

## REVAZ SHEROZIA

### ON GEORGIAN ETYMOLOGICAL MATERIAL VII

-da element is widely used in old texts and Megrelian-Laz speech. According to one point of view, it is a postposition, but according to another – it is one of the marks of Adverbial case.

The Megrelian-Laz data is of great importance for the purposes of qualification of -da. V. Topuria was correct when regarded -a of the adverbial case and -da suffix as the same; this is also true for -e of the Ablative case and -de affixes. If we compare the data of Megrelian-Laz and Georgian speeches it will become clear that the requirements of the Kartvelian system equally functions everywhere. Moreover, it has to be taken into account that the case forms of Adverbial case (with -a marker) and Ablative case (with -e marker) are only for III person, while -da, -de markers are applied for I and II persons.

As V. Topuria stated, -d is lost due to the phonetic reasons in the form t-i-š-a (ioè-iš-a). -d is preserved elsewhere where such factor is not applied (mis-da; èkim-da, etc.). The old texts demonstrate that this -d is lost in relevant phonetic circumstances: mata (<matda).

Forms of the adverbial and Ablative cases differ by means of *a*, *e* vowels; this brings up the issue of the division of *da*, *de* markers. It is obvious that segmentation of the form šen-da will be analogous (šen-d-a) and it does not matter that *d-e* is not present in old texts.