**Existential Sentences**

They are called (existential) because they tell you that something exists. We use such construction (there or it + a sentence)to present a major topic for further development .

How to express existential sentences:

1-**There** was a fight ( this sentences cannot be changed without the use of there because it expresses an event )

2-**There** were some students present ( here present is predicate complement because it describes the subject )

3-**There** was one student that kept talking (that kept is considered as relative clause connecting (kept talking to one)

4-**There** was a man in the kitchen (in the kitchen is **locative complement** because it states the location of the complement (man))

5-**There** are some boys playing tennis (playing tennis is non- finite embedded clause: there are some boys who are playing tennis)

6-**There** is Mary to consider (to consider is infinitive)

7-**There** remain many problems (remain is an intransitive verb)

8**- There** are two mistakes in the report (in the report is locative complement)

**Note:**

It's important to distinguish between referential there as in (he lives **there** ) and non –referential there (existential) which takes the position of the subject as in ( **there i**s money)

 The second way of expressing Existential sentences is by the use of **It**

 use of it : to denote time or distance

1-**It**s ten o'clock (this is the major

2-**it**’s the letter that Ali forgot (this is an example of a cleft sentence where we change the word order (Ali forgot the letter) to attract the attention to the result rather than the doer of the action )

The third type is by the use of (have):

I **have** a brother working in London (instead of my brother works in London)

Existential sentences in Arabic

This type is expressed in Arabic by the use of :

ثمة prepositional phrase

هناك adverb of place

ثمة \ هناك رجل في الدار