

ver.1	SINGULAR			nominative (N)		accusative (A)		genitive (G)		dative/locative (DL)		instrumental (I)		vocative (V)		with numbers 2, 3, 4, 'both'		PLURAL	nominative & vocative		accusative		genitive		dative/locative & instrumental	
				adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns				adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns	adj.	nouns
noun gender	fem.	in -a	-a	-a **	-u	-u	-e	-e	-oj	-i	-om	-om	-a	-o, -a**	= nom. pl.		fem.	in -a	-e	-e	= nom. pl.		-ih	-a or -i	-im **	-ama
		not in -a	-	-	= nom.	-i	-i **	-i	-i																	
	neuter		-o ^E	-o, e	= nominative		-og ^E		-a	-om ^E	-u	-im	-om ^E	= nominative		neuter		-a	-a	= nom. pl.		-a		-ima		
	masc. inanim.	-(i)	-	-om ^E					-a	-om ^E	-i	-e	-a			-a	masc.	'short'	-i	-i **	-e	-e		-a (-i)		
	masc. animate		-	-og ^E	-a	-om ^E	-a	-om ^E	-i	-e	-a	-a	masc.	'long'	-i	-ov-i ^E	-e	-ov-e ^E	-ov-a ^E	-ov-ima ^E						
**	'Animate' nouns are <i>people (even dead), animals, robots, ghosts</i>		There are few masculine nouns in -a, they get masc. adjectives		The only case that distinguishes masc. 'animate' vs 'inanimate'		You'll sometimes see adjectives in -oga in writing (also in A)		Nouns in -ka, -ga, -ha change to -ci, -zi, -si, but with exceptions		Some fem. nouns not in -a can also get -ju or -lju (krvlju, solju...)		This form is a bit irregular; fem. names in -ica change to -ice ↓		These forms are used only with numbers <i>both</i> , 2, 3, 4, 22, 23, 24, etc.		Some nouns shift their stress in plural, or have irregular plurals ↓		Masc. nouns with 'short' plural: -k, -g, -h changes to -ci, -zi, -si ↓		No sound changes in masculine 'short' plurals!		Some end in -i, some in -u, some in -iju, see below ↓		When adjectives are used as nouns or pronouns, they get an additional -a (e.g. <i>svima</i>)	

Endings marked with ^E have -e- instead of -o- if the consonant before them is Croatian-specific (c, č, ć, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, ž, št, žd) (it happens only in masc. and neut.):
horse konj → ins. **konj-em** *bad loš* → nom. neut. **loš-e**

Many masculine, some neuter and a few feminine nouns not in -a add case endings not to the nominative, but to the "combining" form (usually a bit shortened for masculine nouns):

<i>sparrow</i>	<i>dog</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>job</i>
vrabac	pas	ime	posao
vrabc-	ps-	imen-	posl- (!)

The same happens to most adjectives in -ak, -an and -ar:

<i>hungry</i>	<i>happy</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>heavy</i>
gladan	sretan	dobar	težak
gladn-	sretn-	dobr-	tešk- (!)

NOMINATIVE (dictionary form)

subjects: **Ana jede**. *Ana is eating.*
 with **biti** (je²+) *be* and some other verbs:
Ona je gladna. *She's hungry.*
Ona se zove Ana. *Her name is Ana.*

ACCUSATIVE ('direct object')

objects: **Gledam Anu**. *I'm watching Ana.*
 time periods ('count' + 'unit' or a phrase):
Živio sam tamo jednu godinu.
I lived there for a year.
 with verbs for pain, itch, discomfort:
Anu boli glava. *Ana's head hurts.*
 with the noun **strah** fear:
Anu je strah. *Ana is afraid.*

Many masculine nouns only shift their stress (to the syllable before the case ending) whenever any ending is added:

<i>balcony</i>	<i>cake</i>	<i>plate</i>	<i>paper</i>
balkon	kolač	tanjur	papir
balkon-	kolač	tanjur-	papir-

This doesn't happen in speech in western parts (incl. Zagreb) and on most islands; there it's only kolač, tanjur, balkon...

Some neuter nouns shift their stress in all plural forms, e.g.:

<i>name ime</i>	→ N pl. imena
<i>lake jezero</i>	→ N pl. jezera

DATIVE/LOCATIVE (affected person)

recipient: **Poslao sam poruku Ani**.
I sent a message to Ana.
 motion to a person:
Trčim Ani. *I'm running to Ana.*
 subjective experiences and emotions:
Ani je hladno. *Ana is cold. (she feels cold)*
Ani je dosadno. *Ana is bored.*
 possession of body parts when objects:
Perem Ani kosu. *I'm washing Ana's hair.*
 with some verbs:
Pomažem Ani. *I'm helping Ana.*
Pas pripada Ani. *The dog belongs to Ana.*
 special: **Idemo kući**. *We're going home.*

In the vocative case, masc. nouns ending in **c** change to **č**:
uncle stric → **striče**
father otac (oc-) → **oče**

GENITIVE (relations, counting)

counting (5 or more): **pet pasa** *five dogs* with 'quantity' words (plural):
nekoliko pasa *several dogs*
 to express 'some' (as object instead of A):
Trebam vode. *I need some water.*
 something/someone's not there, doesn't exist: **Nema Ane**. *Ana's not here.*
 relation 'of': **kraj filma** *end of the movie*
 possession (phrases with at least 2 words): **auto moje sestre** *my sister's car*
 time-frame: **Prošle noći je bilo hladno**.
It was cold last night.
 with some verbs: **Ne sjećam se Ane**.
I don't remember Ana.

INSTRUMENTAL (tools, means, periods)

tools: **Pišem olovkom**. *I write with a pen.*
 means: **Putujemo vlakom**.
We're traveling on a train.
 events repeating on a weekday (singular):
Plešem subotom. *I dance on Saturdays.*
 indefinite periods (plural):
Putujem danima. *I've traveled for days.*
 with some verbs:
Bavim se crtanjem. *I do drawing.*

VOCATIVE (calling, addressing)

calling: **Hvataj, Ivane!** *Ivan, catch!*

Almost all one-syllable masc. nouns have 'long' plural by inserting -ov- (or -ev- by the 'E' rule) before plural endings.

Exceptions are: **crv worm, đak pupil, gost guest, gumb button, keks biscuit, konj horse, pas (ps-) dog, prst finger, zub tooth, and all units: dan day, gram gram, inč inch, sat (as hour)**. A few 2-syllable nouns have 'long' plural too (**galeb gull, labud swan...**).

There's sound change **c + ev = čev**
uncle stric → **stričevi**

Masc. nouns with 'short' plural which end in -k, -g, -h change their last consonant in N pl. and DL/I plural, but not in other cases:

	<i>traveler</i>	<i>reason</i>	<i>success</i>
	putnik	razlog	uspjeh
N pl.	putnici	razlozi	uspjesi
A pl.	putnike	razloge	uspjehe

Irregular plurals:

	<i>man</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>child</i>
	čovjek	brat	dijete
N pl.	ljudi	braća (!)	djeca (!)

fem. singular but take plural verbs!

Two nouns change to feminine:

<i>ear uho</i>	→ uši (G pl. uši / ušiju)
<i>eye oko</i>	→ oči (G pl. oči / očiju)

Some nouns have plural forms only:

feminine:	neuter:
hlače <i>pants,</i>	leđa <i>back(s)</i>
naočale <i>eyeglasses,</i>	usta <i>mouth(s)</i>
škare <i>scissors</i>	vrata <i>door(s)</i>

If genitive plural would end in two or more consonants + a, an additional -a- is inserted for most nouns (but not all):

letter pismo → **pisama**
sister sestra → **sestara**

Many nouns have -i in genitive plural:

ljudi *people*, **majka** *mother*, **mjesec** *month*, **molba** *plea*, **sat** *(as hour)*, **tajna** *secret* etc.

A few have -u: *hand/arm ruka* → **ruku**
 or -iju: *guest gost* → **gostiju**

CASES AND PREPOSITIONS (briefly!)

Prepositions are used with various cases.

With DL: **u** *in* (loc), **na** *on, at* (loc),
prema *toward*, **o** *about*, **po** *over, on*

With I: **s / sa** *with* (company), **pred** *in front of* (loc), **među** *among* (loc), **pod** *under* (loc), **nad** *above* (loc)

(Prepositions marked with (loc) mean location, but when used with accusative, they mean the goal of motion.)

with A: **za** *for* (someone), **niz** *down, along*,
kroz *through*, **u** *on* (Friday), **at** (noon),
na *on* (batteries), **uz** *up, very close to*

With G: **bez** *without*, **do** *until*, **ispod** *below*,
ispred *in front of*, **iz** *from* (opp. to u),
iza *behind*, **između** *between*, **iznad** *above*, **izvan** *out of*, **kod** *at* (someone's),
nakon *after*, **od** *from* (place, time), *made of*, **oko** *around*, **prije** *before*, **s / sa** *from* (opp. to na), **zbog** *because of*