

- tradition does not occur in Chinese sources.
See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- « Činggis-ḥan » : (or Činggis-qa'an) occurs always as the designation of Chinghiz-khan in Mongolian and never simply « Činggis ».
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Činggis khan » : whether adopted at the end of the 12th cent., or in 1203 or in 1206, the title has been explained in different ways.
See CINGHIS, p. 296.
- Činggis-qan : altered to Činggis-qa'an in the present text of the *Secret History*.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Činggis-qa'an » : (or « Činggis-ḥan ») occurs always as the designation of Chinghiz-khan in Mongolian, and never simply « Činggis ».
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Činggis-qa'an » : the *Secret History* merely states that Tāmüjin was given this title.
See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- « Činggis-qa'an » : (*Secret History*); the title of *qa'an* must be due here to later tradition.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- Činggis qan-i : (or Činggis qan-i?) popular genitive of « Činggis-qan », on the « stone of Chinghiz-khan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « *Činggis » : this was perhaps the form intended on the « stone of Chinghiz-khan » and the script may have helped in the change to Činggis.
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- Čingiz : if « Činggis » was borrowed from a palatized form of *tāngiz*, the -z of this transcription would be traceable to the original foreign word.
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- « Čingiz » : according to Rašid, it is the plural of *čing*; it seems clear that Rašid's informants imagined an etymology.
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- Čingiz, Čingiz : Persian transcriptions for « Chinghiz-khan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « Čingiz-ḥan » : in Rašidu'd-Dīn (but : « Qubilai-qaan »).
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- čingsang* : by Rašidu'd-Dīn and Waššāf, for Ch. *ch'êng-hsiang*.
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- čingsang* : Mongolian form of Ch. *ch'êng-hsiang*.
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- **čingut* : this would be the plural of *čing*, if it had one, and not *činggis*.
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- činyā* : this cognate of *čing* is only an adjective.
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- Činkim : pronunciation of « Cinchim », very fair representation of Qubilai's second son's true name.
See CINCHIM, p. 279.
- Činkim : (or Jīngim?) one of the four sons of Čabui.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- Činkim : 2nd son of Qubilai.
See CUBLAI, p. 569.
- Činkim : Rašid says nothing about the place where he was buried.
See CINGHIS, p. 354.
- **činkki* : this word never existed in Mongolian.
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- « Činkiz qa'an » : « Emperor of the brave men » cannot be retained as an explanation of « Činggis-ḥan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- činksan* : Armenian < Ch. *ch'êng-hsiang*.
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- Činqai : mentioned as Chên-hai *hsiang-kung* in YS, 95, 14 a.
See SANGON, p. 825.
- *Činstan : this reading for the Sogdian « Čynstn » gives *Čintan, the original pre-supposed by the Chin. Chên-tan.
See CIN, p. 271.
- Činstan : Sogdian, the original of which is Iranian *Činastāna.
See COTAN, p. 410.
- *Čintan : the original pre-supposed by the Chinese Chên-tan, rendering « Cīna ».
See CIN, p. 271.
- « Činga » : Chinese, in our Khotanese (« Sāka ») texts.
See CIN, p. 272.
- Čingis : a direct passage Turk. *tāngiz* to this Mong. form is far from impossible.
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- čingiz* : « great », « powerful »; this form is Mongolian, not Turkish.
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- Čitgör : (and Čitkör) Čitkür, in Mongolian « Devil ».
See COGACIN, p. 395.
- Čitkör : Mongol name of the Kueikuo of the Chinese.
See CARAGIAN, p. 170.
- Čitkör : (and Čitgör) Čitkür, in Mongolian « Devil ».
See COGACIN, p. 395.
- Čitkör : See « Cogacin » and « Caragian ».
See IACI, p. 745.
- « Čitkör » : in Yün-nan, as well as in Kan-su.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Čitkür : in Mongolian « Devil »; Ch'ih-t'u-ko-êrh, Chih-t'u-ko and Ch'ih-k'o are transcriptions of it.
See COGACIN, p. 395.
- čüürtkä* : in the Turkī original text of Bābur (and not *čakor*), identical with Turk. *čigürtkä*, « locust ».
See CATORS, p. 231.
- Čin : Persian form referred to by Polo's « Cin ».
See CIN, p. 264.
- « Čin » : Pers., China, the Chinese. It is found in Turkish in the *Qutaḍḡu bilig*.
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Čin » : name given to China in the south by sailors from Arabic, Persian, Indian and Malay countries. Became a synonym of Canton. Remained in use in Persian in the 11th cent.
See CIN, p. 273.
- « Čin » : in the *Ṭabaqāt-i Nāsiri*, it is Mongolia.
See CIN, p. 274.
- « Čin » : Rašid seems to have said that it was the Hindu name for Hītai.
See CIN, p. 275.
- « Čin » : equated with Pegu in the *Ain-i Akbari*. It may be that, without referring to Indo-China, the name was used when speaking of products from « further India » and the Far East.
See CIN, p. 277, 278.