

## APPENDIX V

### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON LOAN-WORDS IN TIBETAN

In my "Loan-Words in Tibetan" (*T'oung Pao*, 1916, pp. 403-552) I was obliged to deal succinctly with some of the problems which are discussed at greater length in this volume. The brief notes given there on saffron, cummin, almond, alfalfa, coriander, etc., are now superseded by the contributions here inserted. A detailed history of Guinea pepper (No. 237) is now ready in manuscript, and will appear as a chapter in my "History of the Cultivated Plants of America." The numbers of the following additions refer to those of the former article.

Note the termination *-e* in the loan-words derived from the Indian vernaculars: *bram-ze*, *neu-le*, *ma-he*, *sen-ge*, *ban-de*, *bhan-ge*. This *-e* appears to be identical with the nominative *-e* of Māgadhī.

49. *ga-bur*, camphor. Sir GEORGE A. GRIERSON (see below) observes, "The softening of initial *k* to *g* is, I think, certainly not Indian." The Tibetan form has always been a mystery to me: it is not only the initial *g*, but also the labial sonant *b*, which are striking as compared with the surds in Skr. *karpūra*. As is well known, this word has migrated westward, the initial *k* being retained everywhere: Persian-Arabic *kāfūr* (GARCIA: *capur* and *cafur*), Spanish *alcanfor* (ACOSTA: *canfora*). These forms share the loss of the medial *r* with Tibetan. This phenomenon pre-existed in Indian; for in Hindustānī we have *kapūr*, in Singhalese *kapuru*, in Javanese and Malayan *kāpur*. The Mongols have adopted from the Tibetans the same word as *gabur*; but, according to KOVALEVSKI (p. 2431), there is also a Tibeto-Mongol spelling *gad-pu-ra*: this can only be a transcription of the Chinese type 羯布羅 *kie-pu-lo*, anciently \**g'iaδ-bu-la*, based on an Indian original \**garpūra*, or \**garbūra*. Tibetan *ga-bur*, of course, cannot be based on the Chinese form; but the latter doubtless demonstrates that, within the sphere of Indian speech, there must have been a dialectic variant of the word with initial sonant.

54. The *Pol. D.* (27, p. 31) gives *nališam* (printed *ališam*) as a Mongol word; assuredly it is not Tibetan. The corresponding Manchu word is *xalxôri*.

58. Regarding *šin-kun*, see above, p. 362.

60. With respect to the Chinese transcription *su-ki-mi-lo-si*, PELLLOT (*T'oung Pao*, 1912, p. 455) had pointed out that the last element *si*