Bagri is a dialect of Rajasthani spoken in the northern Rajasthan and its adjacent areas of Haryana and Punjab. There are eight dialects of Rajasthani and Bagri is one of them. Though Rajasthani itself is considered as one of the 48 dialects of Hindi, whereas its literature begins from the eleventh century onwards. No intensive research has been carried out in Bagri except some minor ones. Bagri is a typical Indo-Aryan language. Its word order is SOV. Sentence types in Bagri are declarative-in which both the subject and the object control the verb agreement; Interrogative sentences have yes-no questions, and k-question-word questions; Imperative sentences are of five types in Bagri. These are basic imperatives, future imperatives, subjunctive imperatives, the obligative imperative, and the prohibitive imperative; Exclamative sentences are overlaid with some expressive, attitudinal meaning and the speaker adds a strong emotional reaction to what he presupposes to be true. In exclamative clauses, the k-question words are syntactically different in that they occupy a determiner position and function as degree modifiers to a noun, adjective or adverb.

In Bagri no overt syntactic device such as a quotative marker or particle is utilised to distinguish between direct and indirect speech. Frequently quoted as well as reported material is contained in an embedded sentence preceded by the complementizer ke ‘that’ which is subordinate relative to a higher verb of the sentence.
Subordination involves the conjunction of the two clauses with the help of subordinator or subordinating conjunctions. If finite subordinate clauses precede the main clause, they drop the complementizer *ke* and require elements such as ֶ‘this’ or *iyә* ‘such’ in their main clause, whereas non-finite formally quite distinct from main clauses. They are marked by (i) verb modification—in which the subordinate verb undergoes the process of participialization or gerundivization / infinitivization (ii) lack of agreement—in the non-finite subordinate verb lacks subject-verb or object-verb agreement and generally is not marked by tense (iii) Word order—in which the subordinate non-finite clause follows a strict external (i.e., its placement within matrix clauses) and internal word-order. Three types of subordinate clauses namely, complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause have been discussed. A complement clause is a clause which ‘completes’ (i.e., fulfills a subcategorization restriction on) an accompanying lexical head. Such a subordinate clause may function as a complement of the subject or as a complement of the object. The *k*-complementizer in Bagri occurs clause initially in object complement irrespective of the type of subordinate clause. There is no overt head noun introducing the complement clause. In Bagri, two types of relative clause constructions are employed. These are finite and non-finite participial relative clauses. The finite relative clauses maintain full sentence structure with subject-verb agreement and are quite widespread. The participial relative clauses, on the other hand, exhibit the non-finite form of the verb. in Bagri, relative markers begin with *j*-sound and formed by (i) deleting the relativized noun phrase; and (ii) changing the verb into a participial form by adding */-to/ for the present participle, */-ero/ for the past and */-nәn alo/ for
the agentive participle. The participial forms agree with the following noun in number and gender. The adverbial clauses are marked by finite form of the verb or the non-finite form of the verb (i.e. participle and infinitive forms). Finite adverbial clauses may be placed in presentential as well as post sentential position. The adverbial subordinate clauses in Bagri are divided into time, location, manner, purpose and cause types.

Coordination involves the linking of two or more categories of expression with the use of coordinators or coordinating conjunctions. The coordinator assigns equal rank to the conjuncts. Bagri permits four types of coordination to occur at the phrasal as well as sentential levels. These are: conjunction ər ‘and’, adversative conjunction pen ‘but’, disjunction kejya ‘or’, and negative disjunction ne...ne ‘neither...nor’.

In Bagri, sentence negation is expressed by four negative particles: koni, ko, na, and ne. Koni and ko represent the unmarked negative particles and are equivalent to English ‘not’; whereas na and ne are used in subjunctive, imperative, conditional, neither...nor construction, and infinitive phrases. Negative particle can appear in preverbal position in a negative sentence. Negative structures trigger a number of deletion processes. This explains the presence of various deletions such as auxiliary deletion, copula deletion and operator non-specification. The major difference between the four negative particles is that it is the only koni that can be placed at postverbal position, others are not.
Anaphor is a label to refer to the referentially-dependent NP types: reflexives and reciprocals. Anaphors receive their referential interpretation by virtue of being bound by an antecedent. There are several devices of expressing anaphora-(i) deletion, (ii) deletion where element is marked on the verb morphology, (iii) ordinary personal pronoun, and (iv) reflexive pronoun.

Reflexivity in Bagri is expressed through 'agentive reflexives'. The reflexive pronoun in Bagri is *apne ap* 'self' and it is followed by case marker. Reciprocal relations in Bagri are expressed by means of *ek dusre*, composed of the cardinal *ek* 'one' and the oblique form of the ordinal number *dusero* 'second'. Another way of forming reciprocals is by means of *apaseri me* 'among each other'. The reciprocal *ek dusre* can take any post position, but *apaseri* takes only *me* 'among /in' postposition.

Comparison in Bagri is expressed by means of sentential, phrasal and morphological strategies. Sentential comparison is carried out by means of two finite clauses introduced by the relative marker *jitto* 'as much as' and the correlative marker *bitto* 'that much'. Phrasal comparison is expressed by a postposition associated with the standard of comparison. In morphological comparison, the suffix *-ero /-eri /-era* is used with adjectives ending in *-o /-i /-a* according to the number, person and gender of the adjective to signify comparative degree.

Equatives in Bagri are similar to comparatives and are of two types (i) syntactic, and (ii) phrasal. The syntactic type of equatives are composed of two
clauses termed *jitto* 'as much as' and *bitto* 'that much' clauses and the subject and the standard of comparison receive an equative adjective or adverb. The negative particle is not used. The phrasal type of equative employ adjectives such as *beraber* 'equal', *bergo* 'like', and the particle *jisyo* 'like /-ish' which in turn behaves like a postposition. Possession is indicated by the use of verb *hono* 'to be' in Bagri. Possessive structures are sensitive to the concept of alienable vs. inalienable, permanent vs. temporary possession, and the animacy of the possessor which, in turn, assigns a variety of postpositions to the subject. Since any subject when followed by a postposition fails to control verb agreement, in possession structures the verb agrees with the object, i.e. the possessed item.

Emphasis serves to draw particular attention to some element in a sentence or utterance, either to place that element in focus or to contrast it with some other element. Bagri is rich in terms of expressing emphasis and it is primarily conveyed by means of intonation, particles, movement and repetition of the elements. Like other Indo-Aryan languages, particles in Bagri have no fixed place of occurrence. These may go with words, clause or phrase. The element related to these is brought into prominence. In Bagri, there are /li/, /to/ and /so/ particles.

Nouns are inflected for number, gender and case in Bagri. There are two numbers—singular and plural; two genders—masculine and feminine; and three cases—simple, oblique and vocative. The nouns are declined according to their gender class, and the phonological property of their final segments. The animates are either masculine or feminine depending on the phonological shape of the word. In Bagri,
case marking is partly inflexional and partly postpositional. First and second person do not take *nê* 'agentive' marking; whereas third person singular and plural show distinct nominative and agentive shapes. There is split ergativity and that too limited to the perfect aspect. Bagri distinguishes personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, demonstrative, relative and emphatic pronouns. All pronouns are inflected for number and case but gender is distinguished only in third person singular pronouns. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension. Plural forms are used as honorific pronouns. The passive voice in Bagri is formed in two ways-(i) the subject of the active sentence is followed by the instrumental postposition *syu*; and (ii) the past participial form of the main verb is used with the explicator verb *ja* 'go'; and in some cases by adding the suffix */-ij/ to the stem instead of the past participial form.

There are three tenses in Bagri: present, past, and future. Inflected forms of *he* 'be' in optative express present tense and inflected forms of *ho* express past tense. These are used as auxiliaries with other verbs to denote present and past tense respectively. The future indicative tense does not require any auxiliary verb form to express the person of the subject. Agreement of verb with the subject is by person, number, and gender.

Aspect indicates the way, not that an event is located in time rather it is temporal configuration of an event. Aspects are marked by the phasal structure of the verbs. There are four moods in Bagri namely-indicative, obligative, imperative, and
optative. Bagri has no separate inflectional category of mood. It is fused with person and number.

Bagri makes a clear distinction between finite and non-finite forms. Finite forms can be used independently in matrix and subordinate clauses. The only non-finite verbal forms are the derived nominals and participles. The non-finite verbal forms are not sensitive to tense, voice, aspect, and mood. Only the past and present participial forms maintain their aspectual reference.

The adjectives in Bagri can be grouped into two classes: (i) ending in-o and (ii) not ending in-o, called invariable adjectives. Definite adjectives are made by adding -ro /-ri /-ra for masculine, feminine and plurals respectively, to the stem of adjective. Postpositions constitute a small class of words which occur after inflected forms of a nominal and are always bound. Majority of postpositions are invariable.

In Bagri, the cardinal numerals upto ten are inflected according to the number, person, and gender.

In Bagri, the quantifiers are important. Aggregative quantifiers are derived by the addition of /lä/ to the cardinal numerals.

On the basis of their morphemic structure there are two types of adverbs in Bagri. These are primary and derivative. Adverbs are divided into adverbs of time, place or manner etc.

Nouns in Bagri are derived from nouns, adjectives and verbs, whereas verbs are formed from nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.
Derivation of adjectives is carried out by nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Derivation of adverbs is carried out by postpositional incorporation, adding the suffix -en 'according to' to the noun or from verbs by means of a participialization method. Both present and past participles function as adverbs. Two types of postpositions, -(i) complex, and (ii) simple derived, are existing in Bagri.

Compounding is a lexical unit in which two or more lexical morphemes are juxtaposed. In Bagri, equational, associative and attributive types of compounds are found. Reduplication stands for repetition of all or part of a lexical item carrying a sentence modification. Reduplication can be partial or complete. Bagri employs echo-formation, expressives and word reduplication. Bagri has u and a as replacer sounds.

There are thirty one consonant phonemes in Bagri. There are five kinds of consonants: stops, continuants, trill, flap and laterals. Five series of stops: bilabial, dental, retroflex, palatal and velar. These occur both voiced and voiceless, aspirated and unaspirated and thus they are twenty one in number. Nasals are three: bilabial, dental and retroflex. Fricatives are only two whereas Flap is one, Trill is one and Frictionless continuants or semivowels are labial and palatal.

There are three degrees of phonetic length in consonants in Bagri-(i) geminated, (ii) fortis, and (iii) simple. Some consonants occur in all the positions whereas geminated and fortis occur in the intervocalic position even if intervened by /y/. But fortis occurs only in the second syllable of the word. All the consonants except /n,r,l,r,y,h/ can occur geminated as well as fortis.
Geminated consonants do not contrast with fortis as geminated occur after short vowels and fortis occur after long vowels. All consonants except /ŋ/, /, r/ occur in all positions. /ŋ/, /, r/ do not occur initially.

Phonetically the vowels /i e e a o u/ are longer than /I ø U/ in Bagri. Phonetic contrast is existing due to vowel length. Upto four consonants form consonant clusters in Bagri.

Tone is prominent in Bagri. Murmur vowels are also found. Stress is not an important feature in this language. There are at least four different major types of intonation patterns. These are (i) High-fall, (ii) High-rise (iii) Rise and fall, (iv) Mid-level.

Kinship terminology is subject to regional variation. Some variations are also found on the basis of caste and clan. Parallel derogatory words are also used in Bagri.

Language contact takes place between speakers of different languages in contact situations. Bagri is spoken in the northern-Rajasthan and its adjacent areas and it is in contact with Punjabi, Haryanavi, and Hindi.

Language change may be the result of language contact. Bagri has changed a lot due to language contact. But it is interesting that despite of being in contact only the phonological and morphological changes have taken place, no syntactic change has been observed. Borrowing from other language has also taken place.