

- name of the « Jučen » does not exist.  
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- \*Ju-chên : (or \*Ju-chih) this form never occurs by the modern Chinese and Japanese.  
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- \*Ju-chih : (or \*Ju-chên) this form never occurs by the modern Chinese and Japanese.  
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- Ju-ju : this southern Chinese form of the name of the Avars occurs in the second half of the 6th cent.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Ju-ju : this double surname certainly represents the form Ju-ju of the name of the Juan-juan.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Ju-ju : this form, given as a possible pronunciation instead of Juan-juan, is erroneous.  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- Ju-ju : this southern form may in a way be said to mean the same thing as the northern Jou-jan.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Ju-ju : like Jui-jui and Jou-jan and Juan-juan, it must be a transcription, though partly influenced by some semantic consideration.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Ju-kao : relay on the eastern water-route from T'ai-chou to Hai-chou.  
See CINGIU, p. 364.
- \*ju-ku : it would be a desperate solution to read nü-ku as that and to see in it an apheretic form corresponding with the Jučen \*alëu'un.  
See CIORCIA, p. 380.
- Ju-lo-kuai : this ancient name of the Nü-ku mu-li of the Ch'i-tan period also occurs as « Lo-kuai ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- juan : (in Juan-juan) it means « to wriggle like worms ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- juan-juan : this is an old term in which *juan* is explained as meaning *tung*, « to move ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Juan-juan : the reading *juan* is registered in the most ancient Chinese dictionaries and is still given in the *Liao shih*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 381.
- Juan-juan : this « northern » form of the name of the Avars occurs once in the *Sui shu*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Juan-juan : the works of the northern dynasties say that this name was given to the Jou-jan by T'o-pa Tao because they « looked like worms ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Juan-juan : this is the only pronunciation given in the dictionaries since the T'ang period.  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- Juan-juan : like Jou-jan, and Jui-jui and Ju-ju, it must be a transcription, though partly influenced by some semantic consideration.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Juan-juan : this name is not reconcilable with that of the Čürčüt, which was originally the same as that of the Nü-chên or Jürčät.  
See CIORCIA, p. 385.
- « Juan-juan » : this is the form occurring in the *Nan shih*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- juan-juan tung mao : (« *juan-juan* is descriptive of movement ») explanation of *juan-tung*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 385.
- Juan K'uei-shêng : (1731-1789) a paragraph of his *Ch'a-yü k'o-hua* is devoted to the *ku-chung-yang*.  
See COTTON, p. 521.
- juan-tung : this is used in Buddhist texts in reference either to « animals which move by crawling » or to all animated beings moving on earth.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- « Jučen » : « Ciorcia » represents the name of this tribe.  
See CIORCIA, p. 366.
- « Jučen » : this form, now in general use, represents neither the Chinese transcriptions, nor the original form.  
See CIORCIA, p. 367.
- « Jučen » : this form is so well established that it will be retained as the designation of the language of the Nü-chên.  
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- « Jučen » : this is a pseudo-scientific representation of the erroneous Ju-chên.  
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- « Juché » : « Yuché » is probably a slip or a misprint for that.  
See CIORCIA, p. 367.
- « Juchin » : (i. e. Ju-chen) explanation given for « Zorza, island Chorcha ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- Jui-jui : this southern Chinese form of the name of the Avars occurs in the 5th cent. and in the first part of the 6th.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Jui-jui : the *T'ung tien* wrongly attributes this form to the *Sui shu*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Jui-jui : with another ancient pronunciation, it is an old Chinese term meaning « flourishing vegetation ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- Jui-jui : the *Nan shih* does not employ this form.  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- Jui-jui : like Ju-ju and Jou-jan and Juan-juan, it must be a transcription, though partly influenced by some semantic consideration.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Jui-jui : even in the case of the Avars, it may be an ancient \*Nziwäi-ñziwäi and then the phonetic analogy with Jürčät > Čürčüt would be not satisfactory.  
See CIORCIA, p. 385.
- jui lung-nao : « auspicious dragon-brain ». The Palace name of camphor brought from Tongking in 756.  
See FANSUR, p. 667.
- jui-t'ung : (« auspicious t'ung ») another name of the tz'ü-t'ung.  
See ÇAITON, p. 584.
- jui-t'ung : name of the tz'ü-t'ung (*Fang-yü shêng-lan*).  
See ÇAITON, p. 585.
- Jui-t'ung : given as the etymology of « Zäitün » through a misunderstanding; it is not a name of the city Tz'ü-t'ung.  
See ÇAITON, p. 584.
- « Juji » (= Jöči) : as the name of Čayatai's eldest son, is a misreading for Moči.  
See CARAUNAS, p. 191.
- « Julman » : the region on the Kama and Viatka, according to Yule in agreement with Qatremere.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE of) p. 618.