

- čähār-Kas : (the « four [tribes of the] Kas ») doubtful Persian etymology suggested for « Čär-käs ».  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- čänār or cinār : Pers. *Platanus orientalis*, must be Polo's tree; Arabic *šinār*.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- Čärčän : phonetically, for « Ciarcian ». Kāšyari's Čürčän is to be read in that way.  
See CIARCIAN, p. 261-262.
- \*Čärčäng : the form corresponding to the Chinese transcription Ch'ê-li-ch'ang for Čärčän.  
See CIARCIAN, p. 262.
- \*Čärgäs : Ch'ê-li-ko-ssü (in *Yüan tien chang*).  
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- Čärkäs : Turco-Persian, written Järkäs in Ibn Baṭṭūṭah.  
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- Čärkäs : Ch'ê-êrh-ch'ieh-ssü in YS.  
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- « Čärkäs » : Turkish form rendered by the name corresponding to our « Circassian » which appears in the Middle Ages.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- Čärkäs : occurs sometimes in Persian instead of Čärkäs.  
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- « čen-yü » : it is not probable that it was the ancient sound of the Hsiung-nu title transcribed in Chinese as *shan-yü*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- « Čenastan » : Armenian form borrowed from Iranian, means China.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Čenbakur » : Armenian form borrowed from Iranian, the Emperor of China.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- Čenbakur : = *faγfūr* of Čin > Čanbakurian-Orbelian.  
See CIN, p. 274.
- Čenbakur > Činfayfūr, « *faγfūr* of Čin » The title of the Chinese emperor in Armenian.  
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- Čenbakurian : the clan-name of the Orbelian, who professed to be descended from Chinese princes.  
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- « Čen-kh » : (China, the Chinese) Armenian form borrowed from Iranian.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- « čenik » : Armenian adj., Chinese.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- Čer-čen : first apparition of the name Čärčän in a Tibetan transcription of c.A.D. 800.  
See CIARCIAN, p. 261.
- čerik : (Rašid) « the army »; it is the proper reading of *kāzik*, « the guard ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 335-336.
- « Čēn » : Pahlavī form, China, the Chinese.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- \*Čēnastan : may be the name written « Čynstn » in a Sogdian document.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Čēnastān » : Pahlavī form, China.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- \*čēnik : Pahlavī form, Chinese.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Čērgēzaç » : in Stephen Orbelian, for the Circassians.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- Čhiñ-gis : Tibetan, for « Chinghiz-khan ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- čhu : (Tib.) « water » (in 'Bri-čhu corresponding mongolian *usu*).  
See BRIUS, p. 107.
- čī : Mong. pronoun of the second person, < \**ti* at an early date.  
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- « Či-nan-ḥu » : this seems to be a modern Mongolian transcription of Ch'i-nien-ku = Ch'i-lien-ku.  
See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- čigin : Mong., < Turk. *tegin*, *tägin* (in *ot-čigin*).  
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- « Čimḡga » : (< \*Činaka), Chinese, in Khotanese (« Śaka ») texts.  
See CIN, p. 272.
- \*Čin-kim : pronunciation of Chên-chin still c. 1300.  
See CINGHIM, p. 278.
- Čin-u-Mačīn : North China and South China. It is a double name.  
See GEL, p. 733.
- \*Činam : one might think of readings like that for the name read Hainam in Rašid.  
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- činār or čänār : Pers. *Platanus orientalis* must be Polo's tree. Arabic *šinār*.  
See DRY(LONE)TREE, p. 629.
- « Činar » : a district connected with Girdkoh.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- « Čindant fort » : mentioned near Chinghiz-khan's birthplace.  
See CINGHIS, p. 282.
- čing : cannot be the origin of « Čingiz ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- Čing-din-fu.  
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- Činggim : name of Chên-chin in later Mongol tradition.  
See CINGHIM, p. 278.
- činggis : could not have been the plural of *čing* if it had one.  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- Činggis : the script on the « stone of Chinghiz-khan » may have helped in the change from \*Čingiz to this form.  
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- « Činggis » : Mongolian form of the name « Chinghiz-khan ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « Činggis » : the Ch'ien-lung Commissioners did not attempt an etymology of it. It has nothing to do with *t'ien-tz'ü* nor *t'ien-tzü*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 296.
- « Činggis » : it is probably an epithet or name, not a title.  
See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- « Činggis » : the transcriptions in Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Armenian are noteworthy on account of the final -z, when these languages possess both s and z.  
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- « Činggis » : if Ibn Baṭṭūṭah wrote this Mongolian form Tängiz, it must be either because he heard it, pronounced « Tängiz », or because it was connected with Turk. *tängiz*, « sea ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- « Činggis » : when taking this title, Chinghiz-khan intended that he should be considered sovereign of the universe. It is probable that this title is derived from the Turk. *tängiz*, « sea ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- « Činggis » : never occurs alone as the designation of Chinghiz-khan in Mongolian (« Činggis-ḥan » or « Činggis-qa'an »).  
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Činggis, Činggis » : in « Sanang Setsen », Chinghiz-khan was named from the cry of a bird; this