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THE VERB CONJUGATION AND USAGE IN OLD ENGLISH

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Annotation. This article explores the structure, patterns, and semantic functions of verb conjugation in Old English, focusing on strong and weak verb classes, tense and mood formation, and usage in authentic texts. The study highlights how Old English verbal morphology reflects the Germanic heritage of the language and provides insight into the historical development of Modern English verbs.

Keywords: Old English verbs; strong and weak verbs; verbal morphology

Introduction. Old English (circa 450–1150 AD) represents the earliest phase of the English language documented in written form. Its verb system is significantly more inflectional than that of Modern English, featuring rich morphology inherited from Proto-Germanic. Understanding Old English verb conjugation is crucial for historical linguistics, as it illuminates mechanisms of linguistic simplification, phonological changes, and semantic shifts that shaped present-day English.

The Old English verbal paradigm consists of two main conjugational groups—strong verbs and weak verbs, supplemented by preterite-present verbs, anomalous verbs, and modal constructions. These categories were marked by distinct morphological patterns that indicate tense, mood, person, and number. This paper examines the formation, classification, and usage of these verb types, drawing examples from Old English manuscripts such as *Beowulf*, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, and homiletic prose.

1. OVERVIEW OF OLD ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM

The Old English verb system contains the following key features:

1.1. Strong Verbs

Strong verbs express tense through ablaut (vowel gradation). Based on their ablaut patterns, they are classified into seven classes.

Example: *drīfan* (“to drive”)

Present: *drīf-ð*

Preterite singular: *drāf*

Preterite plural: *drifon*

Past participle: *drifen*

These ablaut patterns originate from Proto-Indo-European and represent the highest degree of morphological preservation in Old English.

1.2. Weak Verbs

Weak verbs form the preterite by adding the dental suffix *-de* / *-te*, rather than ablaut.

Example: lufian (“to love”)

Present: lufie

Preterite: lufode

Past participle: lufod

Weak verbs are divided into three classes based on stem formation and suffix patterns.

1.3. Preterite-Present Verbs

A small but important category, these verbs have preterite forms with present meaning, and they often become modals in Modern English.

Examples:

witan → “to know”

magan → “can, to be able”

These verbs bridge the gap between lexical verbs and modal constructions.

1.4. Auxiliary and Anomalous Verbs

Verbs such as bēon (“to be”) and gān (“to go”) show irregular patterns. Their unique conjugations influenced the formation of Modern English auxiliaries be, is, are, was.

2. TENSE AND MOOD FORMATION

2.1. Tense

Old English has only two primary tenses:

Present tense

Preterite tense

Future time was expressed using modal verbs (sculan, willan) or contextual meaning.

2.2. Mood

Old English verbs express:

Indicative (reality)

Subjunctive (possibility, condition, wishes)

Imperative (commands)

The subjunctive was widely used and had distinct forms, unlike Modern English where it survives only in certain fixed constructions.

2.3. Person and Number

Old English conjugation includes:

1st, 2nd, 3rd person

Singular and plural numbers

Example (present of singan “to sing”):

ic singe (I sing)

þū singst (you sing)

hē singeð (he sings)

wē/ġē/hīe singaþ (we/you/they sing)

This system helps reconstruct Proto-Germanic morphology.

3. USAGE IN OLD ENGLISH TEXTS

3.1. Narrative Usage

In epic poetry like Beowulf, strong verbs dominate narrative descriptions due to their semantic weight:

> Hē wearð blīðe — “He became joyful.”

3.2. Legal and Chronicle Texts

The subjunctive appears frequently in conditional clauses:

> Gif hē hit gedō, hē bið ābērod

“If he does it, he shall be punished.”

3.3. Religious Prose

Weak verbs dominate homilies due to their regular formation:

> Hīe lufodon Drihten — “They loved the Lord.”

These usage patterns demonstrate how verb morphology contributed to stylistic differences across genres.

4. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MODERN ENGLISH REFLEXES

The transition from Old to Middle English brought substantial reduction in inflection:

Loss of ablaut in many strong verbs

Expansion of dental-suffix weak verbs

Gradual emergence of periphrastic constructions (have + past participle)

Simplification of the subjunctive

Many Old English strong verbs became irregular verbs in Modern English:

beran – bær – boren → bear – bore – borne

singan – sang – sungen → sing – sang – sung

Meanwhile, weak verbs evolved into the regular “-ed” pattern.

CONCLUSION

Old English verb conjugation offers fundamental insights into the historical mechanics of the English language. The division into strong, weak, and preterite-present verbs, the clear morphological markers for tense and mood, and the presence of distinct forms across person and number demonstrate the complexity of early English grammar. Understanding these systems allows linguists to trace the evolution of Modern English and to interpret ancient texts with greater precision.

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