

Serbian Cases (Nouns)

CASES	PREPOSITIONS	singular			IV declension	plural			IV declension ¹
		masculine	feminine	neuter		masculine	feminine	neuter	
nominativ	/	-cons: pasoš *posao, tata, deda ² ...	-A: žena	-E/-O: more, selo	ljubav	-I: pasoši *jezici, razlozi, orasi *gradovi, ključevi ³	-E: žene	-A: mora, sela	ljubavi
genitiv	s(a), od, do, bez, zbog, pre, posle, iz, kod, tokom, pored, iznad, ispod, oko, ispred, između, blizu...	-A: pasoša	-E: žene	-A: mora, sela	ljubavi	-A: pasoša	-A: žena	-A: mora, sela	ljubavi
dativ	k(a), prema, uprkos	-U: pasošu	-I: ženi *Nemačkoj, Češkoj, Engleskoj ⁴ *Americi, knjizi, eposi ⁵	-U: moru, selu	ljubavi	-IMA: pasošima *jezicima, razlozima, orasima	-AMA: ženama	-IMA: selima, morima	ljubavima
akuzativ	u, na, za, kroz, uz	-/: pasoš -A: doktora	-U: ženu	-E/-O: more, selo	ljubav	-E: pasoše	-E: žene	-A: mora, sela	ljubavi
vokativ	/	-E: pasoše	-O: ženo	-/: more, selo	ljubavi	-I: pasoši	-E: žene	-A: mora, sela	ljubavi
instrumental	s(a), pod, nad, među, pred	-EM/-OM: pasošem, telefonom	-OM: ženom	-EM/-OM: morem, selom	ljubavi/ ljubavlju	-IMA: pasošima	-AMA: ženama	-IMA: selima, morima	ljubavima
lokativ	u, na, o, po, pri	-U: pasošu	-I: ženi *Nemačkoj, Češkoj, Engleskoj *Americi, knjizi, eposi	-U: moru, selu	ljubavi	-IMA: pasošima *jezicima, razlozima, orasima	-AMA: ženama	-IMA: selima, morima	ljubavima

¹ Some words simply end in consonant but they are feminine: *ljubav, stvar, reč, budućnost, bolest, prošlost, pomoć, umetnost...*

² Some words simply end in -o or -a but they are masculine: *Marko, Nikola, posao, sto, ugao tata, deda...*

³ Short masculine words (usually monosyllabic and sometimes disyllabic) will expand their form by adding -ov or -ev before plural suffix -i

⁴ Names of countries ending in -ska, -ška, -čka (f.) will have -oj in locative and dative singular

⁵ Nouns ending in -k, -g, -h will change these consonants into -c, -z, -s after adding suffix -i → e.g. *jezik - jezici*; This rule applies to all cases when there are endings and suffixes like this.