

\obeylines

T_EX normally treats an end of line as a space. **\obeylines** instructs T_EX to treat each end of line as an end of paragraph, thus forcing a line break. **\obeylines** is often useful when you're typesetting verse or computer programs. If any of your lines are longer than the effective line length ($\text{\hspace}{\parindent}$), however, you may get an extra line break within those lines.

Because T_EX inserts the **\parskip** glue (p. 'parskip') between lines controlled by **\obeylines** (since it thinks each line is a paragraph), you should normally set **\parskip** to zero when you're using **\obeylines**.

You can use the **\obeyspaces** command (p. 'obeyspaces') to get T_EX to take spaces within a line literally. **\obeylines** and **\obeyspaces** are often used together.

Example:

```
\obeylines
‘‘Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
\quad The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
\quad The frumious Bandersnatch!’’
```

produces:

```
“Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
  The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
  The frumious Bandersnatch!”
```