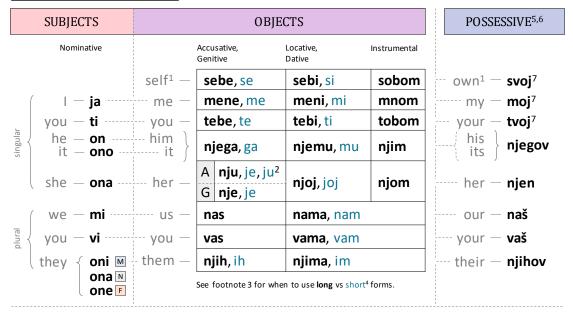
PERSONAL PRONOUNS



- 1. Reflexively refers back to the subject. Ex: myself, itself, themselves; my own, its own, their own.
- 2. Use *iu* with third person singular past tense (*ju je <verb>*), not *je je <verb>*).
- 3. 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.
- 4. Short forms of personal pronouns are "second position" words that must appear together in a specific order: $li \rightarrow$ short verb \rightarrow 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 \rightarrow dative pronoun \rightarrow accus. pronoun.
- 5. Shown in nominative form (for possessive: nominative, masculine, singular). Change using adjective declension rules for case, gender, and plurality.
- 6. Serbian uses the same words for the possessive adjectives my, your, his, etc. and the possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, etc.
- 7. When using svoj, moj, or tvoj to describe masculine or neuter singular nouns, special, short declensions are more
- commonly used for several cases. 8. For accusative case, this declension is used with living, masculine nouns only.

om
m
om

- 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, nim, and niom 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.)
- 9. This/that in masculine and neuter singular forms have alternative, optional case declensions.

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

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS⁵



these those those over there

M.	N.	F.
ovi	ova	ove
ti	ta	te
oni	ona	one

Use neuter singular form for "<this, those, etc.> <is, are, was, will be, etc.> ...".

- Ex: Ovo su moji roditelji.
- Ex: To <u>nisu</u> moje sestre.

But change the gender and plurality to match the noun when using

- "<this, those, etc.> <noun, one(s)> ...".
- Ex: Tai pas niie moi.
- Ex: Da li su **ovi** <u>psi</u> tvoji?
- Ex: Ovaj je najbolji. (This one is the best.) "One" is implied by the declension.

WHOSE, WHO, WHAT?

Whose⁵

singular plural

M.	N.	F.
čiji	čije	čija
	čija	čije

Who What

nominative accusative

instrumental

ko šta (za) koga (za) šta od koga od čega o* kome o* čemu s(a) kim čim(e)

genitive locative. dative

Change with case (as shown), but not gender or plurality.

* The o preposition is only/always used with locative.