

- tiki-* : in the name Alaquš-tiki-qori, may stand for *-tiki[t]*- but the fall of the *-n* of *tigin* is possible.
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- Tiktādāi : son of the « *kübügäci* » Nayan.
See BAIAN, p. 66.
- Timurids : (the name Qaidu, was still in use under the).
See CAIDU, p. 124.
- ting* : « ingot », *balis* by Odoric.
See COTTON, p. 428.
- Ting-an : (*hsien* of Chiao-chih); *mü-mien* is mentioned there in the *Wu-lu*.
See COTTON, p. 459.
- ting-ch'i* : a tripod (Champa, Pulo Condor and the Tung-Hsi-chu Islands are placed respectively at the feet of).
See CONDUR, p. 405.
- « Ting-chih » : this place does not exist.
See CONDUR, p. 405.
- ting-hai* : given by Yang Wei-chêng as the date of birth of the ancestor of the Sung (927) and of Chinghiz-khan (1167).
See CINGHIS, p. 284.
- ting-hai* : (1227) the year found in YS for the death of Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 305.
- Ting-hai : according to the *Chokêng lu* of 1366, the remnants of Nayan's partisans had been banished there (Chusan Islands).
See NAIAN, p. 789.
- Ting-k'o-êrh : is not Sungora as said in Y¹, but Trengganu. Yule is mistaken when thinking it is identical with *Nagur.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Ting-ling : name taken in Chinese by a confederation of tribes in northern Mongolia and western Siberia.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- Ting-yüan-ying : (or Fu-ma-fu of the Manchu dynasty) a site where a place called « Kalachar » or « Hsing-ch'ing » was located on *Atlas of China*, by A. Herrmann.
See CALACIAN, p. 132.
- t'ing* : « pavilion », Chinese translation of *čamaqa* in « Sanang Setsen » (also used to render *ordo*).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- T'ing-yü : this is the *tzü* of Po T'ing.
See COTTON, p. 517.
- « Tinghingiu » : it would be futile to explain it by supposing that the original is not Ch'ang-chou but Hsin-an.
See CIANGIU, p. 258.
- *Tinggiz : > *Činggiz, the form perhaps intended on the « stone of Chinghiz-khan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- TINGIU (c. 157).
« Tingiu » must have been altered from *Ciugiu = Ch'u-chou [-fu], in Chê-chiang, the prefecture to which the *hsien* of Lung-ch'üan belonged. This place was famous for its porcelain.
See p. 853-856.
- « Tingiu » : this reading, based on T'ung-chou, proposed for « Cingiu » is probably not right.
See CINGIU, p. 364.
- « Tingiu » : the discussion of Polo's statement concerning the porcelain produced there does not change the identification of Zäitün with Ch'üan-chou.
See ČAITON, p. 594.
- tingiz* (?) : or *tengiz*, Čay., corresponds to Turk. *tängiz*.
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- **tingiz* : this intermediary form is more acceptable for a derivation Turk. *tängiz* > Mong. Činggis.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Tingiz-[Tengiz-] khan : (or Dengiz-) name of Oγuz-khan's youngest son in the legend of Uighur origin.
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- tiräk* (= *teräk*) : an old Turkish word listed in Kāšyari and meaning « poplar ».
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- Tiridates = « teredatio » on a Fra Mauro's map.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- tiyāččyam* : pronunciation of Skr. *tyājya*.
See COIACH, p. 397.
- **tiyāch* : (> **toiach*) as a possible reduction of Skr. *tyājya*, cannot explain « coiach ».
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « *tiyācham* » : (more exactly *tiyāččyam*) pronunciation of Skr. *tyājya*.
See COIACH, p. 397.
- tiyakkam* : « faintness », « swoon »; this does not belong to the technical terms of Indian astrology.
See COIACH, p. 397.
- t'i* : Lolo, « one » (Vial) or *t'a*.
See COWRIES, p. 551.
- Tiz : principal port of the province of Mukrān.
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- t'ma* : in Russian it means both « 10,000 » and « obscurity ».
See TOMAN, p. 859.
- to-lo* : occurs in Chinese mediaeval texts, as a botanical plant and only represents Skr. *tāla*; has nothing to do with *to-lo* of *to-lo-jung*, *to-lo-lien* or *to-lo-ni*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- to-lo* : the reference to a secondary meaning « cotton » seems to be a mistaken interference drawn from *to-lo-ni*; in *to-lo-jung*, *to-lo-lien*, *to-lo-ni*, it may be due to a confusion with *tou-lo*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- « *to-lo* » : wrongly given as a dialectical pronunciation of *tou-lo*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- To-lo-chien : = Tälakan.
See TAICAN, p. 843.
- to-lo-jung* : mentioned as a kind of woolen velvet in the dictionary *Chêng tzü t'ung*.
See COTTON, p. 431.
- to-lo-jung* : may have been created on the model of *to-lo-ni*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- to-lo-lien* : this is another name of the *tou-lo-mien*; it is right to identify it with the later *to-lo-ni*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- to-lo-lien* : this is represented by the *to-lō-ni* of the Amoy and Chang-chou dialect.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- to-lo-ma* : (« of Kuang-tung ») the analogy of *t'u-lu-ma* with it is a mere coincidence.
See COTTON, p. 514.
- « *to-lo-ma* » : (« of Kuang-tung ») obscure term said to be a fabric of hemp or ramie.
See COTTON, p. 431.