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FEATURES OF RUSSIAN GRAPHICS AND ALPHABET, CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS, ORTHOEPY

Наврузова Фарида Назаровна

Учитель русского языка и литературы Академического лицея
Ташкентского государственного экономического
университета «International Business»

Abstract:

The article examines the key features of the Russian graphics and alphabet, the basic principles of classification of sounds of the Russian language and the role of orthoepy in ensuring correct pronunciation. The material reveals important aspects of the sound system and its reflection in writing, and also emphasizes the importance of observing orthoepic norms in modern speech.

Keywords: Russian graphics, alphabet, classification of sounds, vowels and consonants, phonetics, orthoepy, pronunciation norms, stress, vowel reduction, softness and hardness of consonants.

Introduction

The graphic system of the Russian language was formed on the basis of the Old Church Slavonic Cyrillic script, created at the end of the IX century. But the difference between the Slavic Cyrillic alphabet and the modern Russian alphabet is not 10, but 14 letters, since in the course of history the adaptation of this writing system to the sound features of the Russian language consisted not only in the abolition of extra letters, but also in the creation of some new ones. The main trend, however, is obvious: the history of Russian graphics is called the history of the struggle against superfluous letters.



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A set of letters arranged in a prescribed order is called an alphabet or alphabet. There are 33 letters in the modern Russian alphabet. Each letter has two variants - printed and handwritten. In each version, there are two types of letters - uppercase (uppercase, uppercase) and lowercase (lowercase). Thus, the first letter of the alphabet is represented by variants А, А, А, А.

There are complex and individual names of letters. Complex names denote classes of letters. There are 10 vowels in the Russian alphabet: а, е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, я; 21 consonant letters: б, в, г, д, ж, з, й, к, л, м, н, п, р, с, т, ф, х, ц, ч, щ. The letters ъ and ѿ do not denote any sounds.

Individual names of vowel letters а, и, о, у, ы, э consist of one vowel sound: [a], [и], [o], [u], [ы], [э]. The names of the letters е, ё, ю, я consist of a vowel sound and the preceding consonant [j]: [j'a], [j'o], [j'u], [j'я].

Individual names of consonants have several types.

1. The names of the letters б, в, г, д, ж, з, п, т, ц, ч consist of the corresponding consonant sound and the vowel [э] following it: [бэ], [вэ], [гэ], etc.
2. The names of the letters л, м, н, р, с, ф consist of the corresponding consonant sound and the preceding vowel [э]: [эл'], [эм], [эн], etc. The softness of [л'] in the name of the letter л is explained by the fact that in Western European languages, from which the name of this letter is borrowed, this sound is semi-soft, it is closer to the Russian soft [л'] than to the hard [л]. Thus, the name of the letter л falls out of the general rule. However, in modern Russian, under the influence of the law of analogy, the name of the letter "el" begins to be replaced by "el". This tendency is consistently manifested in abbreviations: in all letter abbreviations л it is not "el" but "el", for example: LA (el -a) - aircraft, LG (el -ge) - "Literary newspaper".
3. The names of the letters к, х, щ, ѿ consist of the corresponding consonant sound and the subsequent vowel [а]: [ка], [ха], etc.

In the Russian alphabet, there are significantly fewer letters than sounds. This is due to the fact that one letter can denote several sounds. For example, in the words



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forest, forester, forester, the letter e denotes three different sounds [э'], [иэ], [ъ], which make up its sound meaning.

A feature of Russian graphics is incomplete phonetics. Letters do not always correspond to one sound. For example, vowels after soft consonants convey both softness and their own sound. In addition, writing is affected by such phonetic phenomena as consonant deafening, vowel reduction, and assimilation. Despite this, graphics strive to provide the most accurate representation of the phonetic features of the language.

The classification of Russian sounds is based on their articulatory and acoustic properties. Vowels are divided according to the degree of rise, row and labialization. Consonants are classified according to the place and method of formation, as well as by the presence of voicelessness or voicelessness and softness or hardness. Such a division makes it possible to systematize the sound structure of the language and explain the patterns of their combination.

Thus, graphics and the alphabet provide a system of written fixation of the language, the classification of sounds gives an understanding of its phonetic structure, and orthoepy determines the norms of correct pronunciation. These elements form an important part of the language culture and create conditions for accurate and competent communication.

Orthoepy is an important branch of phonetics, which deals with the norms of pronunciation of sounds and their combinations in the language. It forms a single pattern of oral speech and helps speakers to correctly use the sound means of language in a variety of communication situations. The importance of orthoepy is especially great in the context of public speech, education, media and professional communication, where accuracy, clarity and expressiveness of pronunciation are required.

Orthoepic norms have been formed historically and continue to develop. They reflect the trends of the literary language, its phonetic system and features of word



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usage. One of the key tasks of orthoepy is to maintain the stability of pronunciation rules during natural changes in speech.

One of the central objects of the study of orthoepy is stress. Russian stress is diverse and mobile, which makes it difficult to learn. Errors in stress can affect the meaning or be perceived as a sign of low speech culture. Many words have variants of stress, but not all variants are recognized as normative.

An important part of orthoepy is the study of vowel reduction. In unstressed positions, vowels change their acoustic characteristics, and by ear this is expressed in a weakening or change in their quality. Correct reduction helps to speak naturally and comply with the norms of modern pronunciation.

The pronunciation of consonants is also regulated by a number of orthoepic rules. For example, at the end of a word, voiced consonants are deafened, and before voiced consonants, their pronunciation changes in the direction of voicing. With the confluence of consonants, assimilation by softness or hardness is possible. These processes are not fixed in writing, but are mandatory for correct oral speech.

Particular attention is paid to the pronunciation of borrowed words. They gradually adapt to the Russian sound system, but their pronunciation options may vary. Orthoepic dictionaries record normative variants that are desirable to use in official and public speech.

Orthoepy also includes the norms of pronunciation of proper names, geographical names, abbreviations. This helps to avoid communication difficulties and ensures the accuracy of information transfer.

Thus, orthoepy performs several important functions. It maintains the unity of the literary language, contributes to the formation of a culture of speech, ensures the accuracy of oral communication and helps speakers to comply with the norms of modern pronunciation. Knowledge of orthoepic rules plays an important role in professional activity, the educational process and everyday communication, since it makes speech correct, clear and convincing.



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