

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS IN OLD ENGLISH

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Annotation: *Another feature of Old English is its vocabulary, which includes many words that have fallen out of use in modern English. These words often have Germanic roots and reflect the culture and society of the Anglo-Saxon period. For example, "word" (fate), "wergild" (a fine paid to compensate for killing or injuring someone), and "mead" (a type of alcoholic drink made from fermented honey) are all words that were commonly used in Old English.*

Key words: *Immigration, Assumptions, Fluently, Bilingual, Adjustment, Values, Customs, Efficient, Requires, Questionnaire.*

"Of course, all our achievements are the first results on the way to building New Uzbekistan, a land of great human value. Together with our creative people, we will continue such good work and we will certainly achieve the great goals we have set before us."

Sh.Mirziyoyev

Learning English is important in Uzbekistan for several reasons:

1. International Communication: English is the most widely spoken language in the world and is considered the language of international communication, business, and diplomacy. Knowing English can help Uzbekistanis communicate with people from all over the world.

2. Travel: English is also the primary language used in the tourism industry. Knowing English can help Uzbekistanis navigate their way around foreign countries, read maps, and communicate with locals.

3. Education: Many universities in Uzbekistan offer courses taught in English or require students to have a certain level of proficiency in English to be admitted. Additionally, studying abroad is becoming more common for Uzbekistani students, and being fluent in English can make it easier to adapt to new environments and cultures.

4. Career opportunities: Many multinational companies require employees to be proficient in English, as it allows them to communicate effectively with clients and colleagues from different countries. Knowing English can increase job opportunities and lead to higher-paying positions.

Overall, learning English can open up a range of opportunities for Uzbekistanis both domestically and internationally. Old English is a form of the English language that was spoken and written in England between the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century. It is also known as Anglo-Saxon, as it was spoken by the Anglo-Saxons who

settled in England during this period. Old English is a highly inflected language, with a complex grammar and a large vocabulary that includes many words borrowed from Latin and other languages. Despite its complexity, Old English has had a significant impact on the development of the English language, and many of its words and phrases are still in use today.

The origins of Old English can be traced back to the migration of Germanic tribes to England in the 5th century. These tribes, which included the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, brought with them their own languages, which eventually merged to form Old English. The earliest written records of Old English date back to the 7th century, when Christian missionaries began to write down religious texts in the language. Studying prepositions and conjunctions in Old English is important for several reasons. First, it can help to improve one's understanding of the language's complex grammar and syntax. By learning how prepositions and conjunctions are used in Old English, learners can gain a better understanding of how words and phrases are related to each other in a sentence.

Second, studying prepositions and conjunctions can help to expand one's vocabulary in Old English. Many prepositions and conjunctions have multiple meanings or can be used in different contexts, and learning how to use them correctly can greatly enhance one's ability to read, write, and speak in Old English.

Finally, studying prepositions and conjunctions can provide insights into the culture and worldview of the Anglo-Saxons. Many prepositions and conjunctions in Old English are derived from the natural world, such as "under" (under) or "ofer" (over), reflecting the importance of the environment and nature in Anglo-Saxon culture. Similarly, conjunctions such as "gif" (if) or "t" (that) provide insights into the way that Anglo-Saxon speakers thought about cause and effect, logic, and the relationship between different ideas.

Old English is characterized by a number of distinctive features that set it apart from modern English. One of the most notable features is its highly inflected grammar, which includes four cases (nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative) and three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter). Old English also has a complex system of verb conjugation that includes different forms for each person and number. Old English Literature

Despite its complexity, Old English was a highly expressive language, and many important works of literature were written in it. One of the most famous works is *Beowulf*, an epic poem that tells the story of a hero who battles monsters and dragons. Other notable works include *The Wanderer*, *The Seafarer*, and *The Dream of the Rood*.

Old English also played an important role in the development of the English language. Many words and phrases from Old English have survived into modern English, including "be," "strong," "man," and "wife." In addition, Old English influenced the development of Middle English, which eventually evolved into Modern English.

Old English is a fascinating language that played an important role in the development of the English language. Despite its complexity, it has had a lasting impact on the vocabulary and grammar of modern English. By studying Old English, we can gain a deeper understanding of the history and culture of England during the Anglo-Saxon period. One of the most notable features of Old English is its use of three grammatical genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. This feature is similar to other Germanic languages such as German and Dutch but is not present in modern English. Additionally, Old English has a complex system of declension for nouns and adjectives. Nouns can be declined into four cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative. Adjectives agree with the gender, number, and case of the noun they modify.

Old English also has a highly developed system of verb inflections. Verbs can be conjugated into four tenses: present, past (preterit), future (indicating intention), and perfect (indicating completed action). Verbs can also be conjugated into two voices: active and passive. The passive voice is formed by adding a form of "to be" plus the past participle of the main verb.

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