Abstract
A phonological process is opaque if its triggering environment is not apparent in the phonological output. The placement of main stress in Cairene Classical Arabic exhibits opacity since it crucially relies on prosodic structure that does not appear in the surface form. While McCarthy’s (1998a) Sympathy Theory is a response to explaining opacity within parallel Optimality Theory, it is demonstrated that it cannot account for Cairene Classical Arabic stress. To resolve this, it is argued that Sympathy must be extended; specifically, markedness constraints must be able to select the sympathetic form (i.e. the form that approximates the intermediate stage in a serial derivation).

Keywords: stress, opacity, Optimality Theory, Sympathy Theory, Cairene Classical Arabic.