

- qas-čila'un* : (> *has-čolōn*) Mong., « jade-stone », *cacholong* seems to represent an extension of its meaning.  
See COTAN, p. 424.
- qas tǎrgǎn* : faulty reading of *qasaq tǎrgǎn*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- « Qasan » : Kovalevskii's Mongol form of Polo's « Cačan ».  
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- Qasaq* : in Mongolian, is in principle the name of the Qazaq, i.e. of the Kirghiz.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Qasaq* : the Mongolian form of Qazaq.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- qasaq* : (or *qasaq tǎrgǎn*) Mong., « a light twowheeled waggon ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- qasaq tǎrgǎn* : Mong. rendered in Chinese as *ta-ch'é* « big car », or *lien*, « the Emperor's chariot. Originally « Qazaq chariot ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- qasīs* : (or *qiss*, *qisīs*), is the Arabic word for *kašiš*.  
See CASSES, p. 214.
- qass* : the Arabic form for *kašiš* would not be that, but *qīss*.  
See CASSES, p. 215.
- qaš* : Turk. « jade », wrongly connected with the first part of « Kāšyar », with the name of the *Κάσια ὄρη* or the form \**khāsa* = stone from the *Khaśa* or *Κάσια* land. The word occurs for the first time in 1076 in Kāšyari.  
See CASCAR, p. 205.
- qaš* : « jade », enters into the name of the two main branches of the Khotan River.  
See COTAN, p. 424.
- qaš* : Turkish name of « jade ».  
See COTAN, p. 424.
- \**Qaš* or \**Qaši* (?) : K'o-shih, a modern abbreviated form of Kāšyar.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- \**qaši* : pretended by the compilers of the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih* to mean « motley » in Turkī. May be the Pers. *kāshī*.  
See CASCAR, p. 204.
- Qaši* or *Qašin* : a son of Ögödaī, the father of Qaidu.  
See CAIDU, p. 125.
- Qašiγar* : Kalm. form given for the transcription K'o-shih-ko-êrh in the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih*.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Qašin* or *Qaši* : the father of Qaidu. Must have been born in 1210.  
See CAIDU, p. 125.
- Qašin* : Mong. < Ch. Ho-hsi; it is Rašid's « *Ḥašin* », i.e. Hsi-Hsia.  
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Qašiγar* : Mongol form given for the transcription K'o-shih-ko-êrh in the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih*.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Qašmīr* : (our Kashmir) mentioned in 1076 by Kāšyari, who mentions separately a city of Kāšmir.  
See CHESCEMIR, p. 242.
- Qašqar* : Turkī form given for the transcription K'o-shih-ko-êrh in the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih*.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Qašqār* : writing of the name Kāšyar in Turkī by the compilers of the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih* in 1763.  
See CASCAR, p. 204.
- qašm* : Ar., « old cotton », cannot be connected with *ch'ü-shun*.  
See COTTON, p. 466.
- qatī* : « firm », according to Abū'l-Ghāzī, it is the meaning of *čing*, the plural of which is « Čingiz ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- qau* : a dialectical form of *qou* in Radlov's dictionary.  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qaūs al-bunduq* : (Arab.) means « crossbow ».  
See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 100.
- qav* : a dialectical form of *qou* in Radlov's dictionary.  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qav* : according to Sir E.D. Ross means tinder (*esca*) in old Turkish.  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qavčaq* : Turk, alternative form of Qīpčap or *qavuq*.  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qavuq* : Turk. hollow of a tree.  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qaya* : « rock » in Mongolian.  
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Qayalīq* : belonged to the appanage of the line of Ögödaī. It was in the region of Kopal, east of the Balqaš lake, north of the Ili river.  
See CAIDU, p. 126.
- Qazan* : or « Cačan »; from Turk. *qazan* (< *qazγan*) « kettle ».  
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- Qazaq* : i.e. the Kirghiz; *Qasaq* in Mongolian.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- qazaq* : in Osmanli, sort of « sledge » for the transport of heavy weights.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- qazgan* : or *qazqan*, or (corrupt?) *hažγan*.  
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- qazγan* : Turk. form. « kettle ».  
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- \**Qazi* : ?? Ha-chi.  
See EÇINA, p. 638.
- Qazmin* : it is the form of *Qazwīn* in Georgian.  
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- qazqan*, *qazgan* and (corrupt?) *hažγan* : « kettle ». Persian borrowed forms from *qazγan* (Turk.).  
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- Qazwīn*.  
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- Qazwīn* : it is « Casvin ».  
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- Qazwīnī* : first to ascribe to the *Wisū* the dumb trade, which was later described by Ibn Baṭṭuṭah in almost same terms but without the name of any nation.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- qādī* : form upon which mediaeval Chinese transcriptions are based.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- qādī* : (Arab.) Mussulman « judge », cannot be « casses ».  
See CASSES, p. 214.
- qādī* : Arabic « chadi », a Mussulman « judge ».  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- Qāil* : in Rašidu-'d-Dīn, for Kāyal.  
See CAIL, p. 130.
- Qājyari* : (Ḥusaīn al-Alma'i al...) name of the father of the first historian of Kāšyar, died in 1093.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Qājū* : (Ho-chou) captured by Chinghiz in Rašid's account.  
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- qālli* : Malay form of *qādī*.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.