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کتابخانه مرکزی و نشر دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد

افسانه عزیزی (دانشجوی کارشناسی علم اطلاعات و دانش‌شناسی)

ریحانه بان سرتیپ

شهربانو صادقی گورجی

معرفی

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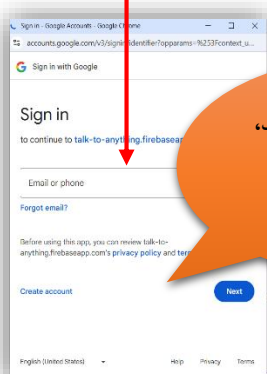
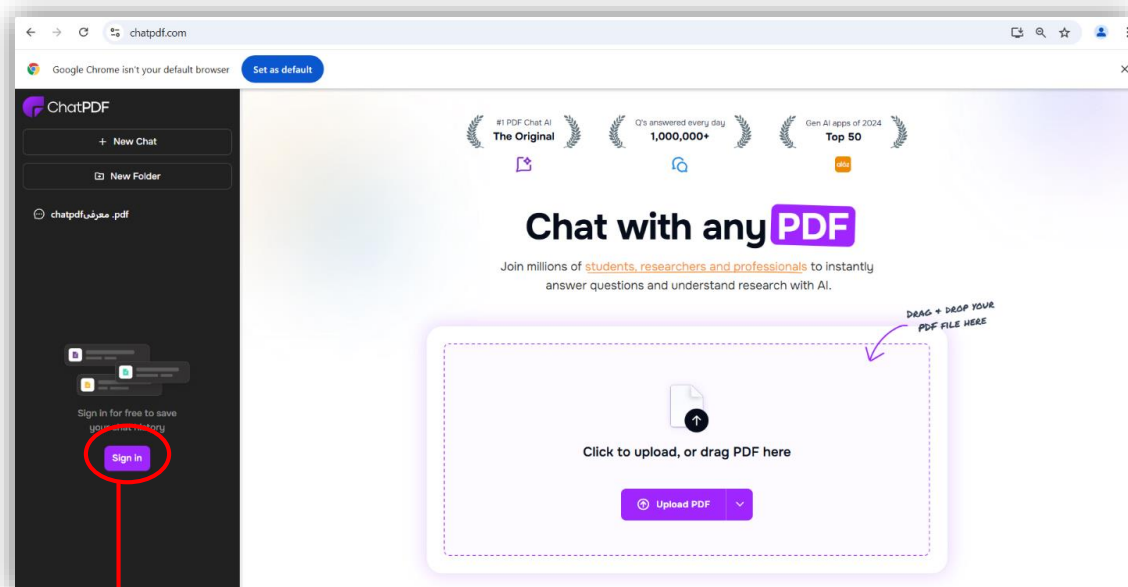
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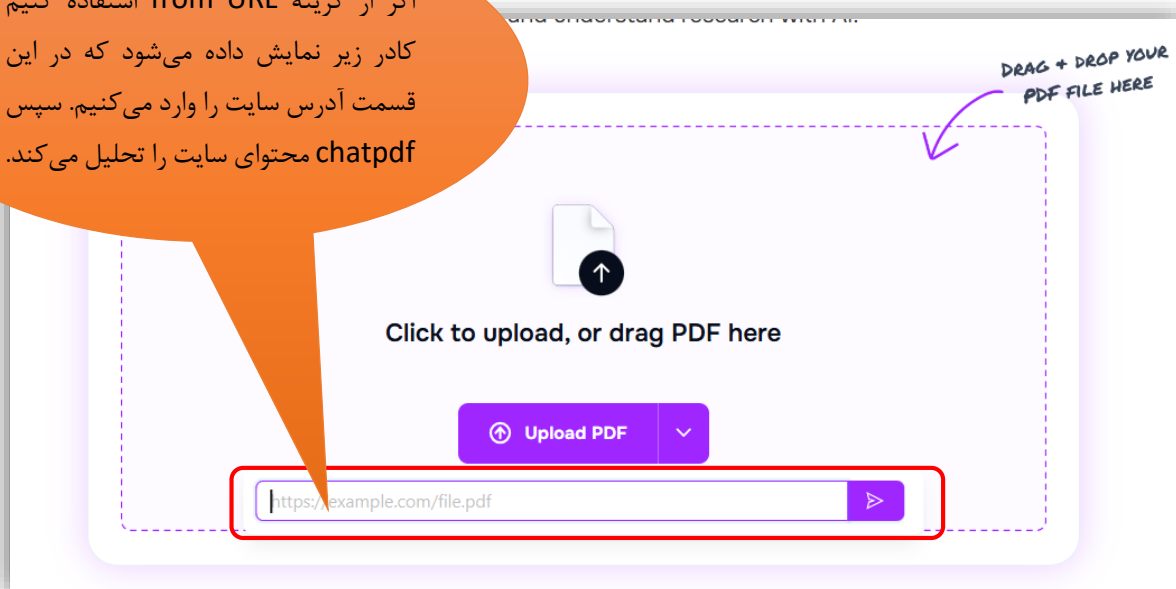
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2 / 14

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 Texts and Corpus (1994), while for Dari, Tefkidi (Bayhaqi) and Infadlmanj by Shahr Khosrow 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 use 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 instances of preposing 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 information. Furthermore, in modern Persian, cleft constructions were used to exclude other possibilities and emphasize the selected element in 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 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?

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The screenshot shows a chat window titled "Chat". At the top right are icons for copy, edit, download, refresh, and delete. The chat history includes a message from "Hello and Welcome! 🌟" with a document icon. A subsequent message from the user reads: "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!" Below this is another user message: "Here are three example questions you can ask about the file:". A list of three questions follows, each preceded by a blue triangle icon: "What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?", "Which historical periods of Persian are analyzed in the research?", and "What sources were used for collecting data on Middle Persian and Dari?". The first question is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle. To its right is a blue button containing the text "What are the main syntactic structures examined in the study?". Below the highlighted area, there is a response box with the text: "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)." At the bottom of the chat is a text input field with the placeholder "Ask any question..." and a blue send button with a white triangle icon.



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حسن فلاذی و همکار

۱- مقدمه

طیور فناوری رایانه‌ای به همراه مفاهیمی از قبیل جامعه اطلاعاتی، اقتصاد اطلاعاتی و سواد اطلاعاتی و رایانه‌ای موجب تحولی شگرف در محیط‌های آموزشی و کاری شده است. سازمان‌های آموزشی می‌کنند یا این امید که ضمن فناوری اطلاعات و ارتباطات می‌کنند یا این امید که ضمن ارتقاء کارایی و پایداری خود منابع پند مدتشان را نیز تضمین کنند. این اهداف زمانی محقق خواهد شد که استفاده از فناوری اطلاعاتی و ارتباطاتی به نحو احسن صورت گیرد. تحقیقات نشان می‌دهد، عاملی که موجب می‌شود سرمایه‌گذاری‌های سازمان‌ها در زمینه پارک‌های کسب و کار باشد، استفاده از سیستم‌های اطلاعاتی در سازمان است. [۱] به همین دلیل، کارایی زیاد در این زمینه، گامی اوقات‌گیران (تجلی) به استفاده از سیستم‌هایی که این مؤسسات در اختیار آنها قرار داده‌اند، نادرست است. این امر نیز موجب پارک‌های کسب و کار سرمایه سازمان‌ها می‌شود. بنابراین، ضروری است، به مؤسسه‌ای که بر مقاومت افراد در پذیرش و استفاده از (رایانه‌ها) تأثیر می‌گذارد، توجه خاصی مبذول شود یا شناخت مؤلفان مؤثر بر استفاده و موفقیت‌آمیز از فناوری رایانه‌ای در محیط کار می‌شود. در جهت تسهیل و گسترش سازی فناوری رایانه‌ای در سازمان، گام مهمی برداشت از آن‌جایی که امروزه دانشگاه‌ها و مؤسسات آموزش عالی بیشترین نهادهای

Chat

اسلام 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:

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

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

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Journal of Research in Linguistics

Research Paper

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- Which historical periods of Persian are analyzed in the research?
- What sources were used for collecting data on these structures?

The main syntactic structures examined in the study are passive constructions, preposing, and cleft sentences. The study analyzes their frequency and function in Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian across three periods: Middle Persian, Dari, and Modern Persian.

در این قسمت می‌توان سوالات را تایپ کرد. مثل: مهم‌ترین نکات این متن را به صورت خلاصه بیان کن.

summarize the most important points of this PDF



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summarize the most important points of this PDF

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.
- Data Sources:** The study utilizes texts from various sources for each period: Middle Persian data is sourced from *The Menog-i Khrad* and *Oshnar-i Dana*; Dari data comes from *Tārīkh-i Bayhaqi* 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 elements.
- 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.

Ask any question...

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

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Journal of Research in Linguistics

Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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Research Paper
Diachronic study of information structure in Persian

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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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"Describe the research methods used in this study."

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"What are the key takeaways from this article or chapter?"

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پرامپت فارسی

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"مسائل یا کمبودهایی که در این متن ذکر شده‌اند را توضیح دهید."

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