The case is a gramatical category which makes possible expressmg of syntactical relations of the nouns or their substitute s in a sentence. It happens in various languagues in a different way: 1) us ing prepositions or fixed topics = in a analytical way (for ex. in the majority ofRomance languagues), us ing endings = in a synthetic way (for ex. in the majority of Slavic languagues).

From this point of view, Romanian languague presents a transitive type of languague (analytical-synthetic): its five cases are expressed either by auxiliary words (predeterminants, prepositions) or by endings. The vocative form is sometimes the same as the nominative form, sometimes uses special endings (see 4.1.1). Describing remaining four cases "a casual syncretism" is met. The reason five cases in Romanian languague are described is the existence of specialised forms for nominative, dative and acuzative form at several personal and reflexive pronouns (see 4.4).

The nouns without artic1e (excepting most feminine singular nouns) has the same casual form in singular and in plural, as well (see 4.2). In feminine sigular can be distinguished, using casual endings, pairs nominative / acuzative and genitive / dative. Most feminine nouns have identical form: genitive / dative singular and all the forms of plural (see 4.2) - excepting feminine nouns as lipsa, marfli, vreme having three different forms: nominative / acuzative singular, genitiv / dative singular and nominative / acuzative / genitive / dative plural (see 5.1.1.9). None of these casual form can be directly put to a sentence context. There are two more means to be used: 1) an analytical predeterminant (indefinite artic1e, several pronouns) or 2) a synthetical postpositive definite artic1e (see 4.2). The nouns with these means have also identical forms: in both numbers nominative / acuzative and genitive / dative regardless ofthe gender (see 4.2).