In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, many new loan words entered English from such languages as French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

A widely cited figure is that English is about 75-80% regular. On the other hand, the 400 or so irregular spellings are largely among the most frequently used words in the language, and this promotes a strong impression of irregularity, which in turn creates a huge problem for all dyslexics [3:43].

People will come to understand that the English system of spelling is basically logical, with rational and historical explanations for its differing patterns.

English often spells identical sounds in several different ways. Spellers have to learn and remember which alternative spelling is used in each one of them. There are no rules for deciding when to use which. This takes many years of learning, practice and testing.

Most learners are not fully aware of all the problems with English spelling. They confuse the language with its traditional orthography and have a misplaced reverence for the antiquated spellings preserved in the dictionary. On having a spelling error pointed out, the linguist Andrew Jackson once remarked, "It is a poor mind that cannot think of more than one way to spell a word" [1:56]. Spelling is difficult, according to the linguist Harry Shaw [1:78] because "the correct spelling of many words does not even approximate the sounds being represented". Laubach [1:78] called English "the world’s worst spelled language".

So, we may conclude that the irregularities of the English spelling system have been formed due to various conquests of different tribes and civilizations, which influenced both cultural and linguistic development of the citizens of the British Isles.

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PHONETIC PECULIARITIES OF REFLECTING THE HARMONY OF THE MAN AND THE NATURE IN ROBERT FROST’S POETRY "ACQUAINTED WITH THE NIGHT".

Poetry is something very special that steals deeply into our hearts and stays inside our minds for a long time. Poets throughout the ages have defined their art, devised rules for its creation, have touched all possible topics and this perfect virtuosity seems to reach the top of its development. At the end of the 19th century, famous French poet Stephane Mallarme wrote: "Poetry is the purification of the language of the tribe"[5; 27].

Among different trends in literature, rather respectable place is given to the romantic poetry about the eternal connection of the personality and the nature. At the beginning of the 20th century, American poet William Carlos Williams mentioned, that those poems are written in a language so natural "that cats and dogs can understand them"[4; 37].

Poetry of Romanticism is somehow special. It’s notable for tenderness, harmoniousness and perfection. It always awakes strong, deep and high feelings – those ones, which are considered to be the sense of human being’s existence.

Robert Lee Frost, the outstanding American poet, is one of the most vivid representatives of the epoch of Romanticism.

Frost’s poetry is closely connected with New England, which gave him deep inspiration for the creation of the immortal art. Nature and rural surroundings became for Frost a source for insights into deeper design of life. He once said: "Literature begins with geography" [4; 36].

Poetic works of Robert Lee Frost are noted for their plain language, conventional forms and graceful style. Frost is considered to be a direct and straightforward writer. While he is never obscure, he cannot always be read easily. His effects, even at their simplest, depend upon a certain slyness for which the reader must be prepared. While reading Frost’s poems the influence of the nature on his personality is easily felt. All his works are very optimistic. They give the reader hope, strength and
One of his best works is the verse "Acquainted with the night".

Accquainted with the night
I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain – and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.
I have looked down the saddest city lane.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.
I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,
But not to call me back or say good-bye;
And furthest still at an unearthly height,
One luminary clock against the sky
Proclaimed the time was neither wrong or right.
I have been one acquainted with the night. [2; 12]

The central idea of this work is the connection of human's inner world with the harmony of the nature. A lonely person, who is walking side-by-side with nature's wonders, is depicted in this poem.

This verse is the lyric representation of personality, nature, placid optimism and the beauty of the night. To express tranquillity and the harmony the author successfully uses different means of the versification.

Lyric and romantic atmosphere is achieved with the help of full cross rhyme. It is easily observed in the following examples: I have been one acquainted with the night; I have walked out in rain – and back in rain; I have outwalked the furthest city light; I have looked down the saddest city lane [2; 12].

As for the rhythmical patterns, they are strictly organized and mostly they are trimeters and dimeters:

I have been one//acquainted// with the night.
Came over houses// from another street...

Harmonic organization of the rhyme, which is complete or incomplete, and the rhythm, create the association of a regular and quiet flow of events.

The combination of different metrical patterns, such as anapaest, amphibrach and others, intensifies the association that the person is wandering:

Anapaest:
...With the night;
...To explain;
...Against the sky...
Amphibrach:
...Acquainted...

Means of instrumentation, used by the author, are also rather productive for rendering the theme of the poem, that is the harmony of the man and the nature. We can observe the frequent usage of the assonances [ei] and [ai]: the repetition of [ai] – intensifies the image of the night, which is present in the poem, and also this assonance underlines the positive atmosphere, despite of the night, because it associates with the light: I have been one acquainted with the night; I have outwalked the furthest city light; Proclaimed the time was neither wrong or right [2; 12].

With the help of the assonance [ei], the author wants to emphasize, that the night is rainy. Rain intensifies some sadness, and light, on the contrary, makes the emphasis of joy.

We can also notice some means of alliteration in this poem, for example the repetition of the consonant [s]: I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet...[2; 12]. With the help of this stylistic device, the author wants to tell us that the night was really silent and calm, because this particular repetition intensifies the presence of the image of silence.

So, Robert Lee Frost’s poetry "Acquainted with the night", is a vivid picture of life, because with the help of different stylistic devices and expressive means on the phonetic level, he creates the connotation of life images and sounds. While reading this particular poem, everybody willingly or
unwillingly observes a very romantic picture: night, light rain, a lot of thoughts, a lot of dreams…

So, as the conclusion we may say, that Robert Frost is a great master of the pen and a genius in the stylistic depiction. In his poems he reflects such features of Romanticism: decoration and ideal description of reality; the desire of the poet to recognize something unknown; dreaminess and mystique; close connection of nature and the human being.

The combination of the peculiarities of the Romanticism and his unique style show themselves in the following: by placing people and nature side by side, Robert Frost wants to emphasize that those two are interconnected, that is why without a contact between them the existence of the world is just impossible.

References