

Etymology of the Siberian Ethnographic Term *Kishtim* (to the Semantic Typology of Ethnonyms)

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The tribes *Keshidan* are named in a Chinese guide through the lands of Boma, Guy, Yanmo, and Keshidan drawn up in the middle of the 7th century. Later, the ethnonym *Kishtim* is mentioned in the Secret History of the Mongols (*Kesdiin*) and in Djāmi' at-Tavārīkh by Rashīd ad-Dīn (*Kūshtemī* کوشتمی). In the 17th century, in Siberia the term *kishtim* was referred to kins and tribes that were tributaries of the Yenisei Kirghiz, Teleuts, and Western Buryats. The ethnonym variant *Kūshtemī* allows to etymologize the term *kishtim* from the Turkic languages as ***küçteme** ~ ***küçtömö** subdued, dependent, enslaved (**küç** strength, **küçte-** ~ **küçtö-** to subdue? to conjugate + the affix **-ma**). The names of the kin *Almat* in the Altai-Kizhi and Telengits and the Old-Turkic tribe *Albat* arose from the Mongol social term **albat** serf (from **alba(n)** service; tribute; duty (*natural or pecuniary*)) and belong to the ethnonyms that are related to designation of servants (slaves) and reflect the archaic institute of military slavery. The name of the Oirat tribe *Barlag* coincides with the Mongolian term **barlag** serf; slave. Etymology of the term *kishtim* will contribute to more profound understanding of the ethnogenetic processes and intertribal relations in the Central Asia from ancient times to the 17th century.