

On Extinct Suffixes: *-arium*

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Abstract: There are two English nominal suffixes sharing the same meaning “a place or device containing or associated with [something]”: *-arium* and *-ary* (for the latter, the English language dictionaries mention only the meaning “one that relates to or is connected with [something]”). These two suffixes have produced, directly or indirectly, a considerable number of derivatives designating more or less ‘a place’ (35), ‘a device’ (33), or other realities (15). Diachronically, the suffix *-arium* produced most indirect derivatives in the 13th c. and almost stopped producing any in the 20th c., the suffix *-ary* reached a peak in the 16th c. and stopped producing any in the 20th c., while Latin nouns in *-arium* were borrowed in considerable amounts in the 19th c. and almost stopped being borrowed in the 20th c. The suffix *-arium* can, therefore, be considered extinct from the point of view of its productivity. For students in nature-related fields almost all the nouns in *-arium* and *-ary* are indicative of places and devices of interest for these fields.

Keywords: Nominal suffix, derivation, derivative

INTRODUCTION

The suffix *-arium* (< L neuter of *-ārius* ‘-ary’) is a noun suffix indicating “a place or device containing or associated with” [AHDEL].

The suffix *-ary* is both a nominal suffix meaning ‘one that relates to or is connected with’ and an adjectival suffix meaning ‘of or relating to’ [Middle English *-arie*, from Old French, from Latin *-ārius*, adj. and n. suff.] [AHDEL] According to etymological dictionaries, the suffix *-ary* (in most cases < L *-ārius*, *-ārium* ‘connected with, pertaining to, the man engaged in’) appears in words borrowed from Latin in Middle English. In later borrowings from Latin to French, it became *-aire* and passed into ME as *-arie*, subsequently *-ary* [OED].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The corpus of derivatives in both *-arium* and *-ary* was made up using English language dictionaries and literature, as shown in References.

Then, the derivatives were grouped as nouns in *-arium* and nouns in *-ary* derived directly and indirectly from Latin words in *-arium* and in each of the two groups we identified the nouns designating *places*, *devices*, and other cases.

We have also compared chronologically the production of derivatives in *-arium* and *-ary* and analysed the productivity of the nouns in *-arium* and *-ary* to show how well these derivatives have turned Romanian nouns.

3. RESULTS

3.1. NOUNS IN *-ARIUM*

There are 17 nouns in *-arium* in our inventory designating either a place or a device containing or associated with something:

- *place* (14): **aquarium** ‘a place for the public exhibition of live aquatic animals and plants’ [L *aquārium* ‘source of water’ < neuter of *aquārius* ‘of water’ < *aqua* ‘water’] (1840-1850), **cinerarium** ‘a place for keeping the ashes of a cremated body’ [L *cinerarium* < neuter of *cinerārius* ‘of ashes’ < *cinis*, *ciner-* ‘ashes’] (1875-1880), **columbarium** ‘a vault with niches for urns containing ashes of the dead, one of the niches in such a vault; a dovecote, a pigeonhole in a dovecote’ [L *columbārium* ‘sepulchre for urns, dovecote’ < *columba* ‘dove’] (1840-1850), **fumatorium** ‘an airtight fumigation chamber in which chemical vapors are used to destroy insects and fungi on plants’ [NL < L *fūmare* ‘to smoke’ < *fūmus* ‘smoke’], **herbarium** ‘a place or an institution where a collection of dried plants mounted, labeled, and systematically arranged for use in scientific study is kept’ [LL *herbārium* < L *herbārius* ‘one skilled in herbs’ <

L *herba* ‘herb, vegetation’] (1770-1780), **leprosarium** ‘a hospital for the treatment of leprosy’ [ML *leprosarium* < LL *leprosus* ‘leprous’] (1840-1850), **oceanarium** ‘a large aquarium for the study or display of marine life’ [OCEAN + -ARIUM, modeled on *aquarium*] (1935-1940), **planetarium** ‘a building or room containing a planetarium, with seats for an audience’ [NL < neuter of L *planētārius*] (1765-1775), **sacrarium** ‘the sanctuary or sacristy of a church; piscina’ [ML *sacrarium* < L shrine < *sacer, sacr-* ‘sacred’] (1700-1710), **sanitarium** ‘a resort for improvement or maintenance of health, especially for convalescents’ [NL < L *sānitās* ‘health’] (1850-1855), **solarium** ‘a room, gallery, or glassed-in porch exposed to the sun’ [L *solarium* ‘terrace, flat housetop’ < *sol* ‘sun’] (1815-1825), **termitarium** ‘a nest built by a colony of termites; termitary’ [NL *termit* (*ēs*), pl. Of *termes* TERMITE + -ARIUM] (1860-1865), **terrarium** ‘a small enclosure or closed container in which selected living plants and sometimes small land animals, such as turtles and lizards, are kept and observed’ [NL < L *terra* ‘earth’; TERRENE + -ARIUM] (1885-1890), and **vivarium** ‘a place, especially an indoor enclosure, for keeping and raising living animals and plants under natural conditions for observation or research’ [L *vivarium* < neuter of *vivārius* ‘of living creatures’ < *vīvus* ‘alive’] (1590-1600).

- *device* (4): **aquarium** ‘a tank, bowl, or other water-filled enclosure in which living fish or other aquatic animals and plants are kept’ [L *aquarium* ‘source of water’ < neuter of *aquārius* ‘of water’ < *aqua* ‘water’] (1840-1850), **planetarium** ‘an apparatus or a model representing the solar system; an optical device for projecting images of celestial bodies and other astronomical phenomena onto the inner surface of a hemispherical dome’ [NL < neuter of L *planētārius*] (1765-1775), **solarium** ‘a room, gallery, or glassed-in porch exposed to the sun’ [L *solarium* ‘terrace, flat housetop’ < *sol* ‘sun’] (1815-1825), and **termitarium** ‘a nest built by a colony of termites; termitary’ [NL *termit* (*ēs*), pl. Of *termes* TERMITE + -ARIUM] (1860-1865).

- *other meanings* (3): **honorarium** ‘a payment given to a professional person for services for which fees are not legally or traditionally required’ [L *honorarium* < neuter of *honorārius* ‘honorary’ < *honor, honor-* ‘honor’] (1650-1660), **polyzoarium** ‘a bryozoan colony or its supporting skeletal structure’ [NL *Polyzoa* phylum name; POLYZOAN + -ARIUM] (1875-1880), and **septarium** ‘an irregular polygonal system of calcite-filled cracks occurring in certain rock concretions’ [L *saeptum* ‘partition’; SEPTUM + -ARIUM] (1775-1785).

3.2. NOUNS IN -ARY

The 30 nouns in *-ary* in our corpus also designate a place or a device containing or associated with something:

- *place* (12): **apiary** ‘a place where bees and beehives are kept, especially a place where bees are raised for their honey’ [L *apiarium* ‘beehive’ < *apis* ‘bee’] (1645-1655), **aviary** ‘a large enclosure for holding birds in confinement’ [L *aviarium* < *avis* ‘bird’] (1570-1580), **columbarium** ‘a vault with niches for urns containing ashes of the dead, one of the niches in such a vault; a dovecote, a pigeonhole in a dovecote’ [L *columbārium* ‘sepulchre for urns, dovecote’ < *Columba* ‘dove’] (1540-1550), **estuary** ‘the part of the wide lower course of a river where its current is met by the tides; an arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river’ [L *aestuārium* < *aestus* ‘tide, surge, heat’] (1530-1540), **formicary** ‘a nest of ants, an anthill’ [ML *formicarium* < L *formīca* ‘ant’] (1810-1820), **granary** ‘a building for storing threshed grain; a region yielding much grain’ [L *grānarium* < *grānum* ‘grain’] (1560-1570), **itinerary** ‘a route or proposed route of a journey’ [ME *itinerarie* < LL *itinerarium* ‘account of a journey’ < neuter of *itinerārius* ‘of traveling’ < L *iter, itiner-* ‘journey’] (1425-1475), **library** ‘a place in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending, a room in a private home for a collection of literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending, an institution or a foundation maintaining such a collection; a commercial establishment that lends books for a fee;’ [ME *librarie* < AN < L *librarium* ‘bookcase’ < neuter of *librārius* ‘of books’ < *liber, libr* ‘book’] (1300-1350), **piscary** ‘a fishery’ [ML *piscarium* < L *piscis* ‘fish’ + L -*arium* ‘-arium’] (1425-1475), **sanctuary** ‘a sacred place, such as a church, temple, or mosque; the holiest part of a sacred place, as the part of a Christian church around the altar; a sacred place, such as a church, in which fugitives formerly were immune to arrest; a place of refuge or asylum; a reserved area in which birds and other animals, especially wild animals, are protected from hunting or molestation’ [ME < OF *sainctuarie* < LL *sānctuārium* < L *sānctus* ‘sacred’] (1300-1350), **seminary** ‘a school, especially a theological school for the training of priests, ministers, or rabbis, a school of higher education, especially a private school for girls; a place or environment in which something is developed or nurtured’ [ME seed plot < L *sēminarium* < *sēminārius* ‘of seed’ < *sēmen, sēmin* ‘seed’] (1400-1450), and **vestiary** ‘a dressing room, cloakroom, or vestry’ [L *vestiarius* < *vestis* ‘garment’; ME *vestiarie* < OF < ML *vestiarium* < L wardrobe < neuter of *vestiārius* ‘of clothes’] (1615-1625).

- *device* (19): **bestiary** ‘a medieval collection of stories providing physical and allegorical descriptions of real or imaginary animals along with an interpretation of the moral significance each animal was thought to embody; a modern version of such a collection’ [ML *bēstiārium* < L *bēstia* ‘beast’] (1615-1625), **brevariary** ‘Ecclesiastical. a book containing the hymns, offices, and prayers for the canonical hours’ [ME *brevarie* < OF *breviaire* < ML *breviārium* < L ‘summary’ < *brevis* ‘short’] (1540-1550), **c(h)artulary** ‘a collection of deeds or charters, especially a register of titles to all the property of an estate or a monastery’ [ME *cartularie* ‘collection of documents’ < ML *cartulārium* < L *cartula, chartula* ‘document’] (1565-1575), **corollary** ‘a proposition that follows with little or no proof required from one already proven; a deduction or an inference; a natural consequence or effect, a result’ [ME *corolarie* < L *corollārium* ‘money paid for a garland, gratuity’ < *corolla* ‘small garland’] (1325-1375), **diary** ‘a daily record, especially a personal record of events, experiences, and observations, a journal; a book for use in keeping a personal record, as of experiences’ [L *diārium* ‘daily allowance, daily journal’ < *diēs* ‘day’] (1575-1585), **dictionary** ‘a reference book containing an alphabetical list of words, with information given for each word, usually including meaning, pronunciation, and etymology; a book listing the words of a language with translations into another language; a book listing words or other linguistic items in a particular category or subject with specialized information about them; *Computer Science* a list of words stored in machine-readable form for reference as by spelling-checking software; an electronic spelling checker’ [ML *dictionārium* < L *dictio, diction-* ‘diction’] (1520-1530), **glossary** ‘a list of difficult or specialized words with their definitions, often placed at the back of a book’ [ME *glosarie* < L *glossārium* < *glossa* ‘foreign word’] (1350-1400), **itinerary** ‘an account or a record of a journey; a guidebook for travelers’ [ME *itinerarie* < LL *itinerārium* ‘account of a journey’ < neuter of *itinerārius* ‘of traveling’ < L *iter, itiner-* ‘journey’] (1425-1475), **lectionary** ‘a book or list of lections to be read at church services during the year’ [ML *lēctionārium* < L *lēctio, lēction-* ‘a reading’] (1770-1780), **library** ‘a collection of literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending, especially when systematically arranged; a series or set of books issued by a publisher; a collection of recorded data or tapes arranged for ease of use; *Computer Science*. a collection of standard programs, routines, or subroutines, often related to a specific application, that are available for general use’ [ME *librarie* < AN < L *librārium* ‘bookcase’ < neuter of *librārius* ‘of books’ < *liber, libr* ‘book’] (1300-1350), **nectary** ‘a glandlike organ, located outside or within a flower, that secretes nectar’ [NL *nectārium* < NECTAR] (1590-1600), **ossuary** ‘a container or receptacle, such as an urn or a vault, for holding the bones of the dead’ [LL *ossuārium* < neuter of L *ossuārius* ‘of bones’ < *os, oss-* ‘bone’] (1650-1660), **ovary** ‘the usually paired female or hermaphroditic reproductive organ that produces ova and, in vertebrates, estrogen and progesterone; *Botany*. the ovule-bearing lower part of a pistil that ripens into a fruit’ [NL *ovārium* < L *ovum* ‘egg’] (1650-1660), **pessary** ‘any of various devices worn in the vagina to support or correct the position of the uterus or rectum; a contraceptive diaphragm; a medicated vaginal suppository’ [ME *pessarie* < LL *pessārium* < *pessus, pessum* < Gk *pesos* ‘oval-shaped stone, pessary’] (1350-1400), **rosary** ‘*Roman Catholic Church*. a form of devotion to the Virgin Mary, chiefly consisting of three sets of five decades each of the Hail Mary, each decade preceded by the Lord’s Prayer and ending with a doxology; one of these sets of decades; a string of beads of 5 or 15 decades on which these prayers are counted; similar beads used by other religious groups’ [ME rose garden < ML *rosārium* ‘rose garden, rosary’ < L rose garden < neuter of *rosārius* ‘of roses’ < *rosa* ‘rose’] (1400-1450), **sanctuary** ‘immunity to arrest afforded by a sanctuary’ [ME < OF *sainctuarie* < LL *sānctuārium* < L *sānctus* ‘sacred’] (1300-1350), **spermmary** ‘an organ or a gland in which male gametes are formed, especially in invertebrate animals’ [NL *spermārium* < LL *sperma, semen*] (1860-1865), **syllabary** ‘a list of syllables; a list or set of written characters for a language, each character representing a syllable’ [NL *syllabārium* < L *syllaba* ‘syllable’] (1580-1590), and **vocabulary** ‘all the words of a language; the sum of words used by, understood by, or at the command of a particular person or group; a list of words and often phrases, usually arranged alphabetically and defined or translated, a lexicon or glossary; a supply of expressive means, a repertoire of communication’ [F *vocabulaire* < OF < ML *vocābulārium* < neuter of *vocābulārius* ‘of words’ < L *vocābulum* ‘name’] (1525-1535).

- *other meanings* (2): **electuary** ‘a drug mixed with sugar and water or honey into a pasty mass suitable for oral administration’ [ME *electuarie* < LL *ēlectuārium* probably alteration of Gk *ekleikton* < *ekleikhein* ‘to lick up’] (1350-1400) and **salary** ‘fixed compensation for services, paid to a person on a regular basis’ [ME *salarie* < AN < L *salārium* ‘money given to Roman soldiers to buy salt’ < neuter of *salārius* ‘pertaining to salt’ < *sāl* ‘salt’] (1350-1400).

3.3. OTHER CASES

The 28 nouns ending in other suffixes but *-arium* or *-ary* but that originate in the L *-arium* also designate ‘a place’ or ‘a device containing or associated with something’:

- *place* (9): **ambry** ‘*Chiefly British*. a pantry; a niche near the altar of a church for keeping sacred vessels and vestments’ [ME *almerie* ‘place for safekeeping’ < OF *almarie* < ML *almārium* < L *armārium* ‘closet’ < *arma* ‘tools’] (1200-1250), **armoire** ‘a large, often ornate cabinet or wardrobe’ [F *armoire* < OF

armoire < L *armārium* ‘chest’ < *arma* ‘tools’] (1565-1575), **cellar** ‘a room or enclosed space used for storage, usually beneath the ground or under a building; a basement; an underground shelter, as from storms; a wine cellar’ [ME *celer* < OF < LL *cellārium* ‘pantry’ < L *cella* ‘storeroom’] (1175-1225), **foyer** ‘a lobby or an anteroom, as of a theater or hotel; an entrance hall, a vestibule’ [F social center < OF *foier* ‘fireplace’ < VL **focārium* < LL neuter of *focārius* ‘of the hearth’ (unattested sense) < L *focus* ‘fire’] (1855-1860), **fumarole** ‘a hole in a volcanic area from which hot smoke and gases escape’ [It *fumarola* < LL *fūmāriolum* ‘smoke hole’ diminutive of L *fūmārium* ‘smoke chamber’ < *fūmus* ‘smoke’] (1805-1815), **fumatory** ‘an airtight fumigation chamber in which chemical vapors are used to destroy insects and fungi on plants. [< L *fūmāre* ‘to smoke’ < *fūmus* ‘smoke’], **garner** ‘a granary’ [ME < *garner*, *garner* ‘granary’ < OF *gernier*, *grenier* < L *grānārium*] (1125-1275), **larder** ‘a place, such as a pantry or cellar, where food is stored; a supply of food’ [ME < AN < ML *lārdārium* < L *lārdum* ‘bacon’] (1275-1325), and **rathskeller** ‘a restaurant or tavern, usually below street level, that features the serving of beer’ [ObsG restaurant in the city hall basement: *German Rat* ‘council, counsel’ (< MHG *rāt* < OHG + G *Keller* ‘cellar’ < MHG < OHG *kellāri* < L *cellārium*)] (1860-1865).

- *device* (10): **beaker** ‘a wide cylindrical glass vessel with a pouring lip, used as a laboratory container and mixing jar; a large drinking cup with a wide mouth’ [MD *biker* ‘drinking vessel’ and ME *bekir* < ML *bicārius*, *bicārium* probably < Gk *bikos* ‘jug’ possibly of Egyptian origin] (1300-1350), **calendar** ‘any of various systems of reckoning time in which the beginning, length, and divisions of a year are defined; a table showing the months, weeks, and days in at least one specific year; a schedule of events; an ordered list of matters to be considered: a calendar of court cases; the bills on a legislative calendar; *Chiefly British*. a catalogue of a university’ [ME *calendar* < OF *calendier* < LL *kalendārium* < L account book < *kalendae* ‘calends’ (from the fact that monthly interest was due on the calends)] (1175-1225), **chandelier** ‘a branched, decorative lighting fixture that holds a number of bulbs or candles and is suspended from a ceiling’ [ME *chandeler* < OF *chandelier* < VL **candēlārium* alteration of L *candēlābrum* ‘candelabrum’] (1655-1665), **inventory** ‘a detailed, itemized list, report, or record of things in one’s possession, especially a periodic survey of all goods and materials in stock; the process of making such a list, report, or record; the items listed in such a report or record, the quantity of goods and materials on hand, stock; an evaluation or a survey, as of abilities, assets, or resources’ [ME *inventorie* < ML *inventorium* alteration of LL *inventārium* < L *inventus* past participle of *invenīre* ‘to find’] (1375-1425), **mortar** ‘a vessel in which substances are crushed or ground with a pestle; a machine in which materials are ground and blended or crushed; a portable, muzzleloading cannon used to fire shells at low velocities, short ranges, and high trajectories; any of several similar devices, such as one that shoots life lines across a stretch of water; any of various bonding materials used in masonry, surfacing, and plastering, especially a plastic mixture of cement or lime, sand, and water that hardens in place and is used to bind together bricks or stones’ [ME *mortar* < OE *mortere* < OF *mortier* < L *mortārium*] (before 1000), **pannier** ‘a large wicker basket; a basket or pack, usually one of a pair, that fastens to the rack of a bicycle and hangs over the side of one of the wheels; a framework of wire, bone, or other material formerly used to expand a woman’s skirt at the hips; a skirt or an overskirt puffed out at the hips’ [ME *panier* < OF < L *pānārium* ‘breadbasket’ < *pānis* ‘bread’] (1250-1300), **pitcher** ‘a container for liquids, usually having a handle and a lip or spout for pouring; *Botany*. a pitcherlike part, such as the leaf of a pitcher plant’ [ME *picher* < OF *pichier* alteration of *bichier* < ML *bicārium* ‘drinking cup’ probably < Gk *bikos* ‘jar’ possibly < Egyptian *biḳ* ‘oil vessel’] (1250-1300), **primer** ‘an elementary textbook for teaching children to read; a book that covers the basic elements of a subject’ [ME < NF < ML *prīmārium* < neuter of *prīmārius* ‘first’ < L < *prīmus*] (1350-1400), **sampler** ‘one who is employed to take and appraise samples, as of a food product; a mechanical device that is used to obtain and analyze samples; a decorative piece of cloth embroidered with various designs or mottoes in a variety of stitches, serving as an example of skill at needlework; a representative collection or selection; a variety, an assortment’ [Partly ME model < AN **essamplur* and partly short for ME *ensampler* < AN *ensamplour* < LL *exemplārium* ‘model, copy’ < L copy] (1250-1300), and **tiller** ‘*Nautical*. a lever used to turn a rudder and steer a boat’ [ME *tiler* ‘stock of a crossbow’ < OF *telier* < ML *tēlārium* ‘weaver’s beam’ < L *tēla*] (1375-1425)

- *other cases* (10): **abecedarian** ‘one who teaches or studies the alphabet; one who is just learning; a beginner’ [ME < ML *abecedārium* ‘alphabet’ < LL *abecedārius* ‘alphabetical’ < A B C D + *-ārius* ‘-ary’] (1595-1605), **calamari** ‘squid prepared as food’ [It pl. of *calamaro* < LL *calamārium* ‘pen-case’ < L *calamārius* relating to a reed pen < *calamus* ‘reed pen’ (perhaps < the “ink” the squid secretes)] (1560s), **cellar** ‘*Slang*. the lowest level, especially in the standing of an athletic team’ [ME *celer* < OF < LL *cellārium* ‘pantry’ < L *cella* ‘storeroom’] (1175-1225), **danger** ‘exposure or vulnerability to harm or risk; a source or an instance of risk or peril; *Obsolete*. power, especially power to harm’ [ME *daunger* ‘power, dominion, peril’ < OF *dangier* < VL **dominiārium* ‘authority, power’ < L *dominium* ‘sovereignty’ < *dominus* ‘lord, master’] (1175-1225), **dower** ‘the part or interest of a deceased man’s real estate allotted by law to his widow for her lifetime; money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage; a natural endowment or gift; a dowry’ [ME *douere* < OF *douaire* < ML *dotārium* < L *dos*, *dot-* ‘dowry’] (1250-1300), **dowry** ‘money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage; a sum of money required of a postulant at a convent; a natural endowment or gift, a talent; *Archaic*. the part or interest of a deceased man’s real estate allotted by law to his widow for her lifetime’ [ME

douerie < AN *douarie* < ML *dotārium, doārium, doāria* ‘dower’] (1250-1300), **exemplar** ‘one that is worthy of imitation; a model; one that is typical or representative, an example; an ideal that serves as a pattern, an archetype; a copy, as of a book’ [ME *exemplere* < LL *exemplārium* < L *exemplum* ‘example’] (1350-1400), **lekvár** ‘a sweet spread or pastry filling made of prunes or apricots’ [Hung *lekvár* ‘jam’ < Slovak < Czech *lektvar* ‘electuary’ < MHG *lactuārje, latuērge* < OF *leituaire* < LL *ēlēctuārium* ‘electuary’] (1955-1960), **quintal** ‘a unit of mass in the metric system equal to 100 kilograms’ [ME a unit of weight < OF < ML *quintāle* < Arabic *qinṭār* < LGk *kentēnarion* < LL *centēnārium (pondus)* ‘hundred(weight)’ < L *centēnārius* ‘of a hundred’] (1425-1275), and **seminar** ‘a small group of advanced students in a college or graduate school engaged in original research or intensive study under the guidance of a professor who meets regularly with them to discuss their reports and findings; a course of study so pursued; a scheduled meeting of such a group; a meeting for an exchange of ideas, a conference’ [G < L *sēminārium* ‘seed plot’] (1885-1890).

4. DISCUSSION

From a chronological point of view, the nouns in our inventory share the periods underlined in Figure 1.

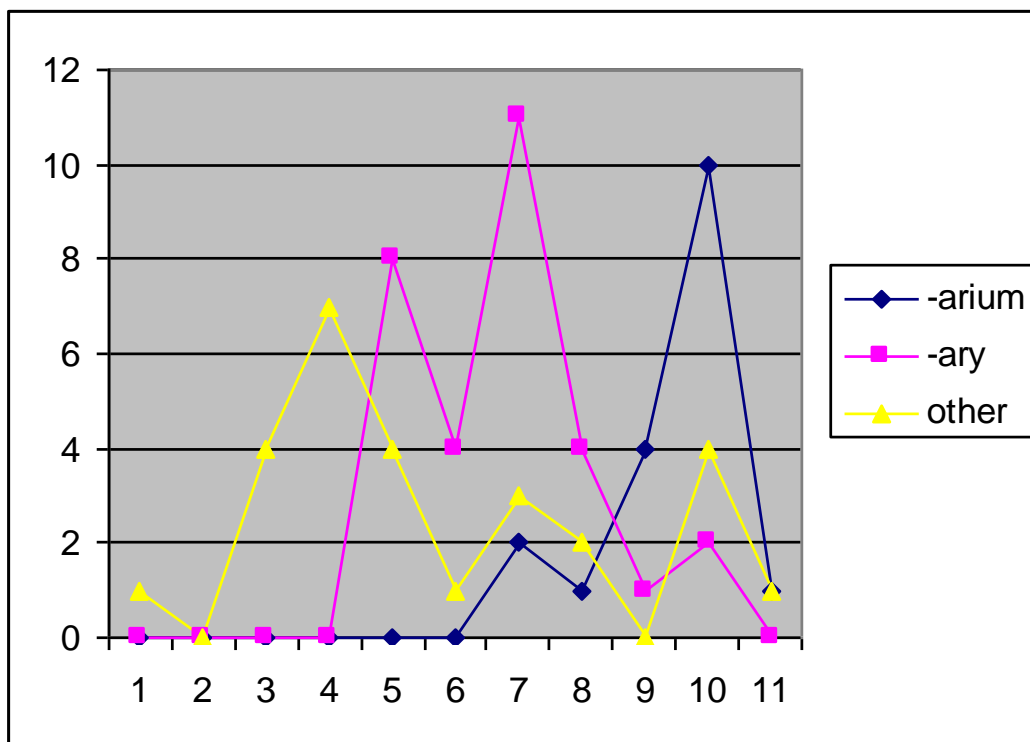


Figure 1. Chronological distribution of nouns in *-arium*, *-ary* or other endings inherited or borrowed from Latin or other languages: 1: before 1000; 2: 1000-1099; 3: 1100-1199; 4: 1200-1299; 5: 1300-1399; 6: 1400-1499; 7: 1500-1599; 8: 1600-1699; 9: 1700-1799; 10: 1800-1899; 11: 1900-1999.

Nouns in *-arium* have preserved their Latin plural and the most frequently used have also developed English plurals in *-s* (Table 1):

Table 1. Plural forms of nouns in *-arium*

Noun in <i>-arium</i>	Plural form	
	Latin plural	English plural
<i>aquarium</i>	<i>Aquaria</i>	<i>aquariums</i>
<i>cinerarium</i>	<i>Cineraria</i>	-
<i>columbarium</i>	<i>columbaria</i>	-
<i>fumatorium</i>	<i>Fumatoria</i>	<i>fumatoriums</i>
<i>herbarium</i>	<i>Herbaria</i>	<i>herbariums</i>
<i>honorarium</i>	<i>Honoraria</i>	<i>honorariums</i>

<i>leprosarium</i>	<i>Leprosaria</i>	<i>leprosariums</i>
<i>oceanarium</i>	<i>Oceanaria</i>	<i>oceanariums</i>
<i>planetarium</i>	<i>Planetaria</i>	<i>planetariums</i>
<i>polyzoarium</i>	<i>Polyzoaria</i>	-
<i>sacrarium</i>	<i>Sacraria</i>	-
<i>sanitarium</i>	<i>Sanitaria</i>	<i>sanitariums</i>
<i>septarium</i>	<i>Septaria</i>	-
<i>solarium</i>	<i>Solaria</i>	<i>solariums</i>
<i>termitarium</i>	<i>Termitaria</i>	-
<i>terrarium</i>	<i>Terraria</i>	<i>terrariums</i>
<i>vivarium</i>	<i>Vivaria</i>	<i>vivariums</i>

In their turn, English nouns originating in Latin nouns in *-arium* but that do not preserve any resemblance with the latter, have produced derivatives – mainly adjectival and verbal ones (Table 2).

Table 2. Derivatives of English nouns originating in Latin nouns in *-arium*

Noun	Noun	Adjective	Verb
<i>abecedarian</i>	-	<i>abecedarian</i>	-
<i>calendar</i>	-	-	<i>calendar</i>
<i>cellar</i>	-	-	<i>cellar</i>
<i>corollary</i>	-	<i>corollary</i>	-
<i>dower</i>	-	-	<i>dower</i>
<i>estuary</i>	-	<i>estuarial</i>	-
<i>glossary</i>	<i>Glossarist</i>	<i>glossarial</i>	-
<i>inventory</i>	-	-	<i>inventory</i>
<i>itinerary</i>	-	<i>itinerary</i>	-
<i>mortar</i>	-	-	<i>mortar</i>
<i>nectary</i>	-	<i>nectarial</i>	-
<i>pannier</i>	-	<i>pannied</i>	-
<i>septarium</i>	-	<i>septarian</i>	-
<i>vestiary</i>	-	<i>vestiary</i>	-

5. CONCLUSIONS

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