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Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The term is taken from the Greek seme, meaning sign. The word meaning can be defined in many ways, but the definition most pertinent to linguistics and the one we will use is that meaning is "the function of signs in language." In studying morphology we saw that the meaning of a word can often be deduced from knowing the meaning of its parts. For instance, literary Welsh divides the green/brown part of the spectrum quite differently than English (Welsh as it is used in everyday speech today has conformed to the English divisions of color): English green ! blue ! grey ! brown. We have seen that semantic factors often serve as constraints on morphology and syntax. Here are some more examples. On Jun 1, 1979, Alan Davies and others published The Welsh Language, Studies in Its Syntax and Semantics. The Welsh morphophonological phenomenon known as soft mutation is one which attracts recurrent attention from linguists, both for its phonological properties and for its relationship with morphosyntax. In this paper I review two recent discussions by Lieber and Zwicky which attempt to account for a particular subclass of soft mutation by an appeal to case. I argue that neither successfully accounts for the full range of relevant data and suggest a novel interpretation of the phenomenon which generalises beyond the occurrence of soft mutation in NPs to its occurrence in other categories.