

model.layers.10.mlp	Bulgarian	41383	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly proper nouns, especially names of people, places, and media titles, often appearing in multiple languages and scripts. These tokens frequently occur in contexts involving legal, journalistic, or entertainment references, and are often accompanied by titles, roles, or institutional affiliations."	Alexand, r
model.layers.10.mlp	Bulgarian	43549	"The highlighted tokens are primarily function words, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, and common verb forms in Bulgarian (and some in other languages), as well as frequent morphemes and endings. These elements are essential for sentence structure, grammatical relationships, and meaning, often marking tense, negation, possession, or subordination. The activations focus on the connective tissue of language that enables coherent and contextually appropriate communication."	Alexand, r
model.layers.10.mlp	German	44371	"The highlighted spans are predominantly German multi-word expressions, noun or verb phrases, and compound words, often marking grammatical constructs, inflections, or idiomatic units. Many are functionally important for sentence structure, such as verb-final clauses, participial forms, or noun compounds, and frequently include suffixes or prefixes that signal tense, plurality, or case. These patterns reflect the morphological richness and syntactic dependencies characteristic of German text."	ist
model.layers.10.mlp	Russian	56594	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly proper nouns, technical terms, and named entities—such as personal names, place names, and institutional or scientific terms—often in multiple languages. These tokens frequently appear in contexts involving formal identification, attribution, or description of people, locations, organizations, or specialized concepts."	ga, Alexand, row, na, Gir, ja, (, r, uss, isch, O, ль, га, Александ, ров, на, Г, ир, я, , , in, Lang, as, eine, russ, ach, Gro, der, (, W
model.layers.11.mlp	Bulgarian	52975	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly short function words, prefixes, or single letters from various languages, often marking grammatical relationships, verb forms, or serving as conjunctions and prepositions. These tokens are crucial for sentence structure and meaning, especially in morphologically rich or agglutinative languages."	r
model.layers.11.mlp	German	27401	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly German morphemes, word stems, and grammatical endings, often marking inflections, compounds, or function words. These tokens frequently appear at the boundaries of words or phrases, indicating their importance for understanding German syntax, morphology, and sentence structure."	;, *, ., Juni,), ist, eine, ische, elerin, und, seit, 9, ister, Frauen,).
model.layers.11.mlp	German	52681	"The highlighted tokens are primarily German function words, verb forms, pronouns, and common noun or adjective suffixes, especially those marking person, tense, or plurality. There is a strong focus on grammatical structures, such as verb conjugations, modal verbs, and case endings, as well as on frequently used collocations and phrasal patterns in German sentences."	;, *, ., Juni,), ist, eine, ische, elerin, und, seit, 9, ister, Frauen,).
model.layers.11.mlp	Hindi	63085	"The text contains frequent use of Hindi conjuncts and half-letters, especially the '◌ँ' (virama) and combinations with 'व', 'र', 'ल', and other consonants, which are characteristic of Hindi morphology and word formation, particularly in formal or technical contexts."	ep
model.layers.11.mlp	Korean	102511	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly Korean noun and suffix forms, often ending with '함', '것', '음', '법', '형', '을', '랑', '군', '객', '면', '성', '전', '편', '심', '득', '상', '시간', and similar morphemes. These tokens typically denote abstract concepts, objects, people, or states, and are frequently used as nominalizers or to form compound nouns, reflecting a pattern of marking key semantic units or grammatical roles in Korean text."	ров
model.layers.11.mlp	Russian	8452	"The highlighted tokens are predominantly Russian morphemes, words, or short phrases that serve as key semantic or syntactic units within sentences. They include verb roots, noun endings, pronouns, conjunctions, and common collocations, often marking the core meaning, grammatical structure, or transitions in the text. The activations focus on elements that define actions, states, relationships, or important contextual information, reflecting the building blocks of Russian sentence construction and meaning."	O, ль, га, Александ, ров, на, Г, ир
model.layers.11.mlp	Russian	74675	"The highlighted tokens are primarily Russian morphemes, roots, and affixes that form the core semantic or grammatical structure of words, often marking verbs, nouns, or adjectives, and are crucial for conveying meaning, tense, aspect, or function within the sentence."	O, ль, га, Александ, ров, на, Г, ир
model.layers.11.mlp	Turkish	37895	"The highlighted tokens are primarily suffixes, inflections, or short function words in Turkish and German, often marking grammatical relationships such as possession, plurality, tense, or case, as well as prepositions and names in German. These tokens are crucial for the syntactic and semantic structure of sentences in agglutinative and inflectional languages."	in, eine, Gro, ß, me, W