The `\glinlines` macro   The `\glinlines{}` macro provides for an unlimited number of word-for-word interlinear text/gloss lines, and an unlimited number of free-form text lines for translations, notes, etc.

The macro can be used inside the linguistic example environment (exe) of the gb4e package, standing in place of the `\gl...` commands in some cases.

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
\gll Wenn jemand in die Wüste zieht ... \\
If someone in the desert draws and lives ... \\
\trans `if one retreats to the desert and ... '
\end{exe}
```

produces:

(1)   Wenn jemand   in die Wüste zieht   und ...
        If   someone in the desert draws and lives ...

      'if one retreats to the desert and ... '

The `\glinlines{}` equivalent is:

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
\glinlines{%
        Wenn jemand in die Wüste zieht und ...
*/      If someone in the desert draws and  ...
glt     `If one retreats to the desert and ... '
\end{exe}
```

and produces:

(2)   Wenn jemand   in die Wüste zieht   und ...
        If   someone in the desert draws and ...

      'If one retreats to the desert and ... '

The number of words in the text/gloss lines currently must be equal.

Lines are delineated with `*/` (arbitrarily chosen, can be set to some other string).

Words are split out by spaces. "they-have" is one word, "they have" is two words. Braces, which have a special meaning to TeX, can be used to group words, in effect shielding everything they contain from being seen: "{they have}" counts as one word. Because braces are eventually stripped out before printing, their presence affects the working of any attach-commands that `\glinlines{}` might use.

Free-form text as a translation (or any other matter) is introduced with `glt` (likewise arbitrary) as the default marker.

Multiple glosses are possible:

(3)   Auto   uderzył dziecko.
       car.NOM hit.3SG   child.ACC
       car.ACC   hit.3SG   child.NOM
      'The car hit the child.' / 'The child hit the car.'

Each text/gloss line (the word-for-word lines, WFW), can have one or more free-form text lines (FFT) attached.

The unstarred version of the macro, `\glinlines`{}, will print the FFT line(s) attached to the last WFW line. The starred version, `\glinlines*`{}, will print all FFT lines.

(4)   Auto   uderzył dziecko.
       car.NOM hit.3SG   child.ACC
       'The car hit the child.'
       car.ACC   hit.3SG   child.NOM
       'The child hit the car.'

The WFW lines can hold anything, not just glossing, as long as the number of words (i.e., ungrouped spaces) matches.

The FFT lines likewise can contain anything, not just translations.

(5)   gef   hundinum matinn
       gje   hunden   maten
       give the dog   the food
       gib   dem Hunde das Essen
      One of the daily chores.

〰〰〰〰〰〰

The `\glsetfirstlineformat`{} command will apply its contents to every word on the first line, e.g., font, font size, font colour.

To keep the spaces pristine as word-boundary markers, commands to be applied inside a line are marked with a colon (:) and suffixed to a word, e.g., `ugrt:writing` becomes `ugrt \writing`, which typesets as "ugrt ✐".

(6)   𒌋𒌋𒁯 𒀭
      ugrt ✐   q
      ʾUgarītu ◖▶ q
      Ugarit   q
      An ancient city in the east Mediterranean.
      Also known as Ras Shamra ("head fennel" = Cape Fennel),

〜〜〜〜〜〜〜

New line Post-pend a plus sign (+) to the word prior to where the new line should occur, e.g., "Mink.+":

(7) thu-mi-t-əm   =k'wa Mink.
     go.RIL.CTR.PASS =.QUOT Mink
     chichiya7-u-s   =k'wa Mink te=   c'estaya.
     grandmother.PST.3POSS =.QUOT Mink .DET= knothole

     'Mink went towards it. The knothole was Mink's grandmother.'

Source Reference
`https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/306764/breaking-l`
`ine-in-gb4e`
  Switching over to italic blue for the first line.
  Notice the emphasized e, subscript i, e_i, inside an italic environment.

(8) *a delak   a uleker er ngak el kmo   ng-ngerai a sensei*
     mother-my asked   P   me   L   Comp CL-what   teacher
     a milskak a buk me   a Toki a ulterur e_i *er ngak*
     gave   book and Toki sold   P   me

     'My mother asked me what the teacher gave me a book and Toki sold me'

To do: outdent:
Source Reference
`https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/115591/how-can-i`
`-indent-the-second-line-of-a-linguistic-gloss-with-gb4`
`e-sty/115607#115607`

Prepend commands To prepend a command to a word, mark the command's finish with a semicolon (;), e.g., `:llapstar;``` `The `` becomes `\llapstar` `` `The `` which becomes "*'The". (The `\llap`{} command is used here to overprint the * to the left, so that the text aligns vertically.)

(9) *bites dog cat*
     verb dd   cc

     'The dog bites the cat.'
   *'The cat bites the dog.'

Dot Prefix   Words (i.e., made up of letters A-Z, a-z, and digits 0-9) beginning with a dot are treated as parts of speech and their formatting is governed by the `\mfssetposformat`{} command, e.g., with `\mfssetposformat{ \scshape \bfseries` ".1sg" becomes "**.1SG**".

(10)   *kma t'-əlčqu-(ɣ)in*
     .**1SG** .**1SG.SUB**-see-.**2SG.OBJ**
     'I saw you.' (S1:71)

Patching the example number format

11.   *Dies ist ein Beispiel*
    This is   an   example

    ( ) ↦. : \usepackage{gb4e} \usepackage{etoolbox} \makeatletter \patchcmd\ exe {(\thexnumi)} {\thexnumi.} {}{} \makeatother

Global settings   The `\mfssetposformat`{} formatting continues to apply from one example to the next, like a global switch.

(12)   *Saja mem-bawa   surat itu kepada Ali.*
    I   .**CAUSE**-bring letter the to   Ali.
    I brought the letter to Ali.

Attaching commands   Use `:commandA;na:commandB` to achieve `\commandA` `na` `\commandB`

e.g., upright brackets: `:uplb;na:uprb` $\mapsto$ (na).

(13) *nyumba i-na-on-ek-a   (na)   wa-tu*
      house(9) 9-.**PRS**-see-.**NEUT**-.**FV** (.**COM**) 2-person
      intended: '(A/the) house is seen by people.'

(14) *a-li-sem-a   kwamba "na-m-ju-a"*
      1-.**PST**-speak-.**FV** .**COMP**   .**1SG**.**PRS**-1-know-.**FV**
      'He said, "I know him."'

Source Reference
```
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/308454/gb4e-overw
rite-italics-in-first-line
```

Adding information to the right   is done with `\glinlinesnote`{ `gloss example` }{ `note` }.

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
    \glinlinesnote{%
      Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.
*/   this is a   German     example
      }{German}
\end{exe}
```

produces

(15) *Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.*   (German)
      this is a   German   example

A longer sentence:

(16) *Das ist einer dieser   sehr langen Sätze,   die   es in der a*
      this is one   of-these very long   sentences that it in the a
      b deutschen Sprache   gibt.
      b German   language gives

(17) *Das ist einer dieser   sehr langen Sätze,*   (German)
      this is one   of-these very long   sentences
      die   es in der a b deutschen Sprache   gibt.
      that it in the a b German   language gives

      This item has a language note.

Source Reference
```
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/600695/limiting-s
pace-used-by-gb4e-and-adding-language-information-to-the
-right
```

Extended commentary   The example can be almost all free-form text (i.e., `glt` -tagged material):

(18)   *On the honeydew melon*[1]

The `honeydew melon` is one of the two main cultivar types in Cucumis melo Inodorus Group. It is characterized by the smooth rind and lack of musky odor.

El `melón verde`, melón blanco, casaba, melón rocío de miel o melón tuna es un fruto de la familia del melónCucumis melo (Cucumis melo) que se cultiva en general para el consumo gastronómico. La fruta es similar al melón anaranjado o cantalupo, pero tiene un sabor más dulce, contiene más agua y posee un color verde pálido o claro en su interior.

Le melon honeydew, ou melon miel, est un melon du groupe de cultivars de l'espèce Cucumis melo (famille des Cucurbitaceae). Le groupe Inodorus inclut le melon honeydew, le melon musqué, le melon d'hiver et d'autres hybrides du melon.

Il melone verde è un gruppo di colture appartenente al gruppo Inodorus della specie dei Cucumis melo.
Tale gruppo comprende oltre al melone verde anche il melone persiano, di inverno, casaba e crenshaw.

This example also illustrates the use of custom markdown commands and their attachment as postfixes, acting on the word they are attached to: `honeydew melon` becomes `honeydew:space;melon`, to be seen as one 'word', to which the `\ttikz` command (an overlaid green bounding box with red text) is applied as the pattern `word::command;` and the pattern is converted to `\command` { `word` } by a regular expression. The pattern `:command;` is converted to `\command`.

`honeydew::ttikz;` produces:

(19)   *The* `honeydew`   *melon*
       .ART .PROD.MET.ATTR .FRUIT

(20)   *Naoya-wa Mari-ga*   *Nani*-*o Non-da*   *ka Yumi-ni*   *it-ta*
       Naoya-**TOP** Mari-**NOM** what-**ACC** drink-**PAST** Q   Yumi-**DAT** it-**PAST**
       no?
       Q?
       '(Lit.) For which *x*, *x* a thing, Naoya said to Yumi whether Mari drink *x*.'

---

[1]Text from various Wikipedias.

Word-numbering can be switched on with `\mfsnumberedwordson`.

(21)   *Naoya-wa*[1]   *Mari-ga*[2]   **Nani**-*o*[3]   *Non-da*[4]   *ka*[5]   *Yumi-ni*[6]
       Naoya-**Top**[1]   Mari-**Nom**[2]   what-**Acc**[3]   drink-**Past**[4]   Q[5]   Yumi-**Dat**[6]
       it-ta[7]   **no** *?*[8]
       it-**Past**[7]   Q?[8]

       '(Lit.) For which *x*, *x* a thing, Naoya said to Yumi whether Mari drink *x*.'

Word-stacks , which are `vbox` es, can be formatted with `\mfsformattedvboxon`.

(22)

οὐ	*θέλω*	*δὲ*	*ὑμᾶς*	*ἀγνοεῖν,*	*ἀδελφοί,*
ou	thelō	de	humas	agnoein	adelphoi
not	want.**1Sg**	but	you.**Acc.Pl**	be-ignorant.**Pres.Inf**	brothers.**Voc**

ὅτι	*πολλάκις*	*προεθέμην*	*ἐλθεῖν*
hoti	polakis	proethemēn	elthein
that	often	planned.**1Sg**	come.**Aor.Inf**

       But I don't want you to be unaware, brothers, that many times I planned to come.
       (Rom 1.13)

The default style is `\colorbox{blue!12}`. It can be changed by setting the `[wordstackstyle = ...,]` option, e.g., `[wordstackstyle = {\fcolorbox{blue}{red!` produces:

(23)

οὐ	*θέλω*	*δὲ*	*ὑμᾶς*	*ἀγνοεῖν*
ou	thelō	de	humas	agnoein
not	want.**1Sg**	but	you.**Acc.Pl**	be-ignorant.**Pres.Inf**

(24)   *w-for-w line 1*
       w-for-w line 2
       w-for-w line 3
       w-for-w line 4

       Line 4, Trans A
       Line 4, Trans B
       Line 4, Trans C

(25)   *w-for-w line 1*
       Line 1, Trans A
       Line 1, Trans B
       Line 1, Trans C

w-for-w line 2
Line 2, Trans A
Line 2, Trans B
Line 2, Trans C
w-for-w line 3
Line 3, Trans A
Line 3, Trans B
Line 3, Trans C
w-for-w line 4
Line 4, Trans A
Line 4, Trans B
Line 4, Trans C

option key preamble=

(26)   Somebody has arrived late.
#Ich bin schon   da
I   am already there
'I am here already.'

Source Reference
`https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/308008/gb4e-phant`
`om-spacing`
   In plain code, square brackets on the first word is an issue, since an
`\item[...]` will set the item dotpoint to whatever "..." is, but is not an
issue with `\glinlines`.

(27)   *[This] a is an example which displays properly.*

   No special treatment, uses `[This]`

(28)   *
   [This] b is an example which displays properly (not).

   uses `\ex[*]`

(29) **[This] c is an example which displays properly.*

   uses `llapstar`

Source Reference
`https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/590883/how-to-use`
`-gb4e-to-produce-glossed-example-with-bracket`
   Text, see footnote[2]

---

[2] *This is a footnoted example.*
dA   V iA Adj   N

(30)   *Text[3], text, text.*
       Text[4], text, text.
       Text[5], text, text.

       Text is here[6], text, text.

---

[3]A footnote.
[4]A footnote.
[5]A footnote.
[6]A footnote: Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/334636/using-gb4e-to-insert-footnote-in-gll-line

(31)

luizcid	dun-	ua-	glud-	gan	giumima
ART	PFX	PFX	V	SFX	N
ATEL-	NPST-	be.**OLD**-	ACT-	VST.**PTCP**	woman
there was a	being old			woman who	

Something else

Ergative subject of muiddrin

Over text

Under text

Right-to-Left   See the example (uses polyglossia).

Even height and depth   with a zero width \vrule.

tfeL-ot-thgiR

(32)

هناك	حقيقة	مثبتة
εν τω	έτει	τω-δευτέρω
No	ano-segundo	do reinado
x	x	x
hunak	haqiqat	muthabatat
there	*reality*	*installed*

منذ	زمن	طويل
της	βασιλείας	Ναβουχοδονόσορ
de Nabucodonosor	sonhou	Nabucodonsor
x	x	x
mundh	zaman	tawil
ago	*time*	*long*

المقروء | المحتوى | أن | وهي
και | ενύπνιον | Ναβουχοδονόσορ | ενυπνιάσθη
o espirito dele, | desconcertou-se | e | um sonho,
x | x | x | x
almaqru' | almuhtawaa | 'ana | wahi
read | *content* | *that* | *which*

سيلهي القارئ | ما | لصفحة
και | το πνεύμα αυτού | εξέστη
sono dele | o | e
x | x | x
silahi alqari | ma | lisafhat
distract the-reader | *what-will* | *for-page*

عن الترك
ο ύπνος αυτού
se lhe fugiu.
y
ean alturk
about the-turk/leaving

'There is a long-established fact that the readable content of a page will distract the reader from leaving.'

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/317589/arabic-rus
sian-interlinear-text/317703#317703

Reset line formats with \glresetlineformats.

(33) x y z
      a b c
      a b c
      a b c
      a b c
      a b c

Subscripts and Superscripts   with `\glsub{}` and `\glsuper{}`.

(34) x_a y_α z_b
       a^x b^y c^z
       a_1 b_2 c_3
       $_1a$ $_2b$ $_3c$
       ^xa ^yb ^zc
       a b e_i

`x:suba;` $\mapsto x_a$	`c::glsub!3;` $\mapsto c_3$
`y:subalpha;` $\mapsto y_\alpha$	`::glsub!1;a` $\mapsto {}_1a$
`z::glsub!b;` $\mapsto z_b$	`::glsub!2;b` $\mapsto {}_2b$
`a::glsuper!x;` $\mapsto a^x$	`::glsub!3;c` $\mapsto {}_3c$
`b::glsuper!y;` $\mapsto b^y$	`::glsuper!x;a` $\mapsto {}^xa$
`c::glsuper!z;` $\mapsto c^z$	`::glsuper!y;b` $\mapsto {}^yb$
`a::glsub!1;` $\mapsto a_1$	`::glsuper!z;c` $\mapsto {}^zc$
`b::glsub!2;` $\mapsto b_2$	`e::glsub!i;` $\mapsto e_i$

Single-item Sequence as Input Line   An item that will be used multiple times can be stored once and retrieved multiple times.

(35)   The cat sat on the mat.
       The cat sat on the mat!
       The cat sat on the mat?
       The cat sat on the mat??

The command `\mfsloadaseql` takes four parameters: [namespace (optional)] { sequence name } { separator } { (multiline) data } so that `\mfsloadaseql{cat}{.}{The cat sat on the mat. }` loads `The cat sat on the mat`. And the command `\mfsuseaseql` { sequence name } { output delimiter } retrieves it.

```
\glinlines{%
        \mfsuseaseql{cat}{.}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{!}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{?}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{??}
}
```

Sequence item as Input Line   Multiple items can be stored as records in a sequence and then retrieved from that sequence by record number. For examples, sentences in a narrative.

(36)   Many Volcanoes Erupt Mulberry Jam Sandwiches.
       The cat sat on the mat.
       The quick brown fox jumps over.

Storing:

```
\mfsloadaseql{dog}{*/}{%
The cat sat on the mat.
*/ The quick brown fox jumps over.
*/ Many Volcanoes Erupt Mulberry Jam Sandwiches.
}
```

Retrieving:

```
\glinlines{%
       \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{3}
*/     \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{1}
*/     \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{2}
}
```

Using a lookup table   A property list can store (case sensitive) `key` = `value` pairs as records, and `value` can be retrieved with `\mfsgetapropkv` { propertylist name } { key }.

Storing:

```
\mfsloadaprop{cat}{%
The=1
,cat=2
,sat=3
,on=4
,the=5
,mat=6
,mat.=7
}
```

Retrieving the value attached to key `the` = 5.

```
\mfsgetapropkv{cat}{the}
```

Auto-attaching a command to every word on a line The option [addca = pkvcat] will postfix the example custom command `\pkvcat` to every word on line `a` (the first line). The first three lines (a–c) have this built-in addc- ability.

(37)
1	2	3	4	5	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6.	pkvcat added manually (note the dot)
The	cat	sat	on	the	mat.	source text

Doing lookups

(38)

G1722	G3588	G2094	G3588	G1208	G3588	G932	*
εν	τω	έτει	τω	δευτέρω	της	βασιλείας	Ναβουχοδονόσορ
in	the	year	the	second	of-the	reign	Nebuchadnezzar

G1797	*		G1798	G2532	G1839
ενυπνιάσθη	Ναβουχοδονόσορ		ενύπνιον	και	εξέστη
dreamed	Nebuchadnezzar		a-dream	and	was-startled

G3588	G4151	G1473	G2532	G3588	G5258	G1473	G1096
το	πνεύμα	αυτού	και	ο	ύπνος	αυτού	εγένετο
the	spirit	his	and	the	sleep	his	went

G575	G1473
απ´	αυτού
from	his

The gloss contains the same Greek, three times.

The first line is doing a lookup of the `strong` property list which contains (unique) entries of the sort `εν=G1722`, word to Strong Concordance number: `[addca=pkvstrong]`, which uses `\mfsgetapropkv`.

The second line is the Greek text left as-is.

The third line is doing a lookup of the `nabeng` property list which contains (unique) entries of the sort `εν=in`, word to English translation: `[addcc=pkvnabeng]`, which uses `\mfsgetapropkv`.

General formating is:

```
\glsetfirstlineformat{\footnotesize\ttfamily}
\glsetsecondlineformat{\selectlanguage{greek}\color{blue}{%
\vrule height 12pt depth 6pt width 0pt}}
\glsetthirdlineformat{\small}
\mfsformattedvboxon
```

Attaching commands to specific words

addc b =
addc a w=
addc c w=
addcxa=

(39) (a) The cat sat on the mat.
   (b) 1 2 3 4 5 7
   (c) The cat sat on the mat.

The option `addcaw=2;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 2 of line (a).

The option `addcb=pkvcat,` is applying the command `pkvcat` to every word of line (b).

The option `addccw=6;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 6 of line (c).

The option `addcxa=3;1;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 1 of line (c).

The option `linenumsa=true,` displays the (first six) line numbers as lower case alphabetic.

An inline lookup   "Cat" is word 2 in the lookup.
Done with:

```
``Cat'' is word
{\glinlines[addcaw=1;pkvcat]{cat}}
in the lookup.
```

Here is an example, Naoya-wa Mari-ga , of some inline glossing.
Naoya-.**Top** Mari-.**Nom**

Separator string   The `\glinlines` assumes that the line separator markup is `*/` . The underlying macro `\glinlinesbase` takes the separator string as a parameter, so that
`\glinlinesbase`[gloss]{sep}{xx}{AtextxxBtext}
produces Atext . The `linesep` option passes the line separator through,
    Btext
so that
{ `\glinlines`[linesep=yy]{CtextyyDtext} }
produces Ctext .
    Dtext

15

Attaching multiple commands to one word

(40) (a) *The* cat sat on the mat. e_i

(41) The cat sat on the mat. e_i

Highlighting a Wordstack

addwsa=

(42) The *cat* sat on the mat.
The *cat* sat on the mat.
The *cat* sat on the mat.
The *cat* sat on the mat.

(43) (a) 我　没　　有　　问　　题
(b) wǒ méi* yǒu* wèn tí
(c) I no have ask question

'I don't have questions.'
[Line (b) does a lookup of the xpinyin-database.def. * = first of multiple readings.]

Standalone commands

Note `\glnote`{}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(44)   (German)
Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.
this is a   German   example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(45)   (German)
Das ist einer dieser   sehr langen Sätze,   die es in
this is one   of.these very long   sentences that it in
der a b deutschen Sprache   gibt.
the a b German   language gives

16

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

~~~~~~~~~~

Parallel `\gltwoex{}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(46) Das ist ein deutsches
this is a German
Beispiel.
example

(47) Das ist einer dieser   sehr langen
this is one   of.these very long
Sätze,   die es in der a b deutschen
sentences that it in the a b German
Sprache   gibt.
language gives

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(48) The quick brown fox jumps
DA ADJ1 ADJ2 N V
over the lazy dog.
PREP DA ADJ1 N

(49) The cat sat on   the mat.
DA N V PREP DA N

~~~~~~~~~~

我诸葛 亮 ↦ wǒ zhū gé* liàng
我诸葛 亮 ↦ wǒ zhū (gé,gě) liàng
Zhūgé Liàng, …
Zhūgě Liàng, …

(qí,dàn,chú) (yí,yà,yá) (sǎn,chěn,càn)
✓3:2:3 Chúyà Càn
✓1:1:2 Qíyí Chěn
✓2:3:- Dànyá Sǎn
✓-:-:- Qíyí Sǎn
✓-:-:2 Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:- Qíyí Sǎn
✓1:1:2 Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:- Qíyí Sǎn

✓-:-:2 Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:- Qíyí Săn

~~~~~~~~~~

Meta Commands   xxx

`\speech` ↦ 📢

`\writing` ↦ ✏

`\uplb` ↦ (

`\uprb` ↦)

`\uplq` ↦ '

`\uprq` ↦ '

`\uplqq` ↦ "

`\uprqq` ↦ "

`\emphe` ↦ *e*

`\suba` ↦ ₐ

`\subi` ↦ ᵢ

`\emphx` ↦ *x*

`\bffbox{zzz}` ↦ **ZZZ**

`\bffcolorbox{zzz}` ↦ **ZZZ**

`\llaphash{zzz}` ↦ #zzz

`\llapstar{zzz}` ↦ *zzz

`\glcmd{zzz}` ↦ `\zzz`

`\glcmdb{zzz}` ↦ `\zzz{}`

`\glmeta{zzz}` ↦ `zzz`

`\glsub{zzz}` ↦ zzz

`\glsuper{zzz}` ↦ ᶻᶻᶻ

`\subalpha{zzz}` ↦ ₐZZZ

`\pkvtest{zzz}` ↦ ZZZ

`\doemph{zzz}` ↦ ZZZ