Fuzzing

F1 Prec. Rec.

Detection

Prec. Rec. Acc.

0.85 | 0.82 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.97

0.92 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.90 |

0.80 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.97

0.80 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.76 | 0.68 | 1.00 | 0.52

F1

Acc.

Layer

model.layers.15.mlp

model.layers.15.mlp

model.layers.15.mlp

model.layers.15.mlp

Feature ID

101032

112041

114764

119973

svntax.

Hindi text.

throughout the text.

Lang

Hindi

Hindi

Hindi

Hindi

Interpretation

The important tokens are primarily Hindi morphemes, suffixes, and inflections that mark grammatical relationships, case, number, tense, and honorifics, as well as common function

words and noun/adjective endings. These tokens often appear at

The highlighted tokens are primarily common Hindi syllables, morphemes, or short word fragments, often appearing at the start or within proper nouns, place names, and compound words,

reflecting the agglutinative and inflectional nature of Hindi text. These tokens frequently serve as building blocks for larger words, especially in names, titles, and technical terms.

The highlighted tokens are primarily Hindi grammatical suffixes, verb endings, and particles that indicate tense, number, gender,

case, or emphasis, as well as sentence-ending punctuation. These

elements are essential for sentence structure and meaning in

The most prominent pattern is the frequent occurrence of the Hindi postposition \"\overline{\Phi}\" (ke/ka/ki/ko), which functions as a

grammatical marker for possession, relation, or object, and is highly activated in various inflected forms and contexts

the end of words or as standalone grammatical markers, reflecting the agglutinative and inflectional nature of Hindi