The present paper uses the transformational generative apparatus and notational conventions and applies them to the data of Mostaganem Spoken Arabic. Since the structure of consonant clusters exhibits by and large regular patterns, they were chosen as the main object of analysis. Some observations concerning various aspects of the structure of consonant clusters are made, and rules are suggested to account for the language processes that are most productive. In the course of this study, a number of issues are raised and discussed in accordance with the data on which it is based. For instance, it is demonstrated that there are some phonotactic constraints prevent some consonant clusters to occur in the language.

The short vowel in this system is examined. It is shown that due to a very productive process of vowel centralisation, the short vowels often surface as a shwa in the context of __ C (C) C except when these vowels occur in what is referred to her as protective environments.