

*Jabanas.

See AVENIR, p. 57.

Ĵagambu : father of Ibaka-bāki, wife of Chinghiz-khan; two other daughters of him were given to two sons of Chinghiz-khan.

See CINGHIS, p. 303.

« Ĵayatai » : in Osmanli Turkish, for the name of Chinghiz-khan's son and that of the language later spoken in the dominions of his branch.

See CIAGATAI, p. 252.

Ĵayut : (or Ĵaqut), occurs twice in the *Secret History* with the translation « Chin », i.e. Jučen.

See CATAI, p. 228.

jaisang : (« Sanang Setsen ») < Ch. *tsai-hsiang* « minister ».

See CINGHIS, p. 352.

Ĵaju-qaya : *Ĵajurya?

See ABAGA, p. 5.

*Ĵajurya? : Ĵaju-qaya.

See ABAGA, p. 5.

Ĵalair.

See ABACAN, p. 1.

Ĵalair : (Buqa was a).

See BOGA, p. 97.

Ĵalair : Čangqi-kūrāgān belonged to them.

See CINGHIS, p. 342.

jalba : Port. *gelba* or *gelva* comes from this Arabic word.

See ÇERME, p. 606.

*Ĵamba : Polo's transcription must be interpreted phonetically as that rather than *Čamba.

See CIAMBA, p. 255.

Ĵambī : the sovereign of... who pretended to include Ceylon in his possessions and may have listed Martaban among the places under his suzerainty.

See DAGROIAN, p. 615.

Ĵambi : name of a river in Sumatra

See MALAIUR, p. 772-773.

Ĵamuqa : the title of *gür-khan* was granted by an opposing Mongol

diet to this rival of Chinghiz-khan.

See CINGHIS, p. 296.

Jani-bāg : he sent the Chinese Emperor a tent of *sa-ha-la*, in 1353, and coats of mail of Mi-hsi-êrh, etc.

See EGIPTE, p. 640.

*Ĵaň ('Ĵaňš) : Tib. for the Mosso region of Li-chiang.

See CARAGIAN, p. 172.

Ĵaň : mentioned in a Tibetan chronicle of the late T'ang period.

See CARAGIAN, p. 173.

Ĵang : used by the Mongols of the middle of the 13th cent. in reference to the population of the Ta-li kingdom, to the Mosso of Li-chiang and to the Lolo of the Chien-ch'ang Valley.

The value of the name has been much discussed.

See CARAGIAN, p. 172.

Ĵangī : (from Pers. *Zāngī*) in Javanese inscriptions of 1135, 1140, 1294; it is still the name of the negroes in Malay.

See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 598.

Ĵao-tao : (= *chao-t'ao* [-*shih*]) higher rank than *Ĵa'ut-quri*, title given to Tāmüjin.

See CINGHIS, p. 293.

« Japan » : Polo could not know this modern form; the notice mentioned as from the Catalan Map comes from Ortelius.

See ÇIPINGU, p. 608.

Ĵaqut : (or Ĵayut), occurs twice in the *Secret History* with the translation « Chin », i. e. Jučen.

See CATAI, p. 228.

*Ĵaraqu : (Ch. Cha-la-hu).

See NOMOGAN, p. 796.

Ĵarči'udai-ābügān : Uryangqai, comes from the Burqan-qaldun to bring his son to Chinghiz-khan.

See CINGHIS, p. 337.

Ĵarγuči : this is Chinese *tuan-shih-kuan*.

See SCIENG, p. 828-829.

Ĵarḥ : by Ibn Baṭṭūṭah for the Persian Čarḥ.

See CINGHIS, p. 301.

Ĵarm : Ar.; Polo's « çerme »; large barges on the Nile.

See ÇERME, p. 606.

Ĵarung : they are geographically the descendants of the Po-kou.

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.

*Ĵaugon : the Mongol form rendered by « Chao-kuan ». The first part of the term is the surname of the Sung emperors.

See CATAI, p. 228, 229.

*Ĵaugot : would be the plural of the Mongol form Ĵaugon.

See CATAI, p. 229.

Ĵa'u-naiman-sümā : was the popular local name of Dolōn-nōr.

See CIANDU, p. 256.

« *Ĵauḥuri* » : this restitution for the form supposed by *cha-wu-hu-li* is not correct.

See CINGHIS, p. 292.

Ĵa'un-modun : « Hundred Trees » > Ĵō-modo.

See CINGHIS, p. 324.

Ĵa'uquri : the form supposed by *cha-wu-hu-li* the title given to Tāmüjin according the Chinese abridged version of the *Secret History*.

See CINGHIS, p. 292.

« Ĵauqut » : Mongol form, if it goes back to « Chao-kuan », it must be due to the Ch'i-tan or less probably to the Jučen.

See CATAI, p. 229.

Ĵa'ut : it is the plural of Mong. *Ĵa'un*, « hundred »; it is used as a tribal name; to explain the juxtaposition with a Jučen *hu-lu*, we have to suppose that it was inherited by the Chin from the Liao.

See CINGHIS, p. 293, 294.

Ĵa'ut-quri : (or *ča'ut-quri*) the meaning of the title is not clear, it ranked below the *chao-t'ao*