

- čīn*, *čīnī* : in Osmanli Turkish, used for « Chinese » and for « porcelain ».  
See CIN, p. 278.
- « Čin and Mačīn » : used by Rašīd as a synonym of « Nangias », i.e. South China.  
See CIN, p. 275.
- « Čin and Māčīn » : occurs often in Persian sources; may have been favoured by the influence of « Gog and Magog ». Probably due to the various applications of the name « Čin » and to the confusion caused by the division of China.  
See CIN, p. 273.
- « Čin and Māčīn » : for Stephen Orbelian Qara-qorum lay in this country.  
See CIN, p. 274.
- « Čin and Māčīn » : occurs c. 1470 in Nikitin.  
See CIN, p. 276.
- « Čin and Tamγāč » : in the *Tabaqāt-i Nāšīrī*, the kingdoms where Chinghiz-khan rose up.  
See CIN, p. 274.
- Čin-kālān : mentioned by Waśśāf among great towns of China.  
See CIN, p. 276.
- Čin-kālān : (in Waśśāf) = Canton.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.
- Čin-kālān : Pers. form synonymous with « Mahāčīn »; it is Canton. Given by Rašīd as the name of Kōngi (?) by the Tāzīk.  
See CIN, p. 276.
- « Čin ū Māčīn » : the Persian form mentioned as « \*Šīn Māšīn » by Al-Baiṭār.  
See CIN, p. 275.
- Činānč-kanθ (and Činānč-kāθ) : the purely Iranian name for the city of Kao-ch'ang.  
See CARACHOČO, p. 164.
- Činānčkāt : = Qočo; see « Carachočo ». Gardizī gives an itinerary from this place to Ĥumdān, which is certainly Hsi-an-fu.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- \*Čīnastān : may be the name written « Čynstn » in a Sogdian document.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- \*Čīnastāna : Iranian original of Sogd. Čīnastān; Skr. Čīnasthāna is the Indian recasting of it.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Čīnfaṭūr : > Čēnbakur, « faṭūr of Čin », the title of the Chinese emperor in Armenian.  
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- Čīnggīz : Persian transcription for « Chinghiz-khan », has less authority than Čīngīz, Čīngīz.  
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « Čīngīz-khan » : according to Juwainī, the title was given to Tāmūjīn by Tāb-tāngri.  
See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- čīnī* : Persian adjectival form, means « Chinese » and « porcelain ».  
See CIN, p. 278.
- čīnī* : Chinese camphor as mentioned in the *Ain-i Akbarī*. This same name has remained in use in India.  
See FANSUR, p. 670.
- « *čīnī* » : Pers. (adj.), Chinese.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- Čīnistān : the equivalence with Τζινίσταν exactly covers the Čīnistān of modern Persian.  
See CIN, p. 268.
- « Čīnistān » : Pers., China.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Čīnistān » : (read « Čīnistān ») occurs in *Bundahišn* as a country lying beyond « Tūrkištān ».  
See CIN, p. 269.
- « Čīnistān » : in view of Cosmas's Τζινίστα[v] this pronunciation perhaps existed in Pahlavī in the 6th cent.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- \*Čīnstan : may be the name written « Čynstn » in a Sogdian document.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- čoa* : Meo; the attempt at connecting *ku-chung* with it is valueless.  
See COTTON, p. 459.
- Čoban : misreading in a ms. of Waśśāf, for Čübā or Jübā (Čübāi).  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- čogandār* : a Court title of the Egyptian Mamluk dynasty.  
See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 100.
- Čola country (see « Soli ») : the southernmost part of India.  
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- Čolman : Quatremère and a statement in Rašīdu-d-Dīn locate this region between Sibir and Ibir (or Abar) to the West, and Qara-Qorum to the east.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- čomčaq* : « pavilion », mentioned in Chinghiz-khan's *ordo* in the *Altan tobči* (also translated « obelisk » and « cupola »).  
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- čō'oryan* : Mong., the plural of which is Čō'orqat (*Secret History*).  
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- Čō'oryat : this is the Čō'orqat of the *Secret History*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- Čō'orqat : according to the *Secret History*, Chinghiz, gravely injured, went there in the winter of 1226.  
See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- Čō'orqat : it is the plural of Mong. *čō'oryan* and means « The Locks »; it may refer to the same place as the \*Qunčui Mountain of the YS.  
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- čoqor* : supposed by Yule to be a Mong. etymology of « *chakór* »  
See CATORS, p. 230.
- čoqor* : (Mong.) occurs in the names of fish and of birds.  
See CATORS, p. 231.
- Čoqor-moritu : (a place of the Ordos) wrongly said to have a phonetic resemblance with the Čō'orqat of the *Secret History*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- \*Čörčä : in principle, Polo's « Ciorcia » represents this form.  
See CIORCIA, p. 366.
- č'rm'* : Old Slav, « worm »; *qirmiz* goes back to it.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Ču-go-ban : or Ču-gu-pan. Tibetan transcription of the name of the kingdom known as Tzū-ho under the Han.  
See YARCAN, p. 881.
- Čuban : Chin. Ch'u-pan, name of Alyu's son.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Čuban : Chinese titles were conferred to him, but not the title of *ch'êng-hsiang*.  
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- čugi* : « Ciugui » represents this pronunciation of Skr. *yogīn* > Hind. *jogī*, « ascetic ».  
See CIUGUI, p. 391.
- Čukupa : it is the ancient kingdom of Tzū-ho, to the south of Yārkānd on the direct road from Khotan to Taš-quryan.  
See YARCAN, p. 882.