



مدیریت کتابخانه مرکزی و نشر دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

معرفی ChatPDF

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مدیریت کتابخانه مرکزی و نشر

دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

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ChatPDF

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ChatPDF ابزاری نوآورانه و رایگان مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی است که روشی نو برای تعامل با فایل‌های PDF ارائه می‌دهد. با این ابزار، کاربران می‌توانند به راحتی سوالات خود را از محتوای اسناد بپرسند و پاسخ‌های دقیق و مرتبطی دریافت کنند. این تجربه مانند مکالمه با سند علمی است، جایی که تمام اطلاعات مورد نیاز، به شکلی سریع و آسان در دسترس قرار می‌گیرد. ChatPDF به شکلی هوشمند و کاربردی، ارتباط با متون پیچیده را ساده‌تر کرده و مطالعه و تحلیل اسناد را به سطحی تازه می‌برد.

ویژگی‌های ChatPDF

- ❖ رابط کاربری ساده و سهولت استفاده
- ❖ خلاصه‌سازی اسناد و نمایش مهم‌ترین ایده‌ها و تئوری‌های متن
- ❖ ایجاد چت گروهی (چت همزمان چندین کاربر)
- ❖ مناسب برای دانشجویان (انجام تکالیف، خلاصه کردن کتاب‌ها و مقالات)
- ❖ مناسب برای پژوهشگران (بالا بردن دقت و سرعت کار پژوهشی، ساده کردن فرایند پژوهش)
- ❖ مناسب برای کاربران حرفه‌ای (خلاصه‌سازی و تحلیل گزارش‌های کاری)
- ❖ پوشش زبان‌های مختلف: متن‌ها را به هر زبانی می‌پذیرد و می‌تواند به هر زبانی چت کند

ویژگی‌های ChatPDF

❖ جستجو در فایل‌های متعدد به صورت همزمان: چند فایل مثل کتاب و مقاله به آن می‌دهیم و پاسخ یک سوال مشخص را از تمام این منابع پیدا می‌کند (این قابلیت با اکانت رایگان امکان پذیر نیست و باید حساب را ارتقاء داد)

❖ استناد به منابع: متن‌هایی که ارائه می‌دهد همه با رفرنس از داخل مقالات همراه است.

□ این هوش مصنوعی دارای دو نوع حساب رایگان و پولی است. حساب رایگان محدودیت‌هایی در اندازه فایل (تا ۱۲۰ صفحه) و تعداد بارگذاری فایل در روز (دو بار) را دارد. با ارتقاء حساب این محدودیت‌ها برطرف می‌شوند.

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از سه روش می توان در سایت فایل بارگذاری کرد: از طریق کلیک و drag کردن فایل، انتخاب فایل از کامپیوتر، از طریق وارد کردن آدرس URL



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صفحه چت

پس از بارگذاری فایل، صفحه چت باز می‌شود. در ابتدا خلاصه‌ای از متن ارائه می‌شود. (زبان چت با زبان فایل آپلود شده مطابق است)

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Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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Abstract
The present study aimed to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. The study examined these structures across three periods of Persian, i.e. Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The data for Middle Persian is sourced from The Middle-Persian and Old-New Persian, while for Dari, Tirkövi-Bayhaqi and Safarizadeh by Nasir Khazraei are used. For Modern Persian, various sources from various genres, such as short stories and scientific articles, are analyzed. The samples from each period are analyzed to determine the function and frequency of marked syntactic structures, which are then compared to identify any potential changes in their usage over time. The findings indicated that the frequency and function of these syntactic structures have changed over time. The findings suggested that passive constructions were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient in the pragmatic topic and maintain the topic-focus order. However, in modern Persian, passive construction was also used to emphasize the patient as the focus. Cleft constructions were not found in Middle Persian, but the increase in frequency of cleft constructions in Dari can be attributed to the fact that in this period, cleft sentences were used similarly to preposing, in order to observe the principle of separation of role and reference, rather than focusing on specific elements. Nonetheless, in modern Persian, cleft constructions were used to exclude other possibilities and emphasize the selected element as the focus. Preposing structures were used to present an element as the topic and provide new information about it. This study contributes to our understanding of language change and provides insights into the evolution of Persian syntax over time.

Keywords: Diachronic Linguistics, Information Structure, Middle Persian, Dari.

1. Introduction
The study of language change is an essential aspect of linguistics. It provides insights into how languages evolve over time and the factors that drive these changes. One area of language change that has received considerable attention in recent years is the study of information structure and its manifestation in syntax. The study aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. Each of these structures serves a specific pragmatic function in this regard. The study examines these structures across three periods of Persian: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The central question is whether and how the frequency and function of

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Hello and Welcome! 🌟

We're excited to share with you a fascinating research paper titled "Diachronic Study of Information Structure in Persian." This study delves into the evolution of marked syntactic structures in the Persian language, focusing on passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences across three historical periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. By analyzing various literary and scholarly sources, the authors aim to uncover how these structures have changed over time, providing valuable insights into the linguistic development of Persian. Enjoy exploring this intriguing topic!

Here are three example questions you can ask about the file:

- ▶ What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?
- ▶ Which historical periods of Persian are analyzed in the research?
- ▶ What sources were used for collecting data on Middle Persian and Dari?

همچنین سه سوال مهم برای ما مطرح می‌کند که با کلیک روی آنها، پاسخ از درون متن داده می‌شود

Ask any question...

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The main syntactic structures examined in the study are passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences. These structures are analyzed to investigate their frequency and function in manifesting information structural elements in Persian across three periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian 2, 3.

Ask any question...

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ChatPDF تمامی زبان‌ها را نیز پشتیبانی می‌کند

The screenshot displays the ChatPDF interface. On the left, a document page from 'www.SID.ir' is visible, containing Persian text. On the right, a chat window is open with a red border. The chat contains a question in Persian: 'چه عواملی بر پذیرش فناوری اطلاعات تأثیرگذار هستند؟' and a response: 'مدل پذیرش فناوری در این پژوهش چگونه تحلیل شده است؟'. Below the chat window, a purple speech bubble contains the text: 'در نمونه فایل به زبان فارسی، زبان چت نیز فارسی می‌شود.' The interface includes navigation icons at the top and a search bar.

Chat

سلام و درود بر شما

خوشحالیم که به نشریه علمی پژوهشی فناوری آموزش مراجعه کرده‌اید. این مقاله به بررسی عوامل مؤثر بر پذیرش فناوری اطلاعات توسط دانشجویان دانشگاه ارومیه می‌پردازد. هدف این پژوهش، تحلیل مدل پذیرش فناوری و شناسایی متغیرهای مختلفی است که بر این پذیرش تأثیرگذارند. امیدواریم این اطلاعات برای شما مفید و الهام‌بخش باشد!

شما می‌توانید سوالات زیر را درباره این فایل بپرسید:

1. چه عواملی بر پذیرش فناوری اطلاعات تأثیرگذار هستند؟
2. مدل پذیرش فناوری در این پژوهش چگونه تحلیل شده است؟
3. نتایج این تحقیق چه کاربردهایی در حوزه آموزش دارد؟

در نمونه فایل به زبان فارسی،
زبان چت نیز فارسی می‌شود.

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چت کردن با فایل PDF

The screenshot displays the ChatPDF interface. On the left, a PDF document titled "526-282461-x-1161627.pdf" is open, showing the title page of a research paper. The paper is from the "Archive of SID.ir" and is titled "Diachronic study of information structure in Persian" by Marjan Ansari, Bahram Hadian*, and Vali Rezaei. The abstract and introduction are visible. On the right, a chat window is active, displaying a "Hello and Welcome!" message and a list of example questions. A blue button asks "What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?". Below the chat window, a text input field contains the prompt "summarize the most important points of this PDF" and a blue send button.

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Archive of SID.ir

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Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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Abstract
The present study aimed to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. The study examined these structures across three periods of Persian, i.e., Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The data for Middle Persian is sourced from The Midway/Kitabo and Oshrozi/Dana, while for Dari, Tārīkh-i Beyhāqī and Safednāma by Nāzī Khāzraei are used. For Modern Persian, various resources from various genres, such as short stories and scientific articles, are analyzed. The samples from each period are analyzed to determine the function and frequency of marked syntactic structures, which are then compared to identify any potential changes in their usage over time. The findings indicated that the frequency and function of these syntactic structures have changed over time. The findings suggested that passive constructions were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient as the pragmatic topic and maintain the topic-focus order. However, in modern Persian, passive construction was also used to emphasize the patient as the focus. Cleft constructions were not found in Middle Persian, but the increase in frequency of cleft constructions in Dari can be attributed to the fact that in this period, cleft sentences were used similarly to preposing, in order to observe the principle of separation of role and reference, rather than focusing on specific elements. Nonetheless, in modern Persian, cleft constructions were used to exclude other possibilities and emphasize the selected element as the focus. Preposing structures were used to present an element as the topic and provide new information about it. This study contributes to our understanding of language change and provides insights into the evolution of Persian syntax over time.

Keywords: Diachronic Linguistics, Information Structure, Middle Persian, Dari.

1. Introduction.
The study of language change is an essential aspect of linguistics. It provides insights into how languages evolve over time and the factors that drive these changes. One area of language change that has received considerable attention in recent years is the study of information structure and its manifestation in syntax. The study aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. Each of these structures serves a specific pragmatic function in this regard. The study examines these structures across three periods of Persian: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The central question is whether and how the frequency and function of

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Here are three example questions you can ask about the file:

- ▶ What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?
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What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?

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Journal of Research in Linguistics

Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

Ph.D. Student, Department of Linguistics

Abstract

1. Introduction

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Here are the most important points from the PDF:

- Objective of the Study:** The research aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures—specifically passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences—in Persian across three historical periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian 2.
- Data Sources:** The study utilizes texts from various sources for each period: Middle Persian data is sourced from *The Mēnōg-i Khrad* and *Oshnar-i Dana*; Dari data comes from *Tārkh-i Bayhaqī* and *Safarnāma* by Nasir Khusraw; and Modern Persian data includes short stories and scientific articles 2.
- Findings on Syntactic Structures:**
 - Passive Constructions:** These were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient as the pragmatic topic while maintaining the topic-focus order. In Modern Persian, passive constructions also emphasize the patient as the focus 11, 2.
 - Cleft Constructions:** No instances of cleft constructions were found in Middle Persian. However, their frequency increased in Dari Persian, where they were used similarly to preposing to separate role and reference. In Modern Persian, cleft constructions are used to emphasize specific elements 10, 11.
 - Preposing Structures:** There has been an increase in the use of preposing from Middle Persian to Modern Persian, serving to present an element as the topic and provide new information about it 10, 11.

Ask any question...

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Structures:

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Preposing Structures: There has been an increase in the use of preposing from Middle Persian to Modern Persian, serving to present an element as the topic and provide new information about it (10, 11).

Ask any question...

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Bahram Hadian Associate Professor, Department of Linguistics, Isfahan (Khorasgan) Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran. bahram.hadian@iaui.ac.ir

Abstract The present study examines the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences, in Persian across three historical periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The study aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. Each of these structures serves a specific pragmatic function in this regard. The study examines these structures across three periods of Persian: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The central question is whether and how the frequency and function of these structures have changed over time.

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3. Findings on Syntactic Structures:

- **Passive Constructions:** These were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient as the pragmatic topic while maintaining the topic-focus order. In Modern Persian, passive constructions also emphasize the patient as the focus (11, 2).
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Abstract
The present study aimed to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. The study examined these structures across three periods of Persian, i.e., Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The data for Middle Persian is sourced from *The Mēnōg-i Khrad* and *Oshnar-I Dana*, while for Dari, *Tārīkh-i Bayhaqī* and *Safarnāma* by Nasir Khusraw are used. For Modern Persian, written resources from various genres, such as short stories and scientific articles, are analyzed. The samples from each period are analyzed to determine the function and frequency of marked syntactic structures, which are then compared to identify any potential changes in their usage over time. The findings indicated that the frequency and function of these syntactic structures have changed over time. The findings suggested that passive constructions were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient as the pragmatic topic and maintain the topic-focus order. However, in modern Persian, passive construction was also used to emphasize the patient as the focus. Cleft constructions were not found in Middle Persian, but the increase in frequency of cleft constructions in Dari can be attributed to the fact that in this period, cleft sentences were used similarly to preposing, in order to observe the principle of separation of role and reference, rather than focusing on specific elements. Nonetheless, in modern Persian, cleft constructions were used to exclude other possibilities and emphasize the selected element as the focus. Preposing structures were used to present an element as the topic and provide new information about it. This study contributes to our understanding of language change and provides insights into the evolution of Persian syntax over time.

Keywords: Diachronic Linguistics, Information Structure, Middle Persian, Dari

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The main syntactic structures examined in the study are passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences. These structures are analyzed to investigate their frequency and function in manifesting information structural elements in Persian across three periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian.

Here are the most important findings of the study:

- Objective of the Study:** The study aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of marked syntactic structures—specifically passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences—in Persian across three historical periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian.
- Data Sources:** The study utilizes texts from various sources for each period: Middle Persian data is sourced from *The Mēnōg-i Khrad* and *Oshnar-I Dana*; Dari data comes from *Tārīkh-i Bayhaqī* and *Safarnāma* by Nasir Khusraw; and Modern Persian data includes short stories and scientific articles.
- Findings on Syntactic Structures:**
 - Passive Constructions:** These were commonly used across all three periods to present the patient as the pragmatic topic while maintaining the topic-focus order. In Modern Persian, passive constructions also emphasize the patient as the focus.
 - Cleft Constructions:** No instances of cleft constructions were found in Middle Persian. However, their frequency increased in Dari Persian, where they were used similarly to preposing to separate role and reference. In Modern Persian, cleft constructions are used to emphasize specific


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Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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Abstract
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1. Introduction:
The study of language change is an essential aspect of linguistics. It provides insights into how languages evolve over time and the factors that drive these changes. One area of language change that has received considerable attention in recent years is the study of information structure and its manifestation in syntax. The study aims to investigate diachronic changes in the frequency and function of syntactic structures, namely passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences that manifest information structural elements in Persian. Each of these structures serves a specific pragmatic function in this regard. The study examines these structures across three periods of Persian: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian. The central question is whether and how the frequency and function of

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Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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