Historico-comparative study of morphological categories of the verb is significant for establishing of regularities of the development of the grammatical structures of the Kartvelian and Caucasian languages.

Causative is one of the basic and well-expressed verbal categories in Kartvelian languages. In Georgian the causative forms are presented as: will compel or allow, will instruct, will help (to do something), will assist, will enable, will make (smb do smth) or ask, will make (smb do smth) or assist...

Causative may be both a form and a system of oppositional forms according to a certain grammatical marker. Causation implies something), will assist, will enable, will make (smb do smth) or ask, will make (smb do smth) or assist...

As a matter of fact, causativness of a verb isn't determined by the existence of a circumfix in it, but an existence of the circumfix, than some verbs possibly can have causative function, which is not so... Considering the fact that in the language there are functions which do not have formal expressions, thus in Udi the causatives with the causative function can be called semantic (functional).

Based on the discussed data, the causation suffixes in Georgian (Old Georgian) and Udi (Ancient Albanian) make up a morpho-isogloss, substantiating contacts of these languages and, probably, reflecting the ancient genetic and areal relations.