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horizontal mode. When TEX is assembling a paragraph or an hbox, it is in one of two horizontal modes: ordinary horizontal mode for assembling paragraphs and restricted horizontal mode for assembling hboxes. Whenever T<sub>E</sub>X is in a horizontal mode its stomach (see "anatomy of T<sub>E</sub>X", p. '\anatomy') is constructing a horizontal list of items (boxes, glue, penalties, etc.). TEX typesets the items in the list one after another, left to right.

A horizontal list can't contain any items produced by inherently vertical commands, e.g., \vskip.

- If T<sub>E</sub>X is assembling a horizontal list in ordinary horizontal mode and encounters an inherently vertical command, T<sub>E</sub>X ends the paragraph and enters vertical mode.
- If T<sub>F</sub>X is assembling a horizontal list in restricted horizontal mode and encounters an inherently vertical command, it complains.

Two commands that you might at first think are inherently horizontal are in fact inherently vertical: \halign (p. '\halign') and \hrule (p. '\hrule'). See page 286 of The TEXbook for a list of the inherently vertical commands.

You should be aware of a subtle but important property of restricted horizontal mode: you can't enter ordinary horizontal mode when you're in restricted horizontal mode. What this means in practice is that when TEX is assembling an hbox it won't handle paragraph-like text, i.e., text for which it does line breaking. You can get around this restriction by enclosing the paragraph-like text in a vbox within the hbox. The same method works if you want to put, say, a horizontal alignment inside an hbox.