**Abstract**

In this talk I will discuss a known phenomenon when a noun phrase in the nominative case shows a feature mismatch, but becomes homogeneous in oblique cases, with a focus on Russian (see Skoblikova, 1971; Graudina et al., 1976; Corbett, 1979; Melčuk, 1985; Asarina, 2008; Pesetsky, 2013; Lyutikova, 2016; Privizentseva, 2023; among others):

(1) a. [očen' interesn-**aja** nov-**yj** vrač-Ø]
[very interesting-**F**.SG.NOM new-**M**.SG.NOM doctor-SG.NOM]
'very interesting new doctor'
b. s [očen' interesn-**ym** nov-**ym** vrač-om]
with [very interesting-**M**.SG.INSTR new-**M**.SG.INSTR doctor-SG.INSTR]
'with very interesting new doctor'
(2) a. [et-**i** dv-a vysok-**ix** stul-**a**]
[this-**PL**.NOM two-CF tall-**PL**.GEN chair-**CF**]
'these two tall chairs'
b. s [et-**imi** dv-umja vysok-**imi** stulj-**ami**]
[this-**PL**.INSTR two-INSTR tall-**PL**.INSTR chair-**PL**.INSTR]
'these two tall chairs'

I will explore a possible account of these phenomena and similar phenomena in other languages (gender in pronominal paradigms in BSC), based on the following assumptions: (a) a universal hierarchy of nominal features (case>number>gender) -- see Baırlı (2017), among others; (b) an accordion model of syntactic hierarchies (variable position of features within and across languages, as long as c-command conditions imposed by the hierarchy are preserved) -- see Giorgi and Pianesi (1997); Chomsky (2005); Martinović (2015) for a similar model for the clausal domain; (c) a treatment of nominative as lack of case feature. For the specific Russian cases (1) and (2), I will employ additional independently motivated assumptions about Russian number (see Pesetsky 2013) and gender (see Privizentseva, 2023).