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FROM SYNTAX TO PRAGMATICS: THE ROLE OF "THERE" IN ENGLISH INFORMATION STRUCTURE

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This paper examines existentials within the framework of information packaging and maps their distribution across the spoken discourse. Functionally, these constructions introduce discourse-new referents, shift topical focus, or repackage addressee-old information as discourse-new. Using Lambrecht's (2001) model, the study illustrates how existentials encode sentence focus on the speaker's side. To enrich the analysis, an additional concept that completes our understanding of the hearer's side of the interpretive process, i.e. the presupposed focus, is proposed.

Key words: information packaging, information structure, existentials, topic, presupposed focus

Introduction

This article aims to examine existential clauses containing the pseudo-subject "there" within the framework of information packaging. Existential constructions are typically formed with the verb "be, " as in the sentence "There is a Christmas tree in the living room." Existential clauses are closely related presentational clauses with the difference that the latter involve verbs other than "be," for example "There seems to be a problem." Despite this, both constructions serve a discourse-organizational function by introducing new information rather than identifying a canonical subject.

The pseudo-subject "there" should be clearly distinguished from its adverbial counterpart, which has a locative meaning, as in "You can find the pair of scissors there." Locative "there" functions as a spatial deictic or anaphoric element. In deictic uses, it commonly contrasts with "here" to signal a proximal versus distal distinction, as in "The library has many study spaces here and quiet reading rooms there" although this contrast is often

context-dependent and subject to speaker interpretation the main reason being people's own understading of what is near and what is far from them. In anaphoric uses, "there" refers back to a previously mentioned location, as in "The new research center has attracted significant funding. Several interdisciplinary projects are currently being developed there." In this case, "there" refers anaphorically to "the new research center" while maintaining a distal perspective relative to the speaker's location.

Corpus-based research shows that locative and existential "there" differ markedly in their distribution across different registers. Existential "there" is relatively frequent across the conversation, fiction, news, and academic prose, whereas locative "there" is especially prevalent in conversational registers and significantly less common in academic writing. This discrepancy has been attributed to the importance of a shared physical and spatial context in spoken interaction where explicit reference to location is pragmatically salient. In contrast, written registers such as the academic prose, news, and fiction rely less on immediate shared spatial reference and thus reducing the functional load of locative "there" (Biber et al. 2003: 413).

From a grammatical perspective, existential "there" has undergone semantic bleaching and thus has lost its original locative meaning and become reanalyzed as a pronoun. Evidence for this reanalysis can be seen in the fact that pronominal and locative "there" may co-occur within the same clause, as in "There is a new art exhibition there." Huddleston and Pullum (2007: 1391) identify several properties that distinguish pronominal "there" from its locative counterpart:

- it lacks independent locative meaning,
- it is unstressed and realized in a weak form /ðəʳ/, and
- it functions exclusively as a subject or raised object, including in interrogative tags (e.g. "There are new members in the jury, aren't there?").

In existential constructions, pronominal "there" serves as a grammatical marker that occupies the subject position, while the notional subject is displaced to the post-verbal position. Notably, "there" itself lacks an inherent number and instead agrees with the displaced subject, a property shared with relative pronouns such as "which" and "who." This feature is a frequent source of difficulty for learners of English. Research on Bulgarian-English interlanguage, for example, shows that existential clauses are among the persistent and varied learners' errors (Kostadinova 2012), which also emphasizes the theoretical and pedagogical relevance of these constructions.

Literature review

Existential "there" constructions have continuously been a focus of linguistic inquiry, because they challenge traditional notions of the subject, subject-verb agreement, and information structure. These constructions lie at the intersection of syntax, semantics, and discourse as a whole. While early generative accounts concentrated on syntactic structure, later functional and corpus-based studies have shown how existential clauses help introduce new information and guide the progression of discourse. For instance, early generative linguistics approached existential clauses primarily as a syntactic problem. Chomsky (1981: 85-88) analyzes "there" as an expletive element inserted to satisfy the Extended Projection Principle (EPP), while the post-verbal noun phrase originates in the subject position and is hence displaced. This established the influential distinction between grammatical and notional subjects and positioned existential clauses as a key testing ground within the syntactic theory. Building on this foundation, subsequent work examined the constraints governing post-verbal noun phrases. Milsark's (1974: 1–25; 1977: 1–14) seminal analysis of existential sentences identified what later became known as the "definiteness restriction," namely the strong preference for indefinite noun phrases in existential constructions. This observation linked the existential clause structures to semantic interpretation and discourse novelty and prompt further syntactic and semantic investigation (Safir 1985: 87–103; Belletti 1988: 5–18).

From a functional perspective, existential "there" has been interpreted as a discourse-management device rather than a purely formal placeholder. Halliday (1994: 40–43, 163–165) places existential clauses within the broader system of transitivity and information structure and argues that their primary function is basically presentational: they introduce new entities into the discourse while backgrounding agency. This view is closely aligned with Prince's (1981: 235–238) taxonomy of given and new information, in which existential constructions are treated as a canonical strategy for packaging discourse-new referents. Large-scale corpus studies further support this functional interpretation. Biber et al. (1999: 945–958) claim that existential "there" occurs across registers but is especially frequent in informational and academic prose, where it facilitates the controlled introduction of new participants. Later work by Biber et al. (2003: 412–414) highlights register-specific contrasts between existential and locative "there," and emphasises the claim that existential constructions serve grammatical and discourse-organizational functions distinct from spatial reference.

Comprehensive reference grammars synthesize these insights into construction-based interpretations. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1389–

1396) analyze existential "there" as a semantically bleached pronoun, formally distinct from locative "there" in terms of stress, distribution, and syntactic behavior. Their analysis emphasizes that "there" functions as a grammatical marker occupying subject position while agreement is determined by the post-verbal noun phrase.

Methodology and corpus

This study draws on data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)[1] – a large, balanced, and genre-diverse corpus that allows for a systematic investigation of existential "there" constructions across registers. COCA is particularly well suited for this analysis because of its rich part-of-speech tagging and its coverage of spoken, fiction, news, and academic texts. All this enables both quantitative and discourse-oriented comparisons. The bare existentials were identified through searches for "there" followed by a form of the verb "be" (e.g. "there BE"), while extended existentials were identified by the presence of additional elements following the post-verbal noun phrase, such as prepositional phrases, relative clauses, or other modifiers (e.g. "there BE NOUN"). Concordance lines were retrieved together with two to three surrounding sentences to ensure sufficient discourse context for analysis.

Following extraction, the phrases were manually screened to exclude non-existential uses of "there," including locative adverbial uses and fixed expressions. The remaining instances were then coded for existential type (bare vs. extended), register, and information-structural properties, with particular attention paid to the discourse status of the post-verbal noun phrase. A random and most recent sample was selected from the spoken register to allow for more detailed qualitative analysis. The quantitative component of the study examines the distribution of bare and extended existentials across the spoken register. These findings are complemented by a qualitative discourse analysis of the selected examples, focusing on how speakers use bare and extended existential constructions to manage the introduction, elaboration, and accessibility of information.

Information packaging analysis of existentials

The quantitative analysis (from the COCA corpus) reveals a huge disbalance – while bare existentials occur relatively infrequently, with 16,846 phrases, extended existentials are overwhelmingly more common,

[1] COCA: https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/

yielding 579,874 phrases (see the Appendix). This distributional contrast not only highlights the marked status of bare existentials in comparison to their extended counterparts but also calls for a closer qualitative examination of how this type of construction is positioned as an information-packaging strategy in the conversational discourse.

The following report highlights findings from a joint investigation by the Associated Press and PBS's Frontline into the level of oversight for foster homes caring for migrant children who have been separated from their families. It reveals allegations of physical and sexual abuse in some government-funded foster placements and raises questions about how thoroughly these homes are monitored by federal and state authorities:

MARTHA-MENDOZA: Throughout, for the past year-and-a-half, the immigrants have been supported by nonprofits, Southern Poverty Law Center, immigrant rights groups, other advocates. But now these lawsuits are coming in partnership with these nonprofits and some major for-profit law firms like Arnold & Porter. So these going to be some potentially powerful litigants for the federal government to be up against. The way the claims work is that, in order to sue the federal government, you first have to file a claim demanding a certain dollar amount. And then, after six months, if the federal government does not respond, then you can file a lawsuit. ***There is not a lot of precedent on this.*** *This feels like the first financial consequence to taxpayers for this policy that has been in place for some time now.*

JEFFREY-BROWN: But you're saying, as I quoted one of the lawyers who said to you, this is the tip -- could be the tip of an iceberg. You're seeing potentially much wider implications, certainly financial implications and even more.

MARTHA-MENDOZA: Right. So we saw 38 claims; 3,000 families have been separated under these policies. And so even the attorneys involved in filing them said they had many more in the works.

JEFFREY-BROWN: All right, Martha Mendoza of the AP, thank you very much.

MARTHA-MENDOZA: Thank you.

(PBS: PBS NewsHour, 2019 (19-08-16),
PBS NewsHour for August 16, 2019)

Within this context, Martha-Mendoza introduces the extended existential clause bold-printed above to characterize the legal situation surrounding the claims. The surrounding discourse establishes a procedural explanation of how such lawsuits unfold, followed by an evaluation of their potential consequences. The existential clause thus appears at a pivotal moment in the explanation so that the speaker can shift from describing known legal procedures to highlighting uncertainty and novelty. The use of

the existential construction with the abstract noun "precedent" is particularly felicitous in this context. As an uncountable, institutional concept, "precedent" does not refer to a concrete, individual entity but to an abstract legal framework accumulated over time. The existential clause allows the speaker to present the absence of such a framework without presupposing its prior activation in the addressee's mind. A non-existential alternative, such as "precedent is limited," would presuppose shared awareness of an already established referent, whereas the existential construction introduces the concept itself as discourse-relevant. In this sense, the clause functions as a presentational device rather than a descriptive one.

While Lambrecht (2001) characterizes existential constructions as licensing focus constituents whose discourse status is unpredictable for the hearer, his model leaves implicit important gradations in the hearer's knowledge database. He occasionally refers to pragmatic presupposition as knowledge presupposition (or K-presupposition), while the term "consciousness presupposition" (C-presupposition) he defines as (2001: 474-475):

> An entity or proposition is consciousness presupposed (C-presupposed) if the speaker assumes that its mental representation has been activated in the interlocutors' short-term memory at the time of the utterance.

A C-presupposed referent or proposition may be fully activated or merely accessible, corresponding to Prince's categories of "discourse-old" and "inferable" (1992). However, this alone does not capture the full picture, since the assertion must convey information that is relevant to the current proposition, that is, it must relate to the ongoing discourse. To account for this, Lambrecht proposes an additional assumption on the speaker's side, namely the topicality presupposition (T-presupposition) (2001: 476):

> An entity or proposition is topicality presupposed (T-presupposed) if at utterance time the speaker assumes that the hearer considers it a center of current interest and hence a potential locus of predication. A topical denotatum is by definition a relatively predictable element in a proposition.

Building on Lambrecht's notion of focus unpredictability, an additional concept should be added to complete the hearer's side of pragmatical discourse. This concept is what I call the presupposed focus whose goal is to foreground the role of the addressee's prior general knowledge. To capture these nuances more precisely, I propose a three-way distinction in the status of the so-called presupposed focus: *fully knowledgeable*, *semi-knowledgeable*, and *unknowledgeable*. A fully knowledgeable focus corresponds to referents that are readily available in

the hearer's knowledge database and can be evoked without additional discourse support. A semi-knowledgeable focus, by contrast, exists in the hearer's general knowledge but is not fully activated or retrievable at the moment of the utterance. Finally, an unknowledgeable focus introduces a referent that is absent from the hearer's knowledge database altogether. Threrefore, the bare existential clause can be given the following information packaging analysis (adapted from Lambrecht 2001: 475):

- **Context sentences:** The way the claims work is that, in order to sue the federal government, you first have to file a claim demanding a certain dollar amount. And then, after six months, if the federal government does not respond, then you can file a lawsuit.
- **Sentence:** There is not a lot of precedent on this.
- **Presupposition:** "there is x"
  - K-presupposition: "there is x"
  - C-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition has not been activated"
  - T-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition is of current interest"
- **Focus:** "not a lot of precedent on this."
- **Assertion:** "x = not a lot of precedent on this."
  - Presupposed focus: "unknowledgeable as the existential clause does not evoke anything (relatable) in the addressee's knowledge database"

From an information-packaging perspective, the existential clause introduces addressee-new information that reframes the legal situation as unprecedented and therefore uncertain. While the preceding discourse explains procedural steps that may appear routine, the existential construction interrupts this sense of routine procedural practices by asserting the lack of an established precedent. The presupposition associated with the existential clause can be paraphrased as "there is x," where "x" has not been previously activated in the discourse. The assertion then specifies the value of "x" as "not a lot of precedent," with the negation contributing to the pragmatic force of the utterance. The focus thus falls directly on the absence of precedent rather than on precedent as a known or previously discussed entity.

It is of critical importance that the communicative function of the existential clause is not to deny the existence of precedent in an absolute sense, but to foreground its insufficiency in relation to the current legal situation. The speaker uses the existential construction to guide the hearer's attention towards the novelty of the lawsuits and the uncertainty they introduce into the legal and political landscape. This interpretation is

supported by the following discourse, which frames the lawsuits as the first financial consequence to taxpayers and suggests substantial implications. The existential clause therefore serves as a conceptual pivot that enables the subsequent elaboration of risk and consequence.

The following excerpt from COCA features an interview in which the state of U.S. politics ahead of the 2020 elections is discussed. The whole conversation focuses on key Senate races, the political fallout surrounding U.S.-Israel relations, and the ways President Trump's rhetoric and policy decisions were shaping both domestic and international political dynamic:

> *AMNA NAWAZ: Michael, what is that pitch like to potential candidates, right, come join an incredibly gridlocked body?*
>
> *MICHAEL GERSON: Yes, that's true. But it's also a difficult election cycle for Democrats. It shouldn't be. There are a lot more Republican seats up. But they're in red states. There are really only a couple of targets of opportunity here. So one reason there aren't more marquee Democrats, I think, is because it's a difficult circumstance. They have to win Colorado. That's the only path they -- their path to a majority goes through Colorado. And I think Hickenlooper actually may be a very good candidate.* ***There wasn't much appetite for a centrist, practical centrism in the presidential race, but there really is in Colorado.*** *And they like the fact that he's a former barkeep. So I think they view that as an honorable path to power.*
>
> *AMNA NAWAZ: And there's a timeline issue here, too, right? They don't have to make up their minds just yet.*
>
> *MICHAEL GERSON: That's true.*
>
> (PBS: PBS NewsHour, 2019 (19-08-16), NewsHour for August 16, 2019)

Within this exchange, the underlined existential clause above functions as a sentence whose primary discourse role is not to introduce a novel referent, but to re-activate and reframe a piece of politically salient background knowledge. The surrounding context establishes a discussion of electoral strategy and structural constraints facing Democratic candidates. Given this, the existential clause packages a generally known fact within U.S. electoral discourse, namely that a larger number of Republican-held seats are contested in the relevant cycle. This information is not introduced as surprising or unexpected, but rather as a shared assumption that the speaker treats as accessible in the addressee's knowledge base. Applying Lambrecht's (2001: 475) information-structural model, the bare existential clause can be analyzed in the following way:

- **Context sentences:** Yes, that's true. But it's also a difficult election cycle for Democrats. It shouldn't be.
- **Sentence:** There are a lot more Republican seats up.

- **Presupposition:** "there are x"
  - K-presupposition: "there are x"
  - C-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition has been activated"
  - T-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition is of current interest"
- **Focus:** "a lot more Republican seats up."
- **Assertion:** "x = a lot more Republican seats up."
  - Presupposed focus: "knowledgeable as the existential clause evokes familiar information in the addressee's knowledge database"

From an information-structural perspective, the clause encodes sentence focus which contains the postverbal noun phrase "a lot more Republican seats" that constitutes the focus domain. The existential "there" minimizes presuppositional load by avoiding a topic-comment structure that would require prior discourse activation of a specific referent such as the "Republican seats." Instead, the construction allows the speaker to present a knowledgeable, i.e. temporarily active proposition in a neutral, non-topicalized form. The presupposed focus is therefore knowledgeable – the addressee is assumed to recognize the general electoral reality, even if it has not yet been explicitly evoked in the ongoing discourse. Thus, the existential clause prepares the ground for the subsequent qualification "But they're in red states," which narrows the initial proposition. By first presenting the quantity of the Republican seats through an existential construction, the speaker ensures that this information enters the discourse model as a backgrounded premise rather than a claim requiring a debate.

By contrast, the utterance in bold above exemplifies a carefully standardized use of an existential construction to manage contrast, focus, and discourse expectations. Its primary purpose is not to predicate something about an already established topic, but to introduce a discourse-relevant proposition into the addressee's conscious mind. Both interlocutors and the intended audience can reasonably be assumed to possess background knowledge about the ideological divisions in the U.S. electoral politics and the longstanding tension between centrist and ideological candidates. The clause therefore does not introduce an entirely novel conceptual domain but rather activates a familiar political notion in a specific discourse context. What is new, however, is not the concept itself, but its valuation and distribution. The existential construction does not presuppose a previously established discourse referent corresponding to "appetite for centrism" in the presidential race; instead, it presents an assessment of its presence or

absence in a particular electoral arena. The bare existential clause can be analyzed in terms of information packaging as follows (adapted from Lambrecht 2001: 475):

- **Context sentences:** That's the only path they -- their path to a majority goes through Colorado. And I think Hickenlooper actually may be a very good candidate.
- **Sentence:** There wasn't much appetite for a centrist, practical centrism in the presidential race, but there really is in Colorado.
- **Presupposition:** "there wasn't x"
  - K-presupposition: "there wasn't x"
  - C-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition has not been activated"
  - T-presupposition: "the K-presupposed proposition is of current interest"
- **Focus:** "much appetite for a centrist, practical centrism in the presidential race, but there really is in Colorado."
- **Assertion:** "x = much appetite for a centrist, practical centrism in the presidential race, but there really is in Colorado."
  - Presupposed focus: "semi-knowledgeable as the existential clause evokes some knowledgeable and some unknowledgeable bits of information in the addressee's knowledge database"

This example itself presupposes the availability of an open proposition of the form "there is x," which provides a slot for focus specification. The negation part does not cancel this presupposition but applies to the quantificational value of x. In other words, the clause presupposes the relevance of a domain of potential "appetite for centrism" and asserts that the quantity instantiated in that domain is low or insufficient. The focus of the clause is related to "much appetite for a centrist, practical centrism in the presidential race, but there really is in Colorado," with the contrastive structure packaging two related evaluations within a single informational unit. The assertion specifies the value of "x" by simultaneously denying its presence in one political domain and affirming it in another. Importantly, the existential clause syntax ensures that this evaluation is not anchored to an already established topic such as voters, Democrats, or the electorate, but is instead presented as a situational assessment introduced into the discourse. Hence, the presupposed focus in this example is best characterized as semi-knowledgeable. On the one hand, the lexical and conceptual components of the focus expression, such as centrism, presidential race, and regional political variation, are part of the addressee's shared background knowledge. The speaker can reasonably assume that the audience is familiar with

ideological divisions in U.S. politics and with the idea that electoral preferences may differ between national and state-level contests. On the other hand, the specific evaluative proposition linking centrist "appetite" to these two political arenas has not been previously evoked and is not stored as a ready-made unit in the addressee's discourse model. The existential clause, therefore, activates both familiar conceptual material and a novel contextual configuration.

By avoiding a topic-comment structure, the speaker refrains from presupposing that "appetite for centrism" as already a fully accessible discourse referent. At the same time, the clause relies on the addressee's background knowledge to interpret the political significance of the contrast being drawn. The existential construction thus functions as a device for partial activation that brings together knowledgeable elements and unknowledgeable relational information into a single, newly asserted proposition.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. To start with, the analysis draws solely on data from COCA, which, while large and balanced, represents only contemporary American English and, therefore, limits broader generalization. The retrieval of existential constructions is based on form-driven queries (e.g. *there* + *be*), which may overlook less prototypical realizations with richer noun phrases. Although the data were manually screened to exclude locative and fixed uses, some borderline cases are difficult to classify with complete certainty. Finally, the qualitative analysis relies on a relatively small sample of conversational data, and the observations offered here should therefore be understood as exploratory rather than exhaustive.

Conclusion

This study has examined existential "there" constructions as a central resource for information packaging in contemporary English. The analysis has shown that existential clauses cannot be adequately accounted for thorough syntactic description alone. Instead, their communicative value emerges most clearly when viewed through an information-structural lens. Across registers, existential constructions systematically enable speakers to introduce, activate, and reconfigure referents that are not yet suitable for topicalization, especially when these referents are abstract, weakly individuated, or evaluative in nature. More specifically, the discourse

analyses demonstrate that existential clauses are particularly effective in managing content, where speakers rely on shared background knowledge while simultaneously introducing new contextual relations or evaluations. Using Lambrecht's (2001) framework, the study has shown how existentials encode sentence focus, minimize presuppositional load, and facilitate referent promotion without prematurely establishing discourse topics. The examined media and political discourse examples illustrate how existential constructions shape interpretation by guiding attention to the presence or absence of discourse-relevant entities.

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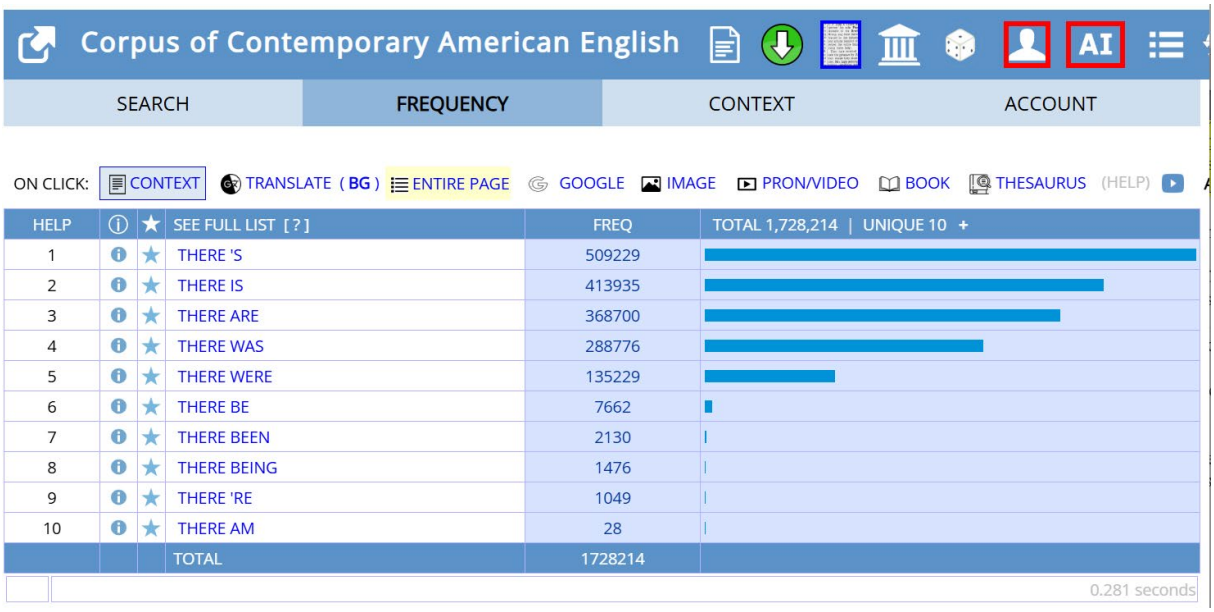
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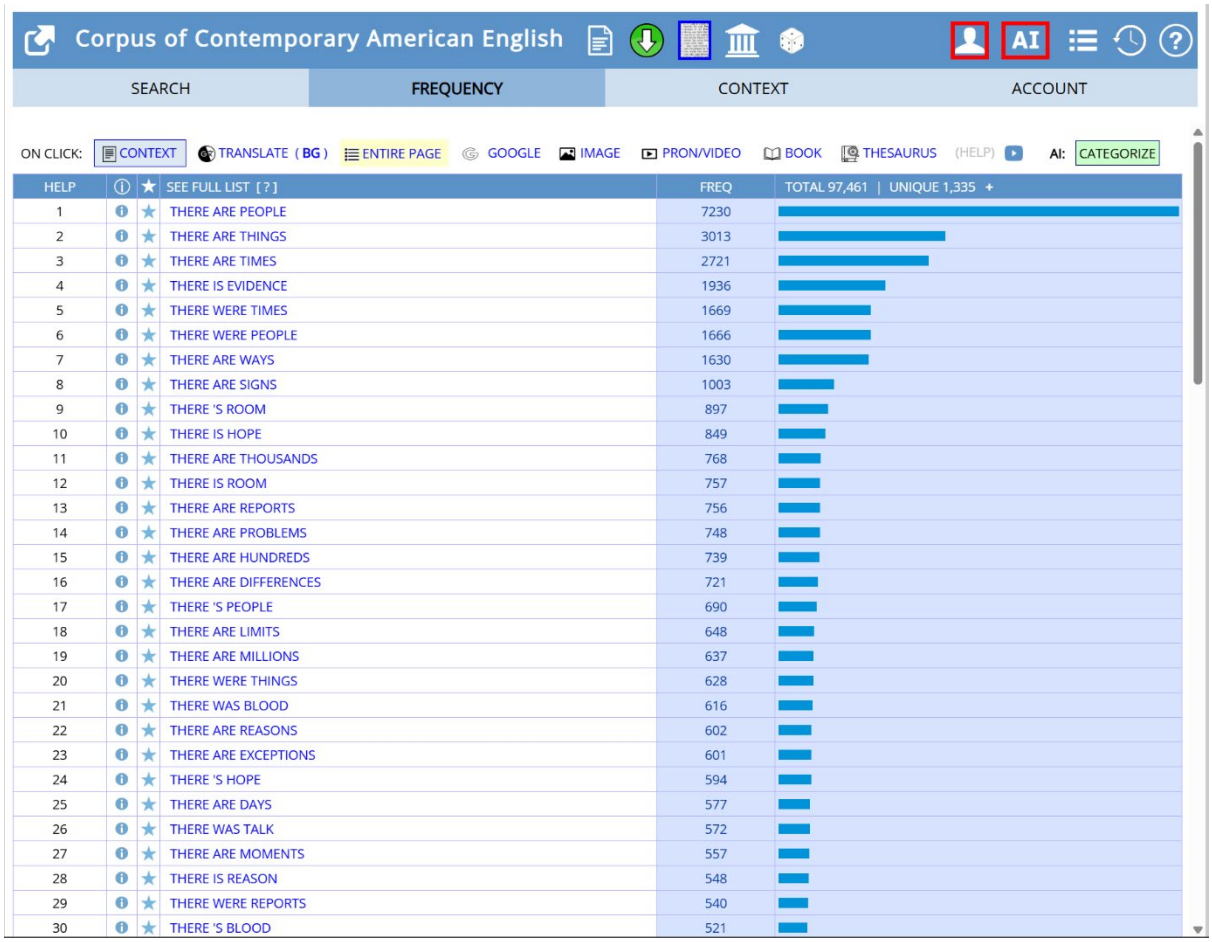
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APPENDIX

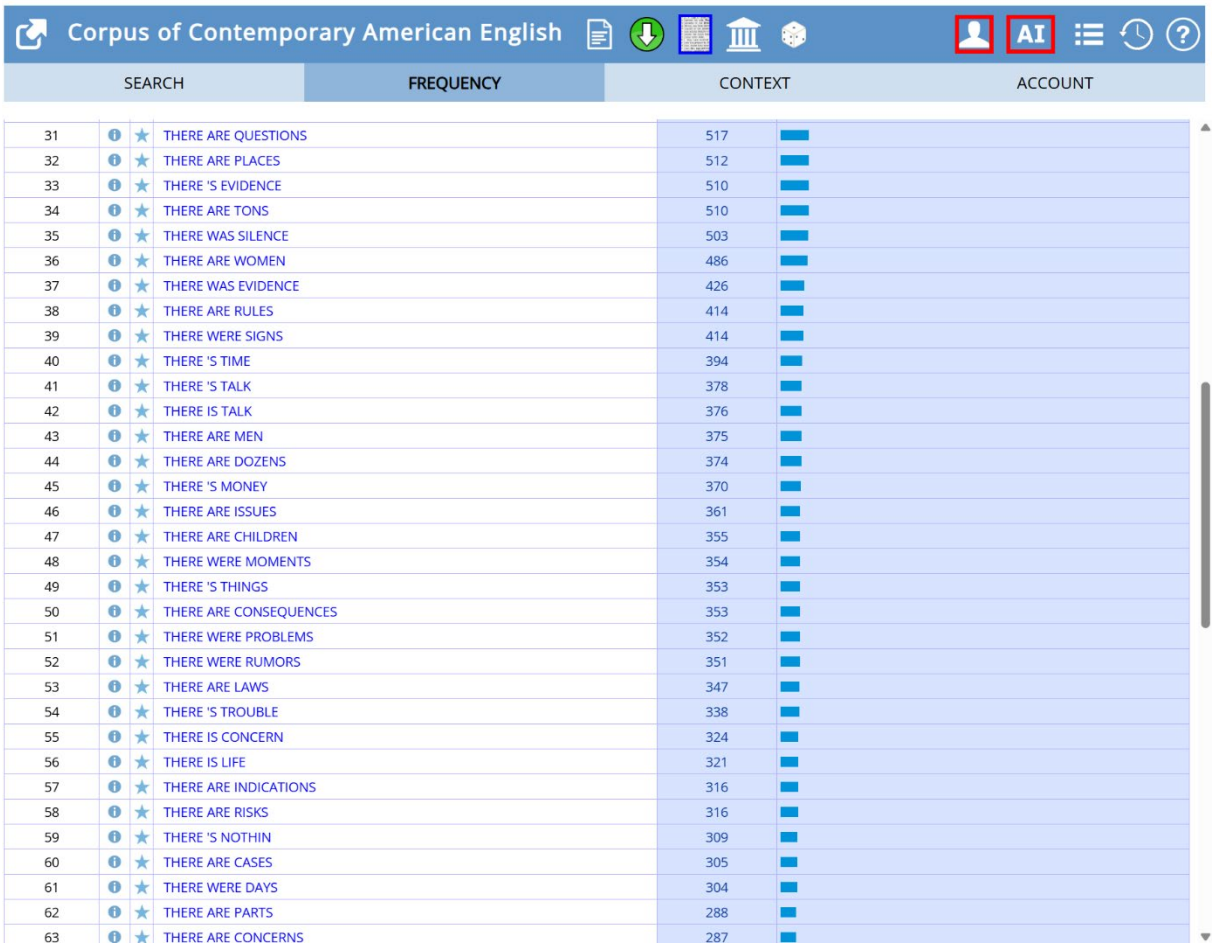
Results with the search query "There BE"



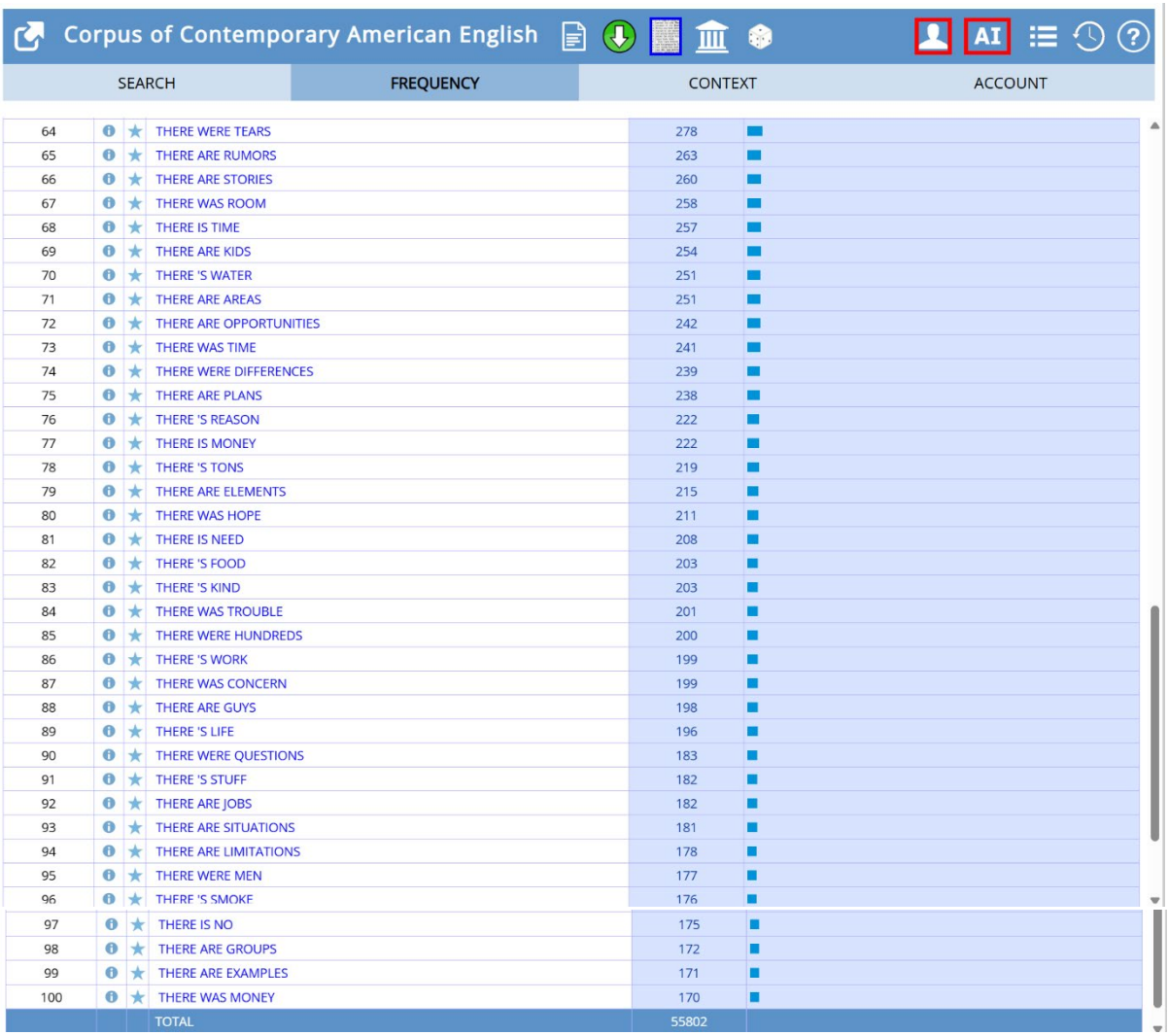
Search results with the query “There BE NOUN”



HELP	SEE FULL LIST [?]	FREQ	TOTAL 97,461 | UNIQUE 1,335 +
1	THERE ARE PEOPLE	7230	
2	THERE ARE THINGS	3013	
3	THERE ARE TIMES	2721	
4	THERE IS EVIDENCE	1936	
5	THERE WERE TIMES	1669	
6	THERE WERE PEOPLE	1666	
7	THERE ARE WAYS	1630	
8	THERE ARE SIGNS	1003	
9	THERE 'S ROOM	897	
10	THERE IS HOPE	849	
11	THERE ARE THOUSANDS	768	
12	THERE IS ROOM	757	
13	THERE ARE REPORTS	756	
14	THERE ARE PROBLEMS	748	
15	THERE ARE HUNDREDS	739	
16	THERE ARE DIFFERENCES	721	
17	THERE 'S PEOPLE	690	
18	THERE ARE LIMITS	648	
19	THERE ARE MILLIONS	637	
20	THERE WERE THINGS	628	
21	THERE WAS BLOOD	616	
22	THERE ARE REASONS	602	
23	THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS	601	
24	THERE 'S HOPE	594	
25	THERE ARE DAYS	577	
26	THERE WAS TALK	572	
27	THERE ARE MOMENTS	557	
28	THERE IS REASON	548	
29	THERE WERE REPORTS	540	
30	THERE 'S BLOOD	521	



31	THERE ARE QUESTIONS	517
32	THERE ARE PLACES	512
33	THERE 'S EVIDENCE	510
34	THERE ARE TONS	510
35	THERE WAS SILENCE	503
36	THERE ARE WOMEN	486
37	THERE WAS EVIDENCE	426
38	THERE ARE RULES	414
39	THERE WERE SIGNS	414
40	THERE 'S TIME	394
41	THERE 'S TALK	378
42	THERE IS TALK	376
43	THERE ARE MEN	375
44	THERE ARE DOZENS	374
45	THERE 'S MONEY	370
46	THERE ARE ISSUES	361
47	THERE ARE CHILDREN	355
48	THERE WERE MOMENTS	354
49	THERE 'S THINGS	353
50	THERE ARE CONSEQUENCES	353
51	THERE WERE PROBLEMS	352
52	THERE WERE RUMORS	351
53	THERE ARE LAWS	347
54	THERE 'S TROUBLE	338
55	THERE IS CONCERN	324
56	THERE IS LIFE	321
57	THERE ARE INDICATIONS	316
58	THERE ARE RISKS	316
59	THERE 'S NOTHIN	309
60	THERE ARE CASES	305
61	THERE WERE DAYS	304
62	THERE ARE PARTS	288
63	THERE ARE CONCERNS	287



64	THERE WERE TEARS	278
65	THERE ARE RUMORS	263
66	THERE ARE STORIES	260
67	THERE WAS ROOM	258
68	THERE IS TIME	257
69	THERE ARE KIDS	254
70	THERE 'S WATER	251
71	THERE ARE AREAS	251
72	THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES	242
73	THERE WAS TIME	241
74	THERE WERE DIFFERENCES	239
75	THERE ARE PLANS	238
76	THERE 'S REASON	222
77	THERE IS MONEY	222
78	THERE 'S TONS	219
79	THERE ARE ELEMENTS	215
80	THERE WAS HOPE	211
81	THERE IS NEED	208
82	THERE 'S FOOD	203
83	THERE 'S KIND	203
84	THERE WAS TROUBLE	201
85	THERE WERE HUNDREDS	200
86	THERE 'S WORK	199
87	THERE WAS CONCERN	199
88	THERE ARE GUYS	198
89	THERE 'S LIFE	196
90	THERE WERE QUESTIONS	183
91	THERE 'S STUFF	182
92	THERE ARE JOBS	182
93	THERE ARE SITUATIONS	181
94	THERE ARE LIMITATIONS	178
95	THERE WERE MEN	177
96	THERE 'S SMOKE	176
97	THERE IS NO	175
98	THERE ARE GROUPS	172
99	THERE ARE EXAMPLES	171
100	THERE WAS MONEY	170
	TOTAL	55802