

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SUBJECTS		OBJECTS			POSSESSIVE ^{5,6}	
Nominative		Accusative, Genitive	Locative, Dative	Instrumental		
singular	I — ja	self ¹ — sebe, se	sebi, si	sobom	own ¹ — svoj⁷	
	you — ti	me — mene, me	meni, mi	mnom	my — moj⁷	
	he — on	you — tebe, te	tebi, ti	tobom	your — tvoj⁷	
	it — ono	him — njega, ga	njemu, mu	njim	his — njegov	
		it — ono			its — njegov	
	she — ona	her — A nju, je, ju²	njoj, joj	njom	her — njen	
plural	we — mi	us — nas	nama, nam		our — naš	
	you — vi	you — vas	vama, vam		your — vaš	
	they	them — oni <small>M</small>	njih, ih	njima, im	their — njihov	
						them — ona <small>N</small>
	them — one <small>F</small>					

See footnote 3 for when to use **long** vs **short⁴** forms.

- Reflexively refers back to the subject. Ex: myself, itself, themselves; my own, its own, their own.
- Use *ju* with third person singular past tense (*ju je <verb>*, not *je je <verb>*).
- Use **long** form: ① at the beginning of a sentence ② for emphasis or contrast ③ after prepositions ④ after *i, a*, or comma. Otherwise, use **short** form.
- Short** forms of personal pronouns are “second position” words that must appear together in a specific order: *li* → short verb → short pronoun (dative → accusative/genitive) → *se/je*. Ex: *Dao si mi ga*. (You gave me it.) Here, the second position cluster *si mi ga* is: verb → dative pronoun → accus. pronoun.
- Shown in nominative form (for possessive: nominative, **masculine**, singular). Change using adjective declension rules for case, gender, and plurality.
- Serbian uses the same words for the possessive adjectives my, your, his, etc. and the possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, etc.
- When using *svoj, moj, or tvoj* to describe **masculine** or **neuter** singular nouns, special, short declensions are more commonly used for several cases.
- For accusative case, this declension is used with living, **masculine** nouns only.

	Accusative ⁸ , Genitive	Locative, Dative
svoj	svog	svom
moj	mog	mom
tvoj	tvog	tvom

- Though not shown above, *ti* and *vi* (only) have vocative forms, which are the same as nominative (*ti* and *vi*).
- Vi* forms are used for both plural you and formal-singular you. Capitalize *Vi*, etc. for formal-singular.
- Instrumental singular pronouns *mnom, njim, and njom* can be used as *mnome, njime, and njome* when there is no preceding preposition.
- Most adjectives can be used as pronouns in Serbian. Ex: *Žuti odlazi*. (The yellow one is leaving.)

- This/that in **masculine** and **neuter** singular forms have alternative, optional case declensions.

	Accusative ⁸ , Genitive	Locative, Dative	Instrumental
ovaj	ovog(a)	ovom(e)	ovim(e)
taj	tog(a)	tom(e)	tim(e)
onaj	onog(a)	onom(e)	onim(e)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS⁵

		M. ⁹	N. ⁹	F.
singular	this	ovaj	ovo	ova
	that	taj	to	ta
	that over there	onaj	ono	ona
plural	these	ovi	ova	ove
	those	ti	ta	te
	those over there	oni	ona	one

Use **neuter** singular form for “<this, those, etc.> <is, are, was, will be, etc.> ...”.
Ex: **Ovo** su **maji** roditelji.
Ex: **To** nisu **moje** sestre.

But change the gender and plurality to match the noun when using “<this, those, etc.> <noun, one(s)> ...”.

Ex: **Taj** pas **nije** moj.

Ex: *Da li su ovi* **psi** *tvoji*?

Ex: **Ovaj je najbolji**. (This one is the best.) “One” is implied by the declension.

WHOSE, WHO, WHAT?

		M.	N.	F.
singular	čiji	čiji	čije	čija
			čija	čije
Whose ⁵				
singular	čiji	čiji	čije	čija
			čija	čije
Who				
nominative	ko	šta		
accusative	(za) koga	(za) šta		
genitive	od koga	od čega		
locative, dative	o* kome	o* čemu		
instrumental	s(a) kim	čim(e)		

Change with case (as shown), but not gender or plurality.
* The *o* preposition is only/always used with locative.