprouse & Almeida, 2012).

These studies were indirectly or directly associated with GG theory. Marantz (2005) argued that linguistic theory was at the center of the holistic cognitive neuroscience of language. Kolodny et al. (2015) reported that progress was possible with a natural language learning model with biological and computational aspects. Addressing the GG, neural networks and application mapping problem, Dunbar (2019) proposed that to model grammatical learning with neural networks, a method should be developed to understand how

knowledge would be interpreted as grammar. The bibliometric analysis showed an overall increase in GG-related publications between 1975 and 2016, followed by a declining trend between 2016 and 2023.

The present study found that English was the dominant publication language among studies containing the keyword GG. The analysis demonstrated that GG-related research extended across multiple disciplinary areas, although Language & Linguistics and Linguistics were the dominant WoS categories. Other prominent categories included Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Literature, Computer Science-Artificial Intelligence, Multidisciplinary Humanities, Computer Science-Theory & Methods, Education & Educational Research, and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences. In these studies, the keyword GG was associated with syntax, universal grammar, Chomsky, language acquisition, language, linguistics, minimalism, biolinguistics, generative linguistics, language evolution, language faculty, transformational grammar, transformational-generative grammar, and psycholinguistics. The most frequently cited journals in GG research included *Linguistic Review*, *Lingua*, *Language*, *Linguistic Inquiry*, *Cognitive Science*, *Brain Research*, *Frontiers in Psychology*, *Linguistics*, *Journal of Linguistics*, *Cognition*, *Language Sciences*, *Theoretical Linguistics*, *Catalan Journal of Linguistics*, *Language and Linguistics Compass*, *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, and *Science*.

The country-level citation network comprised 19 countries: the United States, England, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Canada, France, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, Norway, Israel, Greece, Belgium, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Scotland, and Italy. The United States occupied the most prominent position in the country-level network, with 94 documents, 4,553 citations, and the highest total link strength (83), followed by several European countries with substantial publication and citation activity, including England, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands. Furthermore, it was concluded that GG was indirectly or directly studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maryland, University of Arizona, University of Cambridge, University of Ottawa, Utrecht University, University of Washington, Michigan State University, New York University, Tufts University, University of California Los Angeles, University of California Los Angeles, University of Connecticut, University of Edinburgh, University of Tübingen, Stanford University, University of California San Diego, University of Oviedo, University of Patras, University of Santiago de Compostela, Cornell University, Tel Aviv University, University of Chicago, and University of Pennsylvania.

Limitations and Recommendations for Further Research

The most significant limitation was that the study data were collected only from the WoS database. While WOS is representative of the literature, it does not include all linguistic work. Further research could be conducted on databases, such as Scopus, Google Scholar, and ERIC. Furthermore, the current study focused on studies including the term GG. Further research could investigate the trends in generative linguistics, deep structure, surface structure, universal grammar, acquisition, and pragmatics. Bibliometric analysis findings could vary based on certain factors, such as the search engine, keywords, listing of author names in the article, and using “and” or “or” in the keyword. Also, the position of the keywords in the study, year of publication, language, and category, among others, could affect bibliometric data. VOSviewer software could be considered another limitation of the method employed to investigate repeated items. There could be errors in college and author names and keywords. On the other hand, the strengths of the bibliometric analysis include data visualization, prominent keywords, countries, universities and journals, and historical variations. The present study is valuable for fostering future academic collaboration, especially for scholars aiming to gain in-depth insight into GG, as it offers an overview of key aspects such as publication language, timeline, geographic and institutional distribution, prominent keywords, and influential authors.

REFERENCES

- Al Hakim, R. N. A. (2022). Exploring trends and gaps in teaching linguistics research among undergraduate EFL students: A bibliometric analysis. *REiLA: Journal of Research and Innovation in Language*, 4(3), 352-361. <https://doi.org/10.31849/reila.v4i3.9512>
- Aldridge, E. (2008). Generative approaches to ergativity. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 2(5), 966-995. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-818X.2008.00075.x>
- Andor, J. (2019). András Kertész: The historiography of generative linguistics. *Folia Linguistica*, 53(2), 567-573. <https://doi.org/10.1515/flin-2019-2022>
- Antović, M. (2007). Half a century of generative linguistics-What has the paradigm given to social science? *Facta Universitatis, Series: Linguistics and Literature*, 5(1), 31-46.
- Anttila, A., & Fong, V. (2004). Variation, ambiguity, and noun classes in English. *Lingua*, 114(9-10), 1253-1290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2003.06.001>

- Arigoni, A. O. (1982). Transformational-generative grammar for description of formal properties. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 8(3), 311-322. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0165-0114\(82\)80007-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0165-0114(82)80007-9)
- Azamov, A. A., & Bekimov, M. A. (2016). An approximation algorithm for quadratic dynamic systems based on N. Chomsky's grammar for Taylor's formula. *Proceedings of the Steklov Institute of Mathematics*, 293(S1), 17-21. <https://doi.org/10.1134/s0081543816050023>
- Bagha, K. N. (2009). Generative grammar (GG). *Management and Labour Studies*, 34(2), 291-304. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0258042X0903400208>
- Baker, M. (2012). "Obliqueness" as a component of argument structure in Amharic. In *The end of argument structure* (pp. 43-73). Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/9781780523774_004
- Bennis, H., & Hoekstra, T. (1985). Gaps and parasitic gaps. *The Linguistic Review*, 4(1), 29-88. <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.1985.4.1.29>
- Berwick, R. C., & Chomsky, N. (2017). Why only us: Recent questions and answers. *Journal of Neurolinguistics*, 43, 166-177. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneuroling.2016.12.002>
- Berwick, R. C., Pietroski, P., Yankama, B., & Chomsky, N. (2011). Poverty of the stimulus revisited. *Cognitive Science*, 35(7), 1207-1242. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1551-6709.2011.01189.x>
- Bouchard, D. (2001). The concept of 'universal' and the Case of Japanese. *Lingua*, 111(4-7), 247-277. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841\(00\)00036-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841(00)00036-x)
- Bresnan, J., & Mchombo, S. A. (1995). The lexical integrity principle: Evidence from Bantu. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, 13(2), 181-254. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00992782>
- Burton-Roberts, N. (2011). On the grounding of syntax and the role of phonology in human cognition. *Lingua*, 121(14), 2089-2102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2011.08.001>
- Burton-Roberts, N., & Poole, G. (2006). 'Virtual conceptual necessity', feature-dissociation and the Saussurian legacy in generative grammar. *Journal of Linguistics*, 42(3), 575-628. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022226706004208>
- Campbell, M. I., Rai, R., & Kurtoglu, T. (2012). A stochastic tree-search algorithm for generative grammars 1. *Journal of Computing and Information Science in Engineering*, 12(3), Article 031006. <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4007153>
- Carston, R. (2000). The relationship between generative grammar and (relevance-theoretic) pragmatics. *Language & Communication*, 20(1), 87-103. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0271-5309\(99\)00020-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0271-5309(99)00020-8)

- Carvalho, D. D. S., & Cerqueira, F. D. O. (2018). The behavior Semantic-Syntactic of the full pronoun of the person third in the brazilian portuguese. *Revista da Anpoll*, 1(46), 83-111.
- Chen, X., & Xie, H. (2020). A structural topic modeling-based bibliometric study of sentiment analysis literature. *Cognitive Computation*, 12, 1097-1129. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12559-020-09745-1>
- Chen, X., Hao, J., Chen, J., Hua, S., & Hao, T. (2018). A bibliometric analysis of the research status of the technology enhanced language learning. Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03580-8_18
- Chen, X., Wang, S., Tang, Y., & Hao, T. (2019). A bibliometric analysis of event detection in social media. *Online Information Review*, 43(1), 29-52. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OIR-03-2018-0068>
- CheshmehSohrabi, M., & Mashhadi, A. (2023). Using data mining, text mining, and bibliometric techniques to analyze research trends and gaps in the field of language and linguistics. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 52(2), 607-630. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-022-09911-6>
- Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic structures*. De Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783112316009>
- Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the theory of syntax*. MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N. (1986). *Knowledge of language: Its nature, origin, and use*. Praeger.
- Chomsky, N., Gallego, Á. J., & Ott, D. (2019). Generative grammar and the faculty of language: Insights, questions, and challenges. *Catalan Journal of Linguistics*, Special Issue, 229-261. <https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/catjl.288>
- Chomsky, N. (2002). *Syntactic structures*. Walter de Gruyter.
- Cipriani, E. (2019). Semantics in generative grammar: A critical survey. *Linguisticæ Investigationes*, 42(2), 134-185. <https://doi.org/10.1075/li.00033.cip>
- Corbalán, M. I. (2018). Binding domains: Anaphoric and pronominal pronouns in categorial grammar. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-56343-4_1
- Corbalán, M. I. (2021). From generative linguistics to categorial grammars: Overt subjects in control infinitives. *The Bulletin of Symbolic Logic*, 27(2), 215. <https://doi.org/10.1017/bsl.2021.32>
- Culicover, P. W. (2005). Linguistics, cognitive science, and all that jazz. *The Linguistic Review*, 22(2-4). <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.2005.22.2-4.227>
- Dékány, É. (2019). Foundations of generative linguistics. *Acta Linguistica Academica*, 66(3), 309-334. <https://doi.org/10.1556/2062.2019.66.3.1>

- Djalali, A. J. (2017). A constructive solution to the ranking problem in partial order optimality theory. *Journal of Logic, Language and Information*, 26(2), 89-108.
- Dobashi, Y. (2010). Computational efficiency in the syntax-phonology interface. *The Linguistic Review*, 27(3), 241-260. <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.2010.009>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285-296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Doyumğaç, İ. (2022). *Üretici dönüşümsel dil bilimine dayalı etkinliklerin yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğrenenlerin doğru cümle yazma becerilerine etkisi* (Tez No. 766626) [Doktora tezi, Atatürk Üniversitesi]. YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi.
- Doyumğaç, İ. (2025). A bibliometric analysis of generative linguistics: A study based on web ofscience data. *IZU Journal of Education*, 7(2), 114-144. <https://doi.org/10.46423/izujed.1818973>
- Doyumğaç, İ., & Tezcan, A. (2018). Yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretiminde üretici dönüşümsel dilbilgisi. *International Journal of Languages' Education and Teaching*, 6(4), 244-265. <https://izlik.org/JA35DW24EK>
- Drazin, R., & Sandelands, L. (1992). Autogenesis: A perspective on the process of organizing. *Organization Science*, 3(2), 230-249. <https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.3.2.230>
- Dunbar, E. (2019). Generative grammar, neural networks, and the implementational mapping problem: Response to Pater. *Language*, 95(1), e87-e98.
- Evdoridou, E. (2008). Multiscale textual semiotic analysis. *Semiotica*, (171), 251-264. <https://doi.org/10.1515/SEMI.2008.077>
- Featherston, S. (2005). Magnitude estimation and what it can do for your syntax: Some wh-constraints in German. *Lingua*, 115(11), 1525-1550. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2004.07.003>
- Featherston, S. (2007). Data in generative grammar: The stick and the carrot. *Theoretical Linguistics*, 33(3), 269-318. <https://doi.org/10.1515/TL.2007.020>
- Ferreira, F. (2005). Psycholinguistics, formal grammars, and cognitive science. *The Linguistic Review*, 22(2-4). <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.2005.22.2-4.365>
- Franco, A. D. O., da Silva, J. W. F., Maia, J. G. R., & de Castro, M. F. (2023). Harnessing generative grammars and genetic algorithms for immersive 2D

- maps. *Entertainment Computing*, 47, 100595.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.entcom.2023.100595>
- Garcia, A. M. (2013). Generativism in front of the brain: The problems of objectivism, syntactic centrism and the evolution of universal grammar. *Entrepalavras*, 3(1), 127-150.
- Genovesi, M. C. (2017). A cuarenta años del debate Piaget-Chomsky: Derroteros teóricos y perspectivas actuales. *Clareira: Revista de Filosofia da Região Amazônica*, 4(1-2), 141-155.
- Gimenez, E., Salinas, M., & Manzano-Agugliaro, F. (2018). Worldwide research on plant defense against biotic stresses as improvement for sustainable agriculture. *Sustainability*, 10(2), 391. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10020391>
- Ginzburg, J., & Kolliakou, D. (2009). Answers without questions: The emergence of fragments in child language. *Journal of Linguistics*, 45(3), 641-673. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022226709990053>
- Goldberg, A. E. (2002). Surface generalizations: An alternative to alternations. *Cognitive Linguistics*, 13(4), 327-356. <https://doi.org/10.1515/cogl.2002.022>
- Goldsmith, J. (2001). Unsupervised learning of the morphology of a natural language. *Computational Linguistics*, 27(2), 153-198. <https://doi.org/10.1162/089120101750300490>
- Golumbia, D. (2004). The interpretation of nonconfigurationality. *Language & Communication*, 24(1), 1-22. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0271-5309\(02\)00058-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0271-5309(02)00058-7)
- Gross, M. (1979). On the failure of generative grammar. *Language*, 55(4), 859-885. <https://doi.org/10.2307/412748>
- Guéron, J. (2020). Françoise Dubois-Charlier et la grammaire générative. *Linx*, (80). <https://doi.org/10.4000/linx.6223>
- Haider, H., Prinzhorn, M., & van Riemsdijk, H. (1987). Report on generative grammar in Europe. *Folia Linguistica*, 21(2-4), 471-488. <https://doi.org/10.1515/flin.1987.21.2-4.471>
- Hale, K. (1988). Linguistic theory: Generative grammar. In S. Flynn & W. O'Neil (Eds.), *Linguistic theory in second language acquisition* (pp. 34-50). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-2733-9_2
- Hicks, G., & Domínguez, L. (2020). A model for L1 grammatical attrition. *Second Language Research*, 36(2), 143-165. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0267658319862011>
- Hirose, Y. (1997). Bound pronouns as N-bar proforms. *Lingua*, 102(2-3), 169-186. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841\(97\)00003-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841(97)00003-X)

- Hoji, H. (2003). Falsifiability and repeatability in generative grammar: A case study of anaphora and scope dependency in Japanese. *Lingua*, 113(4-6), 377-446. [10.1016/S0024-3841\(02\)00081-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841(02)00081-5)
- Holtzman, S. R. (1980). A generative grammar definition language for music. *Journal of New Music Research*, 9(1), 1-48. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09298218008570279>
- Hornstein, N. (1999). Movement and control. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 30(1), 69-96. <https://doi.org/10.1162/002438999553968>
- Hornstein, N. (2018). The minimalist program after 25 years. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 4, 49-65. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011817-045452>
- Jackendoff, R. (2007). A parallel architecture perspective on language processing. *Brain Research*, 1146, 2-22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2006.08.111>
- Jaensch, C. (2011). L3 acquisition of German adjectival inflection: A generative account. *Second Language Research*, 27(1), 83-105. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0267658310386646>
- Joenniemi, P. (2012). Turning into a sovereign actor? Probing the EU through the lens of neighbourhood. *Geopolitics*, 17(1), 25-46. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14650045.2010.523098>
- Johnson, K. (2014). Methodology in generative linguistics: Scratching below the surface. *Language Sciences*, 44, 47-59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2014.02.001>
- Kelemen, J. (1996). A note on achieving low-level rationality from pure reactivity. *Journal of Experimental & Theoretical Artificial Intelligence*, 8(2), 121-127. <https://doi.org/10.1080/095281396147410>
- Kennedy, C., & Merchant, J. (2000). Attributive comparative deletion. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, 18(1), 89-146. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006362716348>
- Kertész, A. (2010a). From 'scientific revolution' to 'unscientific revolution': An analysis of approaches to the history of generative linguistics. *Language Sciences*, 32(5), 507-527. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2010.02.002>
- Kertész, A. (2010b). Two notions of 'research program' and the historiography of generative linguistics. *Historiographia Linguistica*, 37(1-2), 165-191. <https://doi.org/10.1075/hl.37.1-2.07ker>
- Kertész, A. (2019). Fallacies in the historiography of generative linguistics. *Foundations of Science*, 24(4), 775-801. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10699-019-09612-9>
- Kertész, A., & Rákosi, C. (2012). *Data and evidence in linguistics: A plausible argumentation model*. Cambridge University Press.

- Kim, J., & Yang, J. (2005). Parsing korean case phenomena in a Type-Feature structure grammar. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30586-6_5
- Kluender, R., & Kutas, M. (1993). Bridging the gap: Evidence from ERPs on the processing of unbounded dependencies. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 5(2), 196-214. <https://doi.org/10.1162/jocn.1993.5.2.196>
- Kolodny, O., Lotem, A., & Edelman, S. (2015). Learning a generative probabilistic grammar of experience: A Process-Level model of language acquisition. *Cognitive Science*, 39(2), 227-267. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cogs.12140>
- Krsnik, D. (2022). Do the main and secondary predicate always form a coordinate structure? *Jezikoslovlje*, 23(2), 215-233. <https://doi.org/10.29162/jez.2022.8>
- Laborda-Gil, X. (2017). La lingüística en su mito, como paradigma e ideología. *Círculo de Lingüística Aplicada a la Comunicación*, 69, 160-174. <https://doi.org/10.5209/CLAC.55318>
- Laczkó, T. (2009). On the -Ás suffix: Word formation in the syntax? *Acta Linguistica Hungarica*, 56(1), 23-114. <https://doi.org/10.1556/ALING.56.2009.1.2>
- Lay, J. A., & Guan, L. (2004). Generative grammar of elemental concepts. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30542-2_111
- Lee, D. A. (1976). The inheritors and transformational generative grammar. *Language and Style*, 9(2), 77-97.
- Lei, L., & Liao, S. (2017). Publications in linguistics journals from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau (2003-2012): A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, 24(1), 54-64. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09296174.2016.1260274>
- Lei, L., & Liu, D. (2019). Research trends in applied linguistics from 2005 to 2016: A bibliometric analysis and its implications. *Applied Linguistics*, 40(3), 540-561. <https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/amy003>
- Leivada, E. (2021). Mid-level generalizations of generative linguistics: Experimental robustness, cognitive underpinnings and the interdisciplinarity paradox. *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft*, 39(3), 357-374. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfs-2020-2021>
- Lieberman, P. (2005). The pied piper of Cambridge. *The Linguistic Review*, 22(2-4). <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.2005.22.2-4.289>
- Lin, T. J., & Lei, L. (2020). The research trends of multilingualism in applied linguistics and education (2000-2019): A bibliometric analysis. *Sustainability*, 12(15), 6058. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156058>

- Lin, T. J., Lin, T. C., Potvin, P., & Tsai, C. C. (2019). Research trends in science education from 2013 to 2017: A systematic content analysis of publications in selected journals. *International Journal of Science Education*, 41(3), 367-387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09500693.2018.1550274>
- Liu, J., Wang, C., Liu, Z., Gao, M., Xu, Y., Chen, J., & Cheng, Y. (2024). A bibliometric analysis of generative AI in education: Current status and development. *Asia Pacific Journal of Education*, 44(1), 156-175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02188791.2024.2305170>
- Longa, V. M., & Lorenzo, G. (2018). Minimizing language evolution. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315112510-3>
- Łukaszewicz, B. (2006). Extrasyllabicity, transparency and prosodic constituency in the acquisition of Polish. *Lingua*, 116(1), 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2005.03.002>
- MacSwan, J. (2005). Codeswitching and generative grammar: A critique of the MLF model and some remarks on “modified minimalism”. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition*, 8(1), 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1366728904002068>
- Maier, E. (2015). Reference, binding, and presupposition: Three perspectives on the semantics of proper names. *Erkenntnis*, 80, 313-333. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10670-014-9702-1>
- Mallory, F. (2023). Why is generative grammar recursive? *Erkenntnis*, 88(7), 3097-3111. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10670-021-00492-9>
- Marantz, A. (2005). Generative linguistics within the cognitive neuroscience of language. *The Linguistic Review*, 22(2-4). <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlir.2005.22.2-4.429>
- Marino, C., & Gervain, J. (2019). The impact of generative linguistics on psychology: Language acquisition, a paradigm example. *Acta Linguistica Academica*, 66(3), 371-396. <https://doi.org/10.1556/2062.2019.66.3.4>
- Martins, P. T., & Boeckx, C. (2016). What we talk about when we talk about biolinguistics. *Linguistics Vanguard*, 2(1), 20160007. <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingvan-2016-0007>
- Mayo, M. P. G. (2012). Cognitive approaches to L3 acquisition. *International Journal of English Studies*, 12(1), 129-146. <https://doi.org/10.6018/ijes.12.1.140421>
- Mohsen, M. A. (2016). Contributions of Saudi institutions in applied linguistics journals indexed in SSCI: Perspectives from academics and journals’ editors. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 5(4), 102-109.

- Napoletano, T. (2017). Why truth-conditional semantics in generative linguistics is still the better bet. *Erkenntnis*, 82(3), 673-692. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10670-016-9838-2>
- Nefdt, R. M. (2021). Structural realism and generative linguistics. *Synthese*, 198, 6855-6876. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-020-02952-1>
- Nevin, B. E. (2009). More concerning the roots of transformational generative grammar. *Historiographia Linguistica*, 36(2-3), 459-479. <https://doi.org/10.1075/hl.36.2.21nev>
- Newmeyer, F. J. (1982). On the applicability of transformational generative grammar. *Applied Linguistics*, 3(2), 89-120. <https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/III.2.89>
- Newmeyer, F. J. (2020). Outside of the palace walls: Generative linguists in the 1970s and 1980s. *Language*, 96(3), e173-e199. <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2020.0054>
- Nordström, J. (2014). Language as a discrete combinatorial system, rather than a recursive-embedding one. *The Linguistic Review*, 31(1). <https://doi.org/10.1515/tlr-2013-0023>
- Nunberg, G., Sag, I. A., & Wasow, T. (1994). Idioms. *Language*, 70(3), 491-538. <https://doi.org/10.2307/416483>
- Pater, J. (2019). Generative linguistics and neural networks at 60: Foundation, friction, and fusion. *Language*, 95(1), e41-e74. <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2019.0009>
- Petzell, E. M., & Hellberg, S. (2014). Deviant word order in Swedish poetry. *Lingua*, 143, 203-223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2014.02.008>
- Piñeros, C. E. (2003). Accounting for the instability of Palenquero voiced stops. *Lingua*, 113(12), 1185-1222. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841\(02\)00164-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841(02)00164-X)
- Pinker, S., Wexler, K., Chomsky, N., & Rondal, J. A. (1993). Pieces of minds in psycholinguistics. *International Journal of Psychology*, 28(4), 459-480.
- Pinto, C. F. (2018). The variation of THAT x WHO in two types of cleft constructions. *Revista da Anpoll*, 1(46), 40-64. <https://doi.org/10.18309/anp.v1i46.1065>
- Pradana, M., Elisa, H. P., & Syarifuddin, S. (2023). Discussing ChatGPT in education: A literature review and bibliometric analysis. *Cogent Education*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2023.2243134>
- Putnam, M. T., Carlson, M., & Reitter, D. (2018). Integrated, not isolated: Defining typological proximity in an integrated multilingual architecture. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8, Article 2212. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02212>

- Rice, C. (2006). Optimizing gender. *Lingua*, 116(9), 1394-1417.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2004.06.013>
- Rohrmeier, M. (2011). Towards a generative syntax of tonal harmony. *Journal of Mathematics and Music*, 5(1), 35-53.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17459737.2011.573676>
- Römer, R., beim Graben, P., Huber-Liebl, M., & Wolff, M. (2022). Unifying physical interaction, linguistic communication, and language acquisition of cognitive agents by minimalist grammars. *Frontiers in Computer Science*, 4, 733596. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomp.2022.733596>
- Romportl, J., Matoušek, J., & Tihelka, D. (2004). Advanced prosody modelling. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30120-2_56
- Šaravanja, L. (2011). The argument structure of psychological verbs in Croatian. *Suvremena lingvistika*, 37(72), 241-257.
- Sauerland, U., & Alexiadou, A. (2020). Generative grammar: A meaning first approach. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 571295.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.571295>
- Schiffer, S. (2015). Meaning and formal semantics in generative grammar. *Erkenntnis*, 80(1), 61-87. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10670-014-9660-7>
- Schütze, C. T. (2011). Linguistic evidence and grammatical theory. *WIREs Cognitive Science*, 2(2), 206-221. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcs.102>
- Seraku, T. (2013). Multiple foci in Japanese clefts revisited: A semantic incrementality account. *Lingua*, 137, 145-171.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2013.09.005>
- Serrano, J. I., del Castillo, M. D., Oliva, J., & Raya, R. (2015). Human-inspired semantic similarity between sentences. *Biologically Inspired Cognitive Architectures*, 12, 121-133. [10.1016/j.bica.2015.04.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bica.2015.04.007)
- Smolensky, P. (1999). Grammar-based connectionist approaches to language. *Cognitive Science*, 23(4), 589-613.
https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2304_9
- Sprouse, J., & Almeida, D. (2012). Assessing the reliability of textbook data in syntax: Adger'sCore Syntax. *Journal of Linguistics*, 48(3), 609-652.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022226712000011>
- Sprouse, J., Schütze, C. T., & Almeida, D. (2013). A comparison of informal and formal acceptability judgments using a random sample from *Linguistic Inquiry* 2001-2010. *Lingua*, 134, 219-248.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2013.07.002>
- Storino, M., Dalmonte, R., & Baroni, M. (2007). An investigation on the perception of musical style. *Music Perception*, 24(5), 417-432.
<https://doi.org/10.1525/mp.2007.24.5.417>

- Tang, M., Liao, H., Wan, Z., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Rosen, M. A. (2018). Ten Years of *Sustainability* (2009 to 2018): A Bibliometric Overview. *Sustainability*, 10(5), 1655. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10051655>
- Terzian, G., & Corbalán, M. I. (2021). Simplicity of what? A case study from generative linguistics. *Synthese*, 198, 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-020-02649-5>
- Tomalin, M. (2003a). Goodman, Quine, and Chomsky: from a grammatical point of view. *Lingua*, 113(12), 1223-1253. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841\(03\)00017-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841(03)00017-2)
- Tomalin, M. (2003b). *The mathematical origins of transformational generative grammar* (Thesis No. U159575) [Doctoral thesis, University of Cambridge]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.
- Tugwell, D. (2006). Language modelling with dynamic syntax. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/11846406_36
- Van Eck, N. J., Waltman, L., Dekker, R., & van den Berg, J. (2008). An experimental comparison of bibliometric mapping techniques. In *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Science and Technology Indicators*.
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523-538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- Vlachos, C. (2014). Wh-Inquiries into modern greek and their theoretical import(ance). *Journal of Greek Linguistics*, 14(2), 212-247. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15699846-01402003>
- Wang, X., Song, Y., & Tang, P. (2020). Generative urban design using shape grammar and block morphological analysis. *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, 9(4), 914-924. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2020.09.001>
- Weideman, A. (2017). Is die toegepaste taalkunde 'n onderdeel van die linguistiek? *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*, 57(1). <https://doi.org/10.17159/2224-7912/2017/v57n1a11>
- Yukish, M. A., Stump, G. M., & Miller, S. W. (2020). Using recurrent neural networks to model spatial grammars for design creation. *Journal of Mechanical Design*, 142(10), Article 104501. <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4046806>
- Yust, J. (2015). Voice-Leading transformation and generative theories of tonal structure. *Music Theory Online*, 21(4). <https://doi.org/10.30535/mto.21.4.5>
- Zawacki-Richter, O., & Latchem, C. (2018). Exploring four decades of research in *Computers & Education*. *Computers & Education*, 122, 136-152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2018.04.001>

- Zmysłony, I. (2012). Tacit knowledge-Typical ways of interpretation. *Filozofia Nauki*, 20(3), 65-82.
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429-472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, Üretici Dilbilgisi (ÜD) alanındaki bilimsel literatürü bibliyometrik yöntemler aracılığıyla sistematik olarak haritalandırmak ve analiz etmektir. Noam Chomsky tarafından 1950’li yıllarda ortaya konulmasından bu yana ÜD, yalnızca dilbilim alanını şekillendirmekle kalmamış; bilişsel bilim, psikoloji, felsefe ve yapay zekâ gibi disiplinleri de önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Alanda önemli bir konuma sahip olmasına rağmen, ÜD’nin bilimsel gelişimini nicel olarak ortaya koyan ve görselleştiren bibliyometrik çalışmaların sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Bu araştırma, ÜD literatüründeki makale eğilimlerini, öne çıkan yazarları, tematik yapıları ve kurumsal ağları inceleyerek bu boşluğun giderilmesine katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada bibliyometrik analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın veri seti, “generative grammar” anahtar kelimesi kullanılarak Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanından elde edilmiş; SSCI, SCI-Expanded, AHCI ve ESCI indeksleri, makale ve tarih filtrelemeleri tarama kapsamına alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak analize 503 makale dâhil edilmiştir. Yayın yılı, yayın dili, yazar, kurum, atıf ve anahtar kelimeler gibi temel değişkenler analiz edilmiştir. Bibliyometrik haritaların oluşturulmasında VOSviewer yazılımından yararlanılmış; anahtar kelime eş-oluşumları, atıf yapıları ve ilgili bibliyometrik ağ haritaları incelenmiştir.

Bulgular: Araştırma bulguları, üretici dilbilgisiyle ilgili 503 makalenin 1975-2026 yılları arasında yayımlandığını göstermiştir. En fazla makale 2016 yılında yayımlanmıştır (n=28). En yaygın yayın dilinin İngilizce (n=375) olduğu belirlenmiştir. Makaleler 79 farklı Web of Science kategorisinde sınıflandırılmış; bunlar arasında *Language Linguistics* (n=266) ve *Linguistics* (n=189) en yaygın kategoriler olmuştur.

Anahtar kelime analizinde bir anahtar kelimenin minimum görülme sayısı 5 olarak belirlenmiş ve 1.467 anahtar kelimeden 35’nin bu eşik değeri karşıladığı görülmüştür. “Generative grammar” en sık kullanılan anahtar kelime (n=114)

olurken bunu “syntax” (n=31), “universal grammar” (n=13), “Chomsky” (n=13) ve “language acquisition” (n=11) izlemiştir. Anahtar kelime ağı 35 anahtar kelime, 7 küme, 128 bağlantı ve 213 toplam bağlantı gücünden oluşmuştur.

Makalelerin atıf analizi sonucunda 503 makalenin 36’sının en az 50 atıf alma eşiğini karşıladığı belirlenmiştir. Birbiri ile atıf bağlantısına sahip 8 makale, 3 küme ve 13 toplam bağlantı gücüne sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Atıf sayıları açısından Nunberg ve diğerlerinin (1994) çalışması 583, Hornstein’in (1999) çalışması 465, Kluender ve Kutas’ın (1993) çalışması ise 339 atıf almıştır. Eş-atıf analizi sonucunda, 503 makalenin kaynakçalarında yer alan 18.793 atıf yapılan kaynaktan 78’inin en az 10 atıf alma eşiğini karşıladığı belirlenmiştir. Yazar atıf analizinde 690 yazardan 60’ının en az bir makale ve 50 atıf ölçütlerini karşıladığı görülmüştür. Yazar atıf ağı 60 yazar, 40 küme, 60 bağlantı ve 91 toplam bağlantı gücünden oluşmuştur. Kaynak atıf analizinde 293 kaynaktan 33’ü belirlenen eşik değerlerini karşılamış, bunlardan 16’sı ağ içerisinde bağlantılı olarak yer almıştır. Kurum analizinde 424 kurumdan 46’sı atıf eşiğini karşılamış ve 28 kurum ağ içerisinde bağlantılı olarak belirlenmiştir. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) 26 toplam bağlantı gücü ile en yüksek değere sahipken, raporlanan kurumlar arasında University of Maryland 731 atıf ile en yüksek atıf sayısına ulaşmıştır. Son olarak, 66 ülkeden 19’u belirlenen eşik değerini (en az 1 makale ve 50 atıf) karşılamıştır. ABD; makale sayısı (n=94), atıf sayısı (n=4.553) ve toplam bağlantı gücü (83) bakımından en yüksek değerlere sahip ülke olmuştur.

Sonuç ve Tartışma: Araştırma sonuçları, incelenen yayın dönemi boyunca üretici dilbilgisiyle ilgili yayınların sayısında yıllara göre dalgalanmalar görülmekle birlikte genel bir artış eğiliminin bulunduğunu göstermiştir. İngilizcenin temel yayın dili olarak öne çıktığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırma konularının ağırlıklı olarak sözdizimi, evrensel dilbilgisi, dil edinimi, minimalizm, biyodilbilim, üretici dilbilim, dil evrimi ve dil yetisi etrafında şekillendiği görülmüştür. Yüksek atıf alan çalışmalar arasında Nunberg ve diğerleri (1994), Hornstein (1999), Kluender ve Kutas (1993), Goldsmith (2001), Jackendoff (2007), Bresnan ve Mchombo (1995), Rohrmeier (2011), Sprouse ve diğerleri (2013) ile Berwick ve diğerlerinin (2011) çalışmaları yer almıştır.

Coğrafi ve kurumsal açıdan değerlendirildiğinde ABD, ülke ağındaki makale sayısı, atıf sayısı ve toplam bağlantı gücü bakımından en yüksek değerlere sahip olmuştur. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maryland, University of Arizona, University of Cambridge, University of California Los Angeles, Stanford University ve University of California San Diego kurumsal ağda yer alan kurumlar arasındadır. Yazar atıf ağı 60 yazar, 40 küme, 60 bağlantı ve 91 toplam bağlantı gücünden oluşmuştur. Kaynak ağı 16 kaynak, 7 küme, 32

bağlantı ve 47 toplam bağlantı gücünden; kurumsal ağ ise 28 kurum, 4 küme, 74 bağlantı ve 107 toplam bağlantı gücünden oluşmuştur. Ülke ağı 19 ülke, 7 küme, 57 bağlantı ve 139 toplam bağlantı gücünü içermiştir. Bulgular ayrıca üretici dilbilgisine ilişkin yayınların farklı disiplinlere ve araştırma bağlamlarına yayıldığını ortaya koymuştur. Bu çalışma, üretici dilbilgisi araştırmalarının genel görünümünü bibliyometrik ağ haritaları aracılığıyla haritalandırmaktadır. Gelecek araştırmalarda daha geniş kapsamlı veri tabanlarından yararlanılması, farklı anahtar kelime kümelerinin incelenmesi ve farklı dilbilim yaklaşımlarının (örneğin Yapı Dilbilgisi ve Üretici Dilbilgisi) karşılaştırmalı bibliyometrik analizlerinin gerçekleştirilmesi önerilebilir.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no potential conflict of interest regarding the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding Statement

The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Statement

Generative artificial intelligence tools were used in a limited manner for the visual enhancement of two graphics, language editing, and reference formatting. AI tools were not used for data collection, data analysis, or the interpretation of the findings. The authors reviewed the final content and take full responsibility for the article.