

- qoru* : Osm.; Turk. *qorıy*.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- qoruq* : (and *qoruq*) Čay.; Turk. *qorıy*.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- qoruqçı* : (Kāşyari) « keeper [of a *qorıy*] ».
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Qorum* : abridged form of *Qaraqorum* in a Mongol inscription of 1346.
See CARACOROM, p. 165.
- « *Qorumqan* » : (the cities of) mentioned by « *Sanang Setsen* ». *Qaraqorum* seems here to be meant.
See CARACOROM, p. 169.
- qoruq* : (and *qoruq*) Čay.; Turk. *qorıy*.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- qoruqçı* : Turk., the keepers of Mongol cemeteries.
See CINGHIS, p. 339.
- qorūqčian* : (Rašid) « the keepers » (of Chinghiz-khan's burial ground).
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- qoru'ula-* : (*qorıyula-*) word used for « to seek refuge », « to hide ».
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- Qoryosun* : Ho-li-ho-sun.
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- gotan* : Turkī, « enclosure for cattle », identical with Mong. *gotan* > *-hoto*, has nothing to do with Skr. *gosthāna*, nor with the name of Khotan.
See COTAN, p. 410.
- gotan* : Mong., has given *goton* > *hoton* and *hoto*.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- gotan* : > *goton* > *χoton*, « city », often *χoto*.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- gotat* : occurs once as the plur. of *goton* in the *Secret History*.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- goton* : Mong., comes from *gotan*; occurs already in the *Secret History*.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- goton* : < *gotan*, > *χoton*, « city ».
See COTAN, p. 417.
- gotot* : Mong., plur. of *goton* (*Secret History*).
See COTAN, p. 412.
- goṭon* : vulg. of Arabic *quṭn* or *quṭun*, which has given « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 426.
- Qoṭuz* : cited as the Sultan K'o-nai of Miśr in the biography of Kuo K'an.
See EGIPTE, p. 639.
- qou* : « chou ». The rendering of the mediaeval Latin *esca* into Turkish, according to the *Codex Cumanicus*. Means « tinder ».
See ESCA, p. 647.
- gov* : a dialectical form of *qou* in Radlov's dictionary.
See ESCA, p. 647.
- qō* : a dialectical form of *qou* in Radlov's dictionary.
See ESCA, p. 647.
- Q's'nč* : = Kāšānč, of *Mahnāmag*, would represent the feminine form of Kāše < Kāšak.
See CASCAR, p. 205.
- « *Qtai* » : (or « *Ḥtai* ») for northern China in an Uighur Manichaean manuscript.
See CATAI, p. 220.
- « *Quaçu* » : alteration of **Cacu*.
See CAGUY (< **CACU*), p. 121.
- quagia* : Boerio says that it is the *quaglia*, or *coturnice* in the Venetian dialect.
See CATORS, p. 233.
- « *quaglie* » : in Ramusio « quails », probably understood as « cators ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « *quails* » : renders « *quatornis* », « cators ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « *quamoquau* » : french form for « *camut* ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « *quanbo* » : reading proposed for Uighur « *kokpu* ».
See COTTON, p. 434.
- « *quatornis* » : mentioned by Polo in the chapter on Yazd, « *contornis* » in FA. It is the same word as « cators », *i. e.* « quail ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « *quatros* » : (VB) it is the same word as « cators » and represents « quails ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- qubi* : « lot », « portion »; « *Qubilai* » is a derivative form of it, but the mode of derivation is obscure.
See CUBLAI, p. 565.
- qubila-* : a theory makes of *qubilai* an ancient form of the present participle of this verb.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- **Qubila* : (of the *Salj'i'ut*) mentioned as *Hu-pi-la* in the *Chin shih*.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- « *Qubila* » : occurs in an Armenian text.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- qubilai* : the word always occurs as a proper name.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Qubilai* : (accession to the throne).
See ABACAN, p. 2.
- Qubilai*.
See ABAGA, p. 4.
- Qubilai* : (about *Aḥmad*).
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- Qubilai* : expressed compassion for *A-ta-ch'ih's* death.
See ALAINS, p. 21.
- Qubilai* : ... bride whom the *Polos* escorted from China on their way back (see : *Cocacin*, p. 392).
See ARGON (1), p. 48.
- Qubilai* : (about the rebellion of *Hoqu*).
See BADASCIAN, p. 65.
- Qubilai* : seant *Barar* to take over the *ulus* of *Čayatai* in order to fight against *Qaïdu*.
See BARAC, p. 76.
- Qubilai's* : is supposed to have spoken to *Qara-baturu*.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- Qubilai* : in 1275, *Qubilai* wanted *Bayan* to abandon the campaign against the *Sung* and fight in the north.
See CAIDU, p. 127.
- Qubilai* : son of *Tolui*, *Čayatai's* nephew.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- Qubilai* : according to most passages of *Rašid*, he was not buried at the same place as *Chinghiz-khan*; *Rašid's* statements are contradictory.
See CINGHIS, p. 353.
- Qubilai* : his authority at *Khotan* seems to have still been supreme when *Polo* arrived there.
See COTAN, p. 423.
- Qubilai* : another one is often mentioned in the *Secret History*.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Qubilai* : ascended to the throne on May 5, 1260 (in 1256 according to *Polo*).
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Qubilai* : died on February 18, 1294; in 1298, *Polo* speaks of him as if he were still alive.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Qubilai* : was born on September 23,