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TOWARDS THE HISTORY OF GEORGIAN TOPONYMS OF ONE TYPE

This work deals with the origination and development of Georgian toponyms which are formed by **-ur/-ul** suffixes. It is recognized that there were initially two- words geographical names where the first component was the determinandum with **-ur /-ul** suffixes and the other one was the determinatum word (*mic'a* "land", *mamuli* "motherland", *ch'ala* "flood meadow", *sasaxle* "palace", *venaxi* "vineyard"), etc. Such microtoponyms with two words are enormously fixed in medieval judicial documents ("*Antona-ur-i venaxi* < "Antona's vineyard", *Gula-ur-i ch'ala* < "Gula's flood meadow").

The one-word microtoponyms with **-ur/-ul** suffixes: Ananuri, Ambrolauri, Pasanauri, Marneuli, Kvitouli, Gudauri, Chokhatauri, Osiauri, Khelvachauri, Makhinjauri, etc. are the result of separating the determinatum word from such microtoponyms.