

NOMINATIVE

Names of things.

ACCUSATIVE

What? i.e. direct object. Also with motion verbs.

GENITIVE

Object relation, quantity, time, possessive.

LOCATIVE & DATIVE

L: Where? About whom or what? D: Toward, to, for.

INSTRUMENTAL

With or by what?

Singular (for adj.)

M.	N.	F.
∅	-o -e ¹	-a

Singular

M.	N.	F.
NON-LIVING		-u
← nominative		
LIVING		
genitive ▶		

Singular

M.	N.	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	BOTH
-og -eg ¹	-a	-e

Singular

M.	N.	F.	
ADJ.	NOUN	ADJ.	NOUN
-om -em ¹	-u	-oj	-i

Singular

M.	N.	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	BOTH
-im	-om -em ¹	-om

Plural

M.	N.	F.
-i	-a	-e
-ovi ² -evi ^{1,2}		

Plural

M.	N.	F.
-e	← nominative	
-ove ² -eva ^{1,2}		

Plural

M.	N.	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	
-ih	-a	
-ova ² -eva ^{1,2}		

Plural

M.	N.	F.	
ADJ.	NOUN	ADJ.	NOUN
-im	-ima	-im	-ama
-ovima ² -evima ^{1,2}			

Plural

M.	N.	F.
← locative/dative		

-k, -g, -h nouns

M plural nouns ending with:

- k → -ci
 - g → -zi
 - h → -si
- Applies for nouns in all cases, if the added ending starts with *i*.
- Ex: jezik → jezici

Prepositions

- za — for (recipient, goal)
- kroz — through
- u — to (with closed space), on (day of week)
- na — to (with open space or event)
- po — for (intention, goal)
- uz — with (combination), up
- niz — down

Prepositions

- blizu — near
- pored — next to
- levo od — left of
- ispred — in front of
- ispod — below, under
- između — between
- pre — before
- bez — without
- kod — at (home)
- tokom — during
- do — to, until
- od — from (someone/thing/where) — reverse of do
- iz — from, out of — reverse of u
- sa — from (off) — reverse of na
- daleko od — far from
- preko — across, via
- desno od — right of
- iza — behind
- iznad — above, over
- oko — around
- posle — after
- osim — except
- van — out of
- zbog — because of

-k, -g, -h nouns

F singular nouns ending with:

- ka* → -ci
 - ga → -zi
 - ha → -si
- * Except with female names.

Ex:
• Americi
• knjizi
• eposi

M plural nouns ending with:

- k → -cima
- g → -zima
- h → -sima

Ex:
• radnicima
• psiholozima
• tepisima

Prepositions

- sa, s — with
- Don't include *sa* for tools and transport.

Frequency

Use instrumental for indefinite recurrences. Ex: vikend → vikendom, ponedeljak → ponedeljkom

VOCATIVE

Calling or addressing someone.

Singular

M.	N.	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	BOTH
-i	-e -u ¹	← nominative
-O ³		

Plural

M.	N.	F.
← nominative		

Special plurals

Some plural nouns use -i, -iju, or -u instead of -a.

- čovек → ljudi
- lampa → lampi
- mesec → meseci
- pomorandža → pomorandži
- sat → sati
- gost → gostiju
- oko → očiju
- prst → prstiju
- uho → ušiju
- noga → nogu
- ruka → ruku

Countries

Use adj. form for countries ending with:

- ska, -ška, -čka

Ex: Poljska → Poljskoj

Prepositions

Locative:

- u — in, in (month of year)
- na — on, at, in (language)
- po — all over, all around, according to
- o — about

Dative:

- prema — toward
- ka, k — toward (movement only)
- uprkos (adv.) — despite

-I DECLENSION

For **F** nouns not ending in -a, for all cases.

Common words and case endings

- ljubav
- smrt
- bolest
- mladost
- radost
- ponoć
- novost
- stvar
- noć
- reč

	Singular	Plural	Ex:
Nominative	∅	-i	• reč → reči
Accusative	∅	-i	Special: • so → soli
Genitive	-i	-i	
Locative, Dative	-i	-ima	• misao → misli
Instrumental	-i ⁴	-ima	
Vocative	-i	-i	

Movable *a* for nom. pl. and other cases (sg. and pl.)

Remove last *a* before changing the ending for many words ending in -ak, -ac, -an, -ar.

Ex: vredan → vredni

Exceptions: Male names ending in -an, and usually when *a* is the only vowel. Ex: star → stari.

-k, -g, -h nouns

M nouns ending with:

- k → -če (sg.) → -ći (pl.)
- g → -že (sg.) → -ži (pl.)
- h → -še (sg.) → -ši (pl.)

Ex:
• junače
• Bože
• duše

Double trailing consonant plurals

Add an *a* to separate the trailing consonants.

- zemlja → zemalja
- sestra → sestara
- student → studenata
- pismo → pisama
- sveska → svesaka
- viljuška → viljušaka

1. Used with trailing soft consonants: c, ć, č, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, ž, except **M** names in vocative.

2. Used with **M** monosyllabic nouns.

3. Don't change ending for many **F** names. Words ending with -ica use -ice.

4. Some nouns can optionally use -ju instead of -i, and the *j* might alter preceding consonants or be absorbed. Ex: reč → rečju • ljubav → ljubaviju • mladost → mladošću.

• ∅ means the existing consonant, i.e. no change.
• Adjectives follow the form of their nouns (case, gender, plurality).

• Serbian alphabet: A B V G D Ć E Ž Z I J K L Lj M N Nj O P R S T Ć U F H Č Ć Dž Š
• In Cyrillic script: А Б В Г Д Ђ Е Ж З И Ј К Л Љ М Н Њ О П Р С Т Ћ У Ф Х Ч Ћ Дџ Ш

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