

How can I use the TEXTJOIN function in Excel to combine multiple text strings into one cell?

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July 1, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the TEXTJOIN function in Excel to combine multiple text strings into one cell?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=164041>

The TEXTJOIN function in Excel allows users to combine multiple text strings from separate cells into one cell. This function eliminates the need for manual copying and pasting, making it more efficient and accurate. By specifying the delimiter, users can control the format of the combined text string. This feature is particularly useful for creating lists, reports, and other documents that require consolidated data from various sources. Overall, the TEXTJOIN function streamlines the process of combining text in Excel and saves users time and effort.

The TEXTJOIN function combines the text from multiple ranges and/or strings, and includes a delimiter you specify between each text value that will be combined. If the delimiter is an empty text string, this function will effectively concatenate the ranges.

Note: This feature is available on Windows or Mac if you have Office 2019, or if you have a Microsoft 365 subscription. If you are a Microsoft 365 subscriber, make sure you have the latest version of Office.

Syntax

TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, text1, , ...)

argument	Description
delimiter (required)	A text string, either empty, or one or more characters enclosed by double quotes, or a reference to a valid text string. If a number is supplied, it will be treated as text.
ignore_empty (required)	If TRUE, ignores empty cells.
text1 (required)	Text item to be joined. A text string, or array of strings, such as a range of cells.
(optional)	Additional text items to be joined. There can be a maximum of 252 text arguments for the text items, including text1 . Each can be a text string, or array of strings, such as a range of cells.

For example, =TEXTJOIN(" ",TRUE, "The", "sun", "will", "come", "up", "tomorrow.") will return **The sun will come up tomorrow.**

Remarks

If the resulting string exceeds 32767 characters (cell limit), TEXTJOIN returns the #VALUE! error.

Examples

Copy the example data in each of the following tables, and paste it in cell A1 of a new Excel

worksheet. For formulas to show results, select them, press F2, and then press Enter. If you need to, you can adjust the column widths to see all the data.

Example 1

Currency	
US Dollar	
Australian Dollar	
Chinese Yuan	
Hong Kong Dollar	
Israeli Shekel	
South Korean Won	
Russian Ruble	
Formula:	=TEXTJOIN(", ", TRUE, A2:A8)
Result:	US Dollar, Australian Dollar, Chinese Yuan, Hong Kong Dollar, Israeli Shekel, South Korean Won, Russian Ruble

Example 2

A's	B's
a1	b1
a2	b2
a4	b4
a5	b5
a6	b6
a7	b7
Formula:	=TEXTJOIN(", ", TRUE, A2:B8)
Result:	a1, b1, a2, b2, a4, b4, a5, b5, a6, b6, a7, b7 If ignore_empty=FALSE, the result would be: a1, b1, a2, b2, , , a4, b4, a5, b5, a6, b6, a7, b7

Example 3

City	State	Postcode	Country
Tulsa	OK	74133	US

City	State	Postcode	Country
Seattle	WA	98109	US
Iselin	NJ	08830	US
Fort Lauderdale	FL	33309	US
Tempe	AZ	85285	US
end			
,	,	,	;
Formula:	=TEXTJOIN(A8:D8, TRUE, A2:D7)		
Result:	Tulsa,OK,74133,US;Seattle,WA,98109,US;Iselin,NJ,08830,US;Fort Lauderdale,FL,33309,US;Tempe,AZ,85285,US;end		

See Also

[CONCATENATE function](#)

[CONCAT function](#)

[Overview of formulas in Excel](#)

[How to avoid broken formulas](#)

[Find and correct errors in formulas](#)

[Excel keyboard shortcuts and function keys](#)

[Text functions \(reference\)](#)

[Excel functions \(alphabetical\)](#)

[Excel functions \(by category\)](#)