



---

## CHANGING WORDS BY CASES, GENDERS, NUMBERS, SPELLING RULES

Наврузова Фарида Назаровна

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

---

### Abstract

The article discusses the main grammatical categories of the Russian language related to the change of words in cases, genders and numbers, as well as the key rules of spelling. The features of inflection in different parts of speech are analyzed, examples are given and the most common spelling difficulties are considered.

**Keywords:** Case, gender, number, inflection, spelling, grammar, spelling

### INTRODUCTION

The change of words in cases, genders and numbers is one of the key characteristics of the grammatical system of the Russian language. This feature refers to the morphological level of the language and reflects its synthetic nature, in which grammatical meanings are expressed by means of changes in the form of the word. The system of declensions and conjugations in the Russian language makes it possible to accurately convey syntactic connections between words, to determine their role in a sentence and to express shades of meaning. inaccessible to languages with limited inflectional structure. Cases play an important role in the organization of speech: they allow you to determine the grammatical and logical relationship of words in an utterance. Gender, as a category, helps to distinguish nouns and adjectives according to certain grammatical features, and number makes it possible to express the quantitative characteristics of objects or phenomena. Together, these categories provide flexibility and expressiveness of the Russian language, and also allow you to build a variety of grammatical structures. Spelling rules are closely related to grammatical changes in words,



since orthography fixes normative forms and reflects the features of the phonetic and morphological structure of the language. Compliance with the rules for writing endings, alternating letters, using uppercase and lowercase letters, as well as punctuation marks – all this is an important condition for maintaining the literary norm and clarity of written speech. Modern trends in the development of the Russian language, the active influence of colloquial and Internet communication, as well as borrowings from other languages create new challenges for the spelling system. This requires special attention to teaching grammar and spelling in order to maintain a high culture of speech and ensure its understanding by a wide range of native speakers.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The issues of changing words by cases, genders and numbers, as well as the rules of spelling, are the subject of study by many linguists. One of the fundamental works in this area is the work of L.V. Shcherba, who emphasized that the morphological system of the Russian language is based on inflection as the main means of expressing grammatical meanings [1]. He considered the case system as a complex mechanism in which the form of a word not only denotes a syntactic function, but also conveys shades of meaning.

A.A. Zaliznyak in his "Grammatical Dictionary of the Russian Language" proposed a detailed classification of word change forms and identified the main models of declension and conjugation, which became the basis for many educational and reference materials [2]. His research is important not only for theoretical grammar, but also for the practical mastery of the language. N.M. Shansky drew attention to the interaction of grammar and orthography, noting that the correct spelling of endings is associated not only with the phonetic, but also with the morphological laws of the language [3]. He emphasized that orthography should fix the literary norm, while preserving the traditions of writing. Modern research, for example, the works of E.A. Zemskaya, examines the dynamics of changes in the grammatical system under the influence of colloquial speech and mass communication [4]. The scientist notes that case forms and spelling rules are subject to change in the informal environment, but at the same time remain stable in the official and scientific styles.



---

Special attention should be paid to the works of D.E. Rosenthal, in which the rules of Russian spelling and punctuation are systematized [5]. His normative manuals are still used as the main sources in teaching writing and literacy testing.

## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

In the Russian language, the change of words in cases, genders and numbers is one of the key features of the grammatical system, which ensures the accuracy and flexibility of expression of thoughts. This feature, called inflection, makes it possible to build a variety of syntactic constructions, coordinate words in a sentence and express a wide range of semantic shades grammatical agreement, while for verbs the forms of gender and number have meaning in the past tense and in some categories of participles. The case system of the Russian language consists of six basic cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional, each of which performs its own syntactic function. For example, the nominative case denotes the subject, the genitive expresses belonging or absence, the dative indicates the addressee of an action, the accusative denotes a direct object, the instrumental indicates a tool or method of action, and the prepositional serves to express the circumstances of the place, time or topic of speech. Each noun has a specific set of endings to change in cases, with endings depending on gender, number, and declension of the word. For example, the word *stol* (masculine, singular) in the genitive case is *stola*, in the dative case it is *stolu*, and in the instrumental case it is *stol*. Gender in Russian can be masculine, feminine and neuter, and for most words it is a constant feature. However, there are words of general gender that can refer to different genders depending on the context, for example: *orphana*, *plaksa*. For verbs, the category of gender is expressed in the past tense forms and in the passive participles of the past tense. For example, *he wrote* (masculine gender), *she wrote* (feminine gender), *it wrote* (neuter gender). Number in the Russian language is represented by two categories — singular and plural. Some nouns are used only in the singular (*milk*, *love*), others — only in the plural (*scissors*, *day*), which reflects semantics. Agreement by number is especially important in combinations of subject and predicate, adjectives and nouns, numerals and nouns. The inflection system is closely related to the rules of spelling. The spelling of endings is regulated by



orthographic norms fixed in grammar. For example, in the genitive plural case, the ending -ob (tables, houses) is written for masculine nouns with a stem on a hard consonant, and -ey (keys, balls) is written for sibilant nouns. At the same time, there are exceptions that need to be remembered, for example: *friends*, *children*. Spelling rules also regulate the choice of vowels in endings. For adjectives and participles in the genitive singular of masculine and neuter gender, the letter -oro (*new*, *interesting*) is written), although in pronunciation [ava] is heard. This reflects the tradition that has developed in the historical development of the language, and requires separate memorization. The change of words in cases and numbers is also associated with the alternation of consonants and vowels in the root and ending. For example, when the word friend is declensed in the plural, the forms "*friends*" and "*friends*" appear, where the alternation of g and z occurs.

In the practice of writing and oral speech, the correct use of the forms of cases, genders and numbers requires knowledge not only of general rules, but also of many special cases. For example, the use of the instrumental case form in combination with the prepositions *c*, *za*, *nod* may differ in meaning: *c drugu* — jointness, *with the help of a friend* — a tool of action. The rules of agreement for compound numerals are also important. For example, in the case of the numeral *two*, the noun of masculine and neuter gender is placed in the genitive case of the singular (*two tables*, *two windows*), and in the case of numerals from five and higher – in the genitive plural case (*five tables*, *five windows*). This rule also applies to combinations with adjectives (*two large tables*, *five new windows*). Particular attention is paid to the so-called differently declinable nouns, which have signs of different declensions, for example: *time*, *name*, *path*. Their forms should be memorized separately, as they often deviate from the general system of endings.

In school and university practice, mastering the change of words in cases, genders and numbers includes exercises to determine grammatical features, transform word forms, construct word combinations and sentences taking into account the rules of agreement. For example, the task may consist in constructing all the singular and plural forms in all cases from the initial form teacher: *teacher*, *teacher*, *teacher*, *The* influence of borrowed words on the inflection



system deserves special mention. Many borrowed words in the Russian language, especially from English, French or Italian, were initially not changed in cases (*taxi, cinema, café*), but gradually some of them began to decline (*blogger – blogger – blogger*). This process reflects the adaptation of borrowings to the morphological system of the Russian language. An important aspect is the orthographic design of complex words and phrases, where the rules of inflection and spelling interact. For example, in words with hyphenated spelling (*south-western, north-eastern*) both parts of the word are changed: *south-western district, north-eastern wind*.

## **CONCLUSION**

The analysis shows that the system of inflection in the Russian language is distinguished by a high degree of morphological organization, which provides expressiveness, flexibility and richness of speech means. The declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns and numerals, as well as the conjugation of verbs, are subject to certain regularities that reflect the historical development of the language and retain a connection with its ancient forms. Particular attention was paid to the influence of gender, number and case on the form of a word and its grammatical connections in a sentence. Gender as a grammatical category determines the agreement of words within a phrase and a sentence, number provides a distinction between singularity and multiplicity of objects, and the case system expresses syntactic relations and the role of the word in the structure of the utterance.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Shcherba L.V. Yazykovaya sistema i rechevaya deyatel'nost' [Language system and speech activity]. Moscow, Nauka Publ., 1974. 428 p.
2. Zaliznyak A.A. Grammatical Dictionary of the Russian Language. Moscow, Russkii yazyk Publ., 2003. 784 p.
3. Shansky N.M. Sovremenniy russkii yazyk [Modern Russian language]. Morphology. Moscow, Prosveshchenie Publ., 1985. 256 p.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,  
Education, and Pedagogy***

**ISSN (E):** 3067-7874

**Volume** 01, **Issue** 05, August, 2025

**Website:** [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution  
4.0 International License.***

- 
4. Zemskaya E.A. Russkaya razgovornaya rech: Lingvisticheskii analiz i problemy obucheniya [Russian spoken speech: Linguistic analysis and learning problems]. Moscow: Languages of Slavic Culture, 2004. 512 p.
  5. Rozental D.E. Handbook on Spelling, Pronunciation and Literary Editing. Moscow, Airis-Press Publ., 2010. 576 p.
  6. Vinogradov V.V. Russkii yazyk (Grammaticheskoe uchenie o slove) [Russian language (Grammatical doctrine of the word)]. Moscow, Vysshaya shkola Publ., 1986. 640 p.