

Chinese *šwi-hien* 水仙 ("water-fairy").¹ *Gül*, of course, is Persian *gul* ("flower"). *Jūsāi* ("garlic") is not Chinese either. *Mājāzā* ("chair") is hardly Chinese, as suggested.

To the second class belong *toñ* ("cold, frozen"), which is apparently identical with Chinese *tuñ* 凍 of the same meaning, and *tung* ("wooden bucket"), which is the equivalent of Chinese *t'un* 桶 ("tub, barrel"). There are, further, *pān* ("board"), from Chinese *pan* 板; *yangza* ("sort, kind"), from *yañ-tse* 樣子; *qāwā* ("gourd"), from *kwa* 瓜.

The word *toñ-kai* ("donkey's knuckle-bones employed in a game") is tentatively marked Chinese. This term is mentioned, with a brief description of the game, in the Manchu Polyglot Dictionary² as Chinese (colloquial) *tan čen'r kun'r* 彈針兒鞮兒 and Tibetan *t'e-k'ei-gan*; the latter is not Tibetan, and without any doubt represents a transcription. The Chinese term, however, may be so likewise. In Manchu, the word *toxai* denotes the smooth side of the knuckle-bone, and is apparently related to Turkī *toñkai*.

The Chinese origin of *lā-zā* ("red pepper, pimento") is not to be questioned. It is Chinese *la-tse* 辣子.³ Still less can the Chinese character of *ir-žin* ("two men," that is, descendant of a Chinese and a Turkish woman) be called into doubt; this, of course, is *er žen* 二人.

The following Chinese words indicated by Le Coq may be identified, only those of special interest being selected:

- dān*, inn, bungalow, from *tien* 店. This word has been carried by the Chinese all over Central Asia. It has also been traced in Sogdian in the form *fīm*.⁴
- gō-sī*, official placards posted in a public place, from *kao-ši* 告示.
- sai-puñ*, tailor, from *ts'ai-fuñ* 裁縫.
- maupañ*, miller, mill, from *mo-fañ* (ču) 磨坊主.
- yañ-xō*, match, from *yañ hwo* 洋火.
- tuñči bāk*, interpreter; the first element from *t'un-ši* 通事 (see Loan-Words in Tibetan, No. 310; and *Journal Am. Or. Soc.*, 1917, p. 200).
- čān*, money, from *č'ien* 錢.
- tī-za*, banknotes issued by the Governor of Urumči, from *t'i-tse* 提子.
- jōzā*, table (Le Coq erroneously "chair"), from *čo-tse* 桌子.
- čañ*, bed, from *čwan* 牀.
- dā-dīr*, kind of horse-bean, perhaps from *ta-tou* 大豆.
- dañ-za*, notebook, from *čañ-tse* 賬子.
- šum-pō*, title of the Chinese governor, from *sün fu* 巡撫(?).
- lā-tāi*, candlestick, from *la t'ai* 蠟臺.
- miñ-lāñ-zā*, door-curtain, from *men-liñ-tse* 門綾子.
- yañ-yō*, potato, from *yañ yao* 洋藥.

¹ See, further, above, p. 427.

² Cf. K. HIMLY, *T'oung Pao*, Vol. VI, 1895, p. 280.

³ Cf. Loan-Words in Tibetan, No. 237.

⁴ F. W. K. MÜLLER, *Soghdische Texte*, I, p. 104.