

## One more time on infinitive in Old Georgian

### Summary

The article deals with the specific non-finite form found in Old Georgian. Formally, it is a masdar in an adverbial case. It has been noticed by several authors (Martirosovi, Chkhubianishvili, Szidziguri...) that it differs from both masdars and what is called infinitive in, for instance, Indo-European languages.

In this paper this form is called ad-form, where ad refers to the adverbial case marker-(a)d.

There is shown in this article that the rule suggested by Chkhubianishvili 1972 applies in series III too: the tense of the matrix verb has the effect of determining the case marking of a logical direct object of the ad-form.

The I and the II person personal pronouns are not exceptions: they without any postpositions do appear with the ad-forms if they are represented by an agreement prefix in the matrix verb, a fact, that has not been observed before.

In the complement clauses logical direct object of an ad-form is a syntactic direct object of the matrix verb.

The paper also deals with the ad-form logical subject, which in certain cases may be transformed to the syntactic subject of the matrix verb and its case marking is also determined by the matrix verb.

The paper applies to other logical arguments of ad-form and their syntactic functions in refer to the matrix verb.