

DECLENSION TABLE

SINGULAR

NOMINATIV

PLURAL

m: dobar prijatelj
f: lepa žena
n: malo selo

m: dobri prijatelji*
f: lepe žene
n: mala sela

GENITIV

m: dobr**og*** prijatelj**a**
f: lep**e** žen**e**
n: mal**og*** sel**a**

m: dobr**ih** prijatelj**a***
f: lep**ih** žen**a**
n: mal**ih** sel**a**

DATIV

m: dobr**om*** prijatelj**u**
f: lep**oj** žen**i**
n: mal**om*** sel**u**

m: dobr**im** prijatelj**ima**
f: lep**im** žen**ama**
n: mal**im** sel**ima**

AKUZATIV

m: dobr**og*** prijatelj**a***
f: lep**u** žen**u**
n: mal**o** sel**o**

m: dobr**e** prijatelj**e**
f: lep**e** žen**e**
n: mal**a** sel**a**

VOKATIV

m: dobri prijatelj**u***
f: lep**a** žen**o***
n: mal**o** sel**o**

m: dobri prijatelji
f: lepe žene
n: mala sela

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INSTRUMENTAL

m: dobr**im** prijatelj**em***
f: lep**om** žen**om**
n: mal**im** sel**om***

m: dobr**im** prijatelj**ima**
f: lep**im** žen**ama**
n: mal**im** sel**ima**

LOKATIV

m: dobr**om*** prijatelj**u**
f: lep**oj** žen**i**
n: mal**om*** sel**u**

m: dobr**im** prijatelj**ima**
f: lep**im** žen**ama**
n: mal**im** sel**ima**

SPECIAL NOTES

NOMINATIV

SINGULAR

m: dobar prijatelj

f: lepa žena

n: malo selo

How to determine gender?

Masculine generally ends with a **consonant**

Feminine with **-a**

Neuter with **-o** or **-e**

Are there any exceptions?

Unfortunately, yes.

- Some **masculine** nouns could also end with **-a**
(*tata, deda, taksista, Nikola, Saša, komšija...*)
- There is a special declension for **feminine** nouns with a **consonant** as an ending
(*ljubav, noć, stvar, reč, jesen, radost, budućnost...*)

PLURAL

m: dobri prijatelji*

f: lepe žene

n: mala sela

One-syllable masculine nouns

In Plural form, they get an extension:

-ovi: gradovi, drugovi, stanovi, trgovi...

-evi: if a noun ends with one of the so-called 'soft consonants' - **Č, Ć, Đ, Š, Ž, DŽ, LJ, NJ, J**

(*miševi, čajevi, mečevi, puževi...*)

SPECIAL NOTES

GENITIV

SINGULAR

m: dobr**og*** prijatelj**a**

f: lep**e** žen**e**

n: mal**og*** sela**a**

Masculine and neuter adjectives

Depending on the last consonant in the stem of an adjective, there are two possible endings:

- **-og:** more frequent ending
- **-eg:** if a stem ends with a 'soft consonant'

(Č, Ć, Đ, Š, Ž, DŽ, LJ, NJ, J): *lošeg, manjeg, boljeg, smeđeg...*

PLURAL

m: dobr**ih** prijatelj**a***

f: lep**ih** žen**a**

n: mal**ih** sela**a**

Things to know about Genitive Plural:

- Some nouns are getting a vowel extension (with a vowel "-a-") if they end in a consonant group:
*student: studen**a**ta, zemlja: zem**a**lja, sestra: sest**a**ra, devojka: devojb**a**ka, pismo: pis**a**ma*
- There are some exceptions among masculine nouns, that won't get a typical ending **-a**, but ending **-i** instead: *ljudi, sati, stepeni, sekundi, meseci*

SPECIAL NOTES

→ **DATIV = LOKATIV**

Completely
identical
forms!
Always! :)

SINGULAR

m: dobr**om*** prijatelj**u**

f: lep**oj** žen**i**

n: mal**om*** sel**u**

Alternative endings for adjectives:

Just like in Genitive (with the same rule applied), adjectives can get one of the following endings:

- **-om:** *malom, velikom, lepom, starom, teškom...*
- **-em:** if a stem ends with a 'soft consonant' (Č, Ć, Đ, Š, Ž, DŽ, LJ, NJ, J): *lošem, manjem, boljem...*

INSTRUMENTAL

SINGULAR

m: dobr**im** prijatelj**em***

f: lep**om** žen**om**

n: mal**im** sel**om***

Alternative endings for nouns:

The above-mentioned rule about 'soft consonants' is also applicable in Instrumental, but **only for nouns** and only for **masculine** and **neuter** gender!

- **-om:** *drugom, čovekom, psom, detetom...*
- **-em:** *mužem, Milošem, groždem...*

SPECIAL NOTES

AKUZATIV SINGULAR

m: dobr**og*** prijatelj**a***

f: lep**u** žen**u**

n: mal**o** sel**o**

Animate or inanimate?

Only in Accusative Singular (masculine gender!), we have to make a distinction between the **animate noun** (a person or an animal) and **inanimate noun** (refers to a thing or concept), as they are getting different endings here:

- (animate): **-a:** *druga, čoveka, psa, brata, doktora...*
- (inanimate): **-no ending:** *stan, auto, posao...*

VOKATIV

m: dobri prijatelj**u***

f: lep**a** žen**o***

n: mal**o** sel**o**

Addressing people the right way:

Masculine nouns/male names:

- **-e:** /for nouns ending in a consonant/: *Milane, gospodine, brate...*
! some consonants have to be changed: *drug: družę, Bog: Bože...*
- **-u:** /for nouns ending in a soft consonant/: *mladiću, mužu, kralju...*

Feminine nouns/female names:

- **no ending:** *Jelena, Sanja, mama, baba...* Same applies to male names ending in **-a:** *Nikola, Saša, Luka, Nemanja*
- **-o:** *gospođo, sestro, Majo, Saro* (names with two syllables get this ending only if their vowels are long!)
- **-e:** /nouns that end with *-ica*/: *profesorice, drugarice, doktorice...*