morphemes is called **morphological parsing** which applies to many affixes other than plurals such as English verb forms ending in *-ing* (*walking*, *sending*, *congratulating*, etc.).

Morphology is an indispensible knowledge for language processing. This is due to the fact that English morphemes are productive, i.e. the -ing can be applied to every verb and similarly the -s can be added to most nouns. The idea of listing all nouns and verbs with their derivations can be quite inefficient should the MT system developer decide to abandon morphological parsing.

The following table (ibid: 65) shows how parsing is carried out on English morphology. The goal is to take input forms (left column) and produce output forms containing the stem of each word as well as assorted morphological features (right column).

input	Morphological Parsed Output
cats	cat+ N + PL
cat	cat+ N + SG
cities	city + N + PL
geese	goose +N + PL
goose	(goose + N + SG) or (goose+V)
gooses	goose + V + 3GS
merging	merge + V + PRES-PART
caught	(catch + V + PAST-PART) or (catch + V + PAST)

It should be noted that some input forms (such as *caught* or *goose*) above will be ambiguous between different morphological parses. The parser is not able