

- yartmaq* : usual Turkish name of the Chinese copper cash, Uighur translation of *pei-ch'ih*, « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 560.
- Yaru tsang-po : *i. e.* the upper Brahmaputra. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Yas : singular name for Yasy or As. See ALAINS, p. 18.
- yasaq* : according to the Armenian monk Malakia, an angel delivered to Chinghiz-khan the text of his laws. See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- *Yaşyan? = *Şiqan? See ABAGA, p. 5.
- Yasy (plural of Yas) : the very name of the As or Ossets, used in Russian Chronicles. See ALAINS, p. 18.
- yaşma* : (< Pers. *yāšm*) in Russian texts, this is often used in the sense of « jade ». See COTAN, p. 424.
- yašim* : (< Pers. *yāšm*) Turkish, said to mean « agat » at Kazan. See COTAN, p. 424.
- Yavadvīpa : « Yava Island » in the Kingdom of Yeh-t'iao. See JAVA, p. 756.
- Yazd-bōzēd : (Chinese I-ssū) Nestorian priest at whose expense the famous Nestorian tablet of 781 was erected, was the son of a priest of Balkh. See BALC, p. 72.
- Yärkänd : was the capital of the khans, and not Kāşyar, at the time of Goes's visit in 1604. See CASCAR, p. 206-207.
- Yärkänd : Polo's « Yarcan ». It would be a Turkish name formed with *yār*, « cliff », and *känd*, « city ». The name existed at least as early as 1076. See YARCAN, p. 877.
- Yärkändä : name in Arabic of Yärkänd. See YARCAN, p. 877.
- yāsā* : the code laid down by Chinghiz-khan. See CINGHIS, p. 336.
- yāsāq* : in agreement with this ancient code, girls were sacrificed to the manes of Chinghiz-khan. See CINGHIS, p. 329.
- Yäkä-äjän-ħorā : one of the « Ejen-ħoro », reputed to be the tomb of Chinghiz-khan, near the Čayān-nör. See CINGHIS, p. 349.
- Yäkä-äjän-ħorā : the spurious silver coffin there led to an erroneous information. See CINGHIS, p. 353.
- Yäkä Altai : or Buzurg Altai. See ALTAI, p. 31.
- Yäkä-aral : Chinghiz-khan's birth-place is located near this place. See CINGHIS, p. 282.
- Yäkä-büsä : (Iki-büsä) name of a Yünnanese tribe. See CARAGIAN, p. 171.
- « Yäkä-busä » : in Yün-nan, as well as in Kan-su. See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Yäkä-büsä : (or Iki-büsä) « Big belts », Mongol name of a Yünnanese tribe. See COGACIN, p. 495.
- Yäkä-dzō : (or Yäkä-jō) « Great Temple », Mongolian name of the « league » of the Ordos. See CINGHIS, p. 347.
- yäkä jiya'atu* : (« Sanang Setsen ») « great destiny » (of the « Uriang-qan »). See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- yäkä jiya'atu ulus* : « nation with a great destiny » (Dayan-khan to the Ordos). See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- Yäkä-jō : (or Yäkä-dzō) « Great Temple », Mongolian name of the « league » of the Ordos; the *Li-fan-yüan tsê-li* says that the tomb of Chinghiz-khan is there. See CINGHIS, p. 347.
- Yäkä-Monyol : « Ta Mêng-ku » : designation of the Empire of Chinghiz-khan. See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- *Yäkä Ötüik : the O-t'u-k'o Mountain, *Ötüik > *Ötök is not known as that. See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- Yäkä-qoriq : Mong., « Great qoriq »; Yäkä-qoruq is a slightly « turkicized » form of it. See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Yäkä-qoriq : (of the Burqan-qaldun) the place intended with Rašid's « Buda-ündür » must be this one. See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Yäkä-qoruq : *lit.* « Great qoruq », slightly « turkicized » form of Mong. Yäkä-qoriq. See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Yäkä-qörüq : according to Rašid, this is the name given by the Mongols to Būrqān-qāldūn. See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Yäkä-undui : according to the *Altan tobči*, some give it as the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb. See CINGHIS, p. 345.
- *Yäkä-ündür : (« Great Height ») this is probably the « Yäkä-undui » and the « Yäkä-ütäk » mentioned for the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb; it is identical with the Burqan-qaldun. See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- Yäkä-ütäk : according to « Sanang Setsen », this is the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb. See CINGHIS, p. 345.
- « Yäkä-ütäk » : (or « ötäk ») the place is unknown. See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- yäkäs* : (*Secret History*) instance of plurals of adjectives in ancient Mongolian. See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- *Yälügān : (= Jilügā-bahadur) Alağan's father; was killed in 1258 at the battle of Yang-chou. See ABACAN, p. 1.
- yār-suv* : Turk. (Mong. *γajar usun*, « land and water ») refers to the « mother land ». See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- Yäsüdār : or Yesüdār, mentioned in the *Secret History* and in the Persian sources. See IESUDAR, p. 749.
- Yäsügāi : the dates given for his death range from 1175 to c. 1165; we may suppose that it was in 1175. See CINGHIS, p. 290.
- Yäsügāi-ba'atur : father of Chinghiz-khan. See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- Yäsülün : (Yeh-su-lun) Čayatai's principal wife. See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- Yäsün-qa'alyatu ħota : « Nine-gates City », another name of Peking. See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Yäsün-toa : father of Baraq. See BARAC, p. 75.
- Yäsüngä : or Yäsünggä, is said to have won a shooting contest at *Buqa-[s]učiqai (?). See CINGHIS, p. 309.