

This thesis focuses on unsupervised morphological segmentation, the fundamental task in NLP which aims to break words into morphemes. I describe and re-implement a model proposed in Lee et al. (2011) and evaluate it on 4 languages. Moreover, I present a generative model that could use word representation as extra features. The word representations are learnt in unsupervised manner using neural language model. The experiment shows that using extra features improves the performance of the unsupervised model.