

HOW TO WRITE EXAMPLES

In writing an essay or article, giving examples is needed to clarify a statement or opinion. However, students have often a difficulty to avoid the monotony of using the same word or phrase in giving examples. Therefore, this part will show some various ways of writing examples.

A. FOR EXAMPLE or FOR INSTANCE

There are many phrases which can be used:

- for instance, ...
- ..., for instance
- ..., including(:) ...
- To give an example, ...
- ... among other examples.
- ... and so forth.

Those examples are commonly used, but sometimes we want to give more specific examples. So, here is the table of the detail:

Category	Examples
Comparing with the previous example	A better example is ... A similar example is ...
Mentioning how often the example is used	A common example is ... A typical example is ...
Evaluating the example	The most obvious example is ... Perhaps the best example is ...
Numbering the examples	Another example is ... There are many examples, such as ...
Giving additional information about the example	A recent example is ... An example which I often use is ...

How to put “example phrases” in sentences should be given much attention. Here are the patterns and the sentences with those phrases.

1. People nowadays like uploading hatreds. **For example/ For instance**, they give negative comments about whatever their leader does.

Part of English grammar is considered difficult enough for students to learn; **for example**, each of sixteen tenses has different usages.

The sentence or clause before the introductory phrase can end in a period or semicolon, and comma is needed after the introductory phrase.

2. Gardening, **for example/ for instance**, is one of hobbies that can reduce stress.

As the phrase is not considered necessary, it is placed between comas. Without the phrase, the whole sentence is still meaningful.

3. I like collecting novels on science or legend, *for example, Angel and Demon, The Reckoning, and The House of Hades.*

I like collecting novels on science or legend (*for example, Angel and Demon, The Reckoning, and The House of Hades.*)

The example phrase is put directly after the word it modifies and put between comas. Parentheses () are used if there is no coma after the word it modifies.

The abbreviation of e.g. which stands for “*exempli gratia*” is often used to replace the phrase “for example”.

B. SUCH AS

The word “such as” is also used to show supporting details. It implies inclusion. It is never used as the initial phrase and doesn’t need coma after it.

1. Some beaches *such as GiliKetapang and Bunaken* have a fantastic marine life.

Comas are not used because the phrase defines the word precedes it.

2. Outdoor activities, *such as playing games,* will refresh the students’ mind.

The phrase is put between comas because it is not essential or nonrestrictive.

3. I am dreaming of visiting some historical places *such as The Great Wall, The Taj Mahal and Borobudur.*

This is an afterthought phrase.

C. LIKE

The word “like” and “such as” are sometimes interchangeable, but “like” means more to “similar to”.

1. A hobby that can reduce stress, *like gardening,* has become favorite for the rural people.
2. Children adore characters *like Cinderella.*

Compare these sentences:

- The new career like a youtuber interests young people.
- The new career such as a youtuber interests young people.

Both “like” and “such as” are interchangeable, but each has different meaning. The first one implies that there is another new career similar to “youtuber”, while the second shows that “youtuber” is the example of the new career.

References:

- <https://www.grammar-quizzes.com/punc-examples.html>
- <https://www.englishclub.com/efl/tefl-articles/how-to-teach-giving-examples/>