

The *Burhan-i Qaṭī* (cf. VULLERS, II, 920) gives a word كز kaūlam, meaning in Persian «black pepper». It is evidently the name of Quilon adopted as a designation of one of its staple products.

173. COJA

choia VB
choila VA
chorza V
coia F, FA, TA³, L

cor LT
cora FB
coya TA¹
coyla (?) P, P⁵

edila VL
edilla S
goza R

In view of «Goza» in R, I read the «Coia» of F as «Coja» (Coža) for «Cogia» = جراجة Hōja (< Hwājah), in Persian «master». I think YULE means the same when he writes «Koja» in Y, I, 33, and B¹, 441, has adopted «Cogia». The name is not characteristic enough to support an attempt at identification. For Western quotations of the word, cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 235; it is written «coya» in Marignolli (*Wy*, 537). In *Codex Cumanicus* (KUUN, 105), we find *dominus* rendered «ghoya» in Persian and «Coia» in Turkish.

174. COMAIN

chaynari LT
chumani TA¹, VB
chumanni TA³

comain, comainz F
comains FA

commains FB
cumani Z, L, V, R

The Comans appear for the first time in Byzantine history in 1078, and as Κόμανοι; in 1154, Edrisi calls them Qomān, and speaks of their country as Qomāniya. Although Russian chronicles refer to the «Kumani», they usually give them the name of Polovcy, which does not seem to mean «Dwellers of the Plain», as is said in Y, II, 491, but is probably derived from *polóvyi*, «fallow», «grey-fallow». The Hungarian form is, in the plural, Kúnok (hence Cuni in Hungarian Latin). Although the origin of the name is still uncertain, the Comans were a Turkish-speaking nation, and their name was frequently used in the Middle Ages, by Western travellers and chroniclers, as a synonym of Qīpčaq. Polo is right when he says that the Tartars did not exist in the time of Alexander the Great (see «Alexandre¹»), but he is wrong when he replaces their name by that of the Comans. On the Comans, see J. MARQUART, «Ueber das Volkstum der Komanen» (*Abh. d. K. Ges. d. Wiss. zu Göttingen*, ph.-hist. Kl., N.F., XIII, No. 1, 25-238); PELLLOT, «A propos des Comans», in *JA*, 1920, I, 125-185; *Mi*, 315-317. For the various forms of the name in Western documents, cf. HALLBERG, 159-161.