

## NOMINATIVE

Names of things.

## ACCUSATIVE

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

## GENITIVE

Object relation, quantity, time, possessive.

## LOCATIVE & DATIVE

Locative: Where? About whom or what?  
Dative: Toward, to, for.

## INSTRUMENTAL

With or by what?

Singular (for adj.)

M.	F.	N.
∅	-a	-o -e <sup>1</sup>

Singular

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

Singular

M. / N.	⇔	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	—
-og -eg <sup>1</sup>	-a	-e

Singular

M. / N.	⇔	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	ADJ.
-om -em <sup>1</sup>	-u	-oj -i

Singular

M. / N.	⇔	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	—
-im	-om -em <sup>1</sup>	-om

Plural

M.	F.	N.
-i	-e	-a
-ovi <sup>2</sup> -evi <sup>1,2</sup>		

Plural

M.	F. / N.
-e	◀ nominative
-ove <sup>2</sup> -eve <sup>1,2</sup>	

Plural

M. / F. / N.	
ADJ.	NOUN
-ih	-a
	-ova <sup>2</sup> -eva <sup>1,2</sup>

Plural

M. / N.	⇔	F.
ADJ.	NOUN	ADJ.
-im	-ima	-im
	-ovima <sup>2</sup> -evima <sup>1,2</sup>	-ama

Plural

M. / F. / N.
◀ locative/dative

-k, -g, -h nouns

M. plural nouns ending with:	Applies for nouns in all cases, if the added ending starts with "r".
-k → -ci	
-g → -zi	
-h → -si	
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 (for good combinations), 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 (ex: city) — reverse of "u"
- sa — from (off) — reverse of "na"

-k, -g, -h nouns

F. singular nouns ending with:	Ex:
-ka* → -ci	• Americi
-ga → -zi	• knjizi
-ha → -si	• eposi
* Except with female names.	
M. plural nouns ending with:	Ex:
-k → -cima	• radnicima
-g → -zima	• psiholozima
-h → -sima	• tepisima

Prepositions

- sa, s — with

Don't include "sa" for tools and transport.

Frequency

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

Masculine monosyllabic plural nouns

-ovi <sup>2</sup> -evi <sup>1,2</sup>	Ex: drugovi, čajevi
Exceptions:	
• put → putevi	• mrav → mravi
• sir → sirevi	• zub → zubi
• dan → dani	• sat → sati (as "hours")
• konj → konji	Use satovi for "watches".

## VOCATIVE

Calling/addressing someone.

Singular

M.	F.	N.
ADJ.	NOUN	ADJ.
-i	-e -u <sup>1</sup>	-a
		-o <sup>3</sup>
◀ nominative		

Plural

M. / F. / N.
◀ nominative

Special plurals

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

- čovек → ljudi
- mesec → meseci
- 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

Special plurals

- brat → braća
- čovек → ljudi
- dete → deca
- drvo → drveta
- ime → imena
- pas → psi (see: movable a)
- posao → poslovi
- rame → ramena
- sto → stolovi
- vreme → vremena

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:	Ex:
-k → -če (sg.) → -ci (pl.)	• junače
-g → -že (sg.) → -zi (pl.)	• Bože
-h → -še (sg.) → -si (pl.)	• duše

Double trailing consonant plurals

Add an "a" to separate the trailing consonants.

- zemlja → zemalja
- sestra → sestara
- student → studenata
- pismo → pisama
- sveska → sveskaka
- viljuška → viljuškaka

... Unless it sounds weird. Ex: lampi, pomorandži.

- Used with trailing soft consonants: c, ć, č, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, ž, except male names (vocative).
- Used with masculine monosyllabic nouns only.
- Don't change ending for some female names (mostly long names).

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

- 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 Дж Ш

## Serbian Cases Chart v3.5

Updates: [slev.life/serbian-cases-chart](http://slev.life/serbian-cases-chart)  
Verbs: [slev.life/serbian-verbs](http://slev.life/serbian-verbs)

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