

## 25. APUSCA

*apascha* VA  
*apusca* F, FA, FB, L, R; S  
*apuscha* VL

*apusta* P, P<sup>5</sup>  
*alpusva* LT  
*hapuoscha* V

*posiha* VB  
*pusciai* TA<sup>1</sup>, TA<sup>3</sup>

This is certainly the Turkish *Abušqa*. *Abušqa* (< *avičya*, *avičqa*) means «old man» (cf. «abusca» = *abusqa*, in KUUN, *Cod. Cum.*, 116), and has often been used as a proper name; it is also pronounced *abišya* and *abišqa*; «Apusca» may be a clerical error, as in «Patu». A Prince *Abišqa* or *Abišya*, great-grandson of Čayatai, as well as a high official in the beginning of Qubilai's reign, are often mentioned by Rašidu-'d-Dīn (*Bl*, II, 164, 381, 393, 404, 430). BLOCHET has wrongly restored «Apishégha» and «Abishégha», as if the name were from Skr. *abhiṣeka*. A *p'ing-chang* 阿必失哈 *A-pi-shih-ha*, *Abišqa*, appears in *YS*, 102, 6*b*, under the year 1285. Polo's «Apusca» is very likely the *aqtači* *Abišqa* (see *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, II, 383 : «Abischka»), one of Ghazan's high officials. YULE (*Y*, I, 33) has already noted that Rašidu-'d-Dīn, according to ERDMANN's *Temudschin*, 205, mentions an «Apuschcka» who was sent on a mission from Persia to the Great Khan, and thinks he may be the same person. I quite agree, but Rašid does not write «Apušqa»; he gives *Abišqa* = *Abušqa* > *Abušqa* (misread «Aqisqa» in *Ber.* I, 160; *ibid.* p. 106, the spelling *Abušqa* adopted by BEREZIN for a namesake is not countenanced by any manuscript); *Abišqa* belonged to the Qongqotan branch of the Ornaut. For a prince «Abusta» (read «Abusca») of the Golden Horde, who is said to have been baptized, cf. GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.* II, 73. It seems as if the pronunciation *Abišqa* had been maintained officially, while *Abušqa* was more in popular use.

## 26. ARABIE (and ARABI)

*abrahi, cabya* LT  
*arabam* L  
*arabbia* TA<sup>1</sup>  
*arabe, araben, arabien, atabi* F  
*arabes* P, Z

*arabi* F, L, TA<sup>1</sup>, TA<sup>3</sup>, V, VA,  
 VB, VL, Z; R  
*arabia* L, TA<sup>3</sup>, Z; R  
*arabie* F, FA  
*arahi* R

*arrabe, arrabic, arrabie, arrabiz*  
 FB  
*arrabes, arrabia* Z  
*arrabis* FA  
*tabian* V

Although the Arabs were known to the Chinese at least from the middle of the 7th cent., their name never occurs in Chinese transcription before modern times. The Chinese used to call the Arabs 大食 *Ta-shih* (\*D'āi-dz'jək or \*T'āi-zi), once 多氏 *To-shih* (\*Tā-ziē), transcribing either the Pers. *Tāzī* (< Pahl. *Tāčik*, derived from the Arabian tribal name *Ṭai*) or the other Persian form *Tājik*; *Tāzī* is to *Ṭai* in the same relation as for instance Pers. *Rāzī* to *Rai*. Cf. HORN, *Grundriss der neupers. Etym.*, No. 367; HUBSCHMANN, *Pers. Studien*, No. 367; CHAVANNES, *Religieux éminents*, 25; CHAVANNES, *Documents sur les Tou-kiue*, 361; *HR*, 119 (with several inaccuracies). The transcription *To-shih* (\*Tā-ziē), used by the pilgrim I-ching in the second