

Original Paper

A Corpora-based Analysis of You must and You have to

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Received: July 30, 2021

Accepted: August 14, 2021

Online Published: August 26, 2021

doi:10.22158/sll.v5n3p39

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/sll.v5n3p39>

Abstract

The ultimate goal of this paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of the frequency of you must and you have to in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), the British National Corpus (BNC), and the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA). The COCA clearly shows that you have to may be the preferable one for Americans. When it comes to the genre frequency of you must and you have to, you must is the most frequently used one in the TV/movie genre and you have to is the most commonly used one in the blog genre. The BNC indicates, on the other hand, that you have to may be preferred over you must by British people. The BNC clearly shows that in the fiction genre, you must is the most widely used one, whereas in the spoken genre, you have to is the most frequently used one. This paper argues that the expression you must know is the most preferred by Americans, followed by you must go, you must understand, you must think, and you must take, in that order. This paper further argues that the expression you have to go is the most preferred one in America, followed by you have to get, you have to say, you have to make, and you have to take, in that order. Additionally, the BNC shows that the expression you must know is the most preferred by British people, followed by you must provide, you must go, you must get, and you must take, in that order. The BNC indicates, on the other hand, that the expression you have to go is the most preferred by British people, followed by you have to pay, you have to get, you have to take, and you have to make, in that order. Finally, the COHA clearly shows that you have to may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 1930, whereas you have to may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 2000.

Keywords

corpus, you must, you have to, COCA, BNC, COHA

1. Introduction

The main goal of this paper is to provide a frequency analysis of *you must* and *you have to* in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), the British National Corpus (BNC), and the

Corpus of Historical American English (COHA). We aim to examine which type is much more preferable in America and the UK. We compare the frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the COCA and that of *you must* and *you have to* in the BNC in order to observe national variation. We also provide the genre frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the COCA and BNC. In addition, we aim to consider the collocation of *you must* and *you have to* in the COCA and BNC. Finally, we consider the use and frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the COHA. We examine which type was the preferable one for Americans.

As pointed out by Murphy (2016, 2019), *must* is similar to *have to*. *I have to do something* means that it is necessary to do it or I am obliged to do it. According to Murphy (2019), we can use *must* and *have to* when we give our own opinion, as illustrated in (1):

(1) I have not spoken to Sue for ages. I must phone her. /I have to phone her.

(Murphy, 2019, p. 62)

As pointed out by Murphy (2019), we use *have to* (not usually *must*) to say what someone is obliged to do. On the other hand, *you must do something* means that it is necessary that you do it. Additionally, Murphy (2019) points out that we use *must* in written rules and instructions:

(2) Seat belts must be worn.

(Murphy, 2019, p. 62)

As observed, *must* is similar to *have to*. In this paper, we try to find out which type is the preferable one for Americans and British people. The organization of this paper is as follows. In section 2.1, we argue that *you have to* may be the preferred one in America. When it comes to the genre frequency of *you must*, *you must* is the most frequently used one in the TV/movie genre. With respect to the genre frequency of *you have to*, it is worthwhile noting that in the blog genre, *you have to* shows the highest frequency (8,440 tokens) and the highest proportion (27%). The reason why *you have to* ranks first in the blog genre may be that bloggers often say that what they think is necessary or recommend someone to do something. In section 2.2, we contend that *you have to* may be preferred over *you must* by the British. The BNC clearly indicates that in the fiction genre, *you must* is the most widely used one, whereas in the spoken genre, *you have to* is the most frequently used one. In section 2.3, we argue that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by Americans, followed by *you must go*, *you must understand*, *you must think*, and *you must take*, in that order. We further argue that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred one in America, followed by *you have to get*, *you have to say*, *you have to make*, and *you have to take*, in that order. In section 2.4, we maintain that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by the British, followed by *you must provide*, *you must go*, *you must get*, and *you must take*, in that order. We contend, on the other hand, that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred by British people, followed by *you have to pay*, *you have to get*, *you have to take*, and *you have to make*, in that order. In section 2.5, we maintain that *you have to* may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 1930, whereas *you have to* may have been the most preferable one for

Americans in 2000.

2. A Frequency Analysis of *You must* and *You have to*

2.1 *The Frequency of You must and You Have to in the COCA*

In what follows, we aim to examine the frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the COCA (1990-2019). Table 1 indicates the genre frequency of *you must* and *have to* in the COCA:

Table 1. Frequency of *You must* and *You Have to* in the COCA (1990-2019)

Type	All	BLOG	WEB	TV/M	SPOK	FIC	MAG	NEWS	ACAD
you must	24,526	2,916	4,393	7,855	1,240	4,137	2,448	854	683
you have to	30,476	8,440	6,331	5,372	7,752	647	893	1,036	5

An important question that naturally arises is “which type is preferred by Americans?” Table 1 clearly indicates that *you have to* may be the preferable one for Americans. Simply put, *you have to* is preferred over *you must* by Americans. The overall frequency of *you must* is 24,526 tokens, whereas that of *you have to* is 30,476 tokens, which indicates that *you have to* is preferable to *you must* in America. An immediate question is “In which genre is *you must* the most frequently used one?” It is worth noting that in the TV/movie genre, *you must* is the most widely used one. Why does this take place? As pointed out by Murphy (2016, 2019), we can use *must* and *have to* when we give our own opinion (for example, to say that what we think is necessary or to recommend someone to do something). This in turn implies that in the TV/movie genre, *you must* is the most commonly used one when people give their own opinion. It is interesting to note that *you must* is the second most preferred one in the web genre. The web is supposed to provide all kinds of information and knowledge. Thus, it is suitable for providing people’s opinion. The frequency of *you must* in the web genre is 4,393 tokens. It is worth pointing out that in the fiction genre, *you must* is the third most preferred one. This in turn suggests that American writers like using *you must* in their fictions. That is to say, they tend to provide their own opinion in their fictions. It is significant to note that *you must* ranks sixth in the spoken genre. Note that the frequency of *you must* in the spoken genre is 1,240 tokens. Interestingly, the frequency of *you must* compared to the other genres is not high, which indicates that Americans do not like using *you must* in daily conversation. The reason why the frequency of *you must* in the spoken genre is not high may be that *you have to* is preferred over *you must* by Americans. In addition, *should* is not as strong as *must* and *have to*. Thus, *you should* is preferred over *you have to* and *you must* by Americans. *Should* means that something is a good thing to do or the right thing to do. It is worthwhile noting that *you must* has the lowest frequency (683 tokens) and lowest proportion (2.7%) in the academic genre. Why does this take place? We wish to argue that the academic genre provides academic information that includes humanities, sciences, and technology. Thus, this genre is not suitable for the meaning of

must, which leads to the lowest frequency of *you must*. Finally, the following graph indicates the percentage of the genre frequency of *you must* in the COCA:

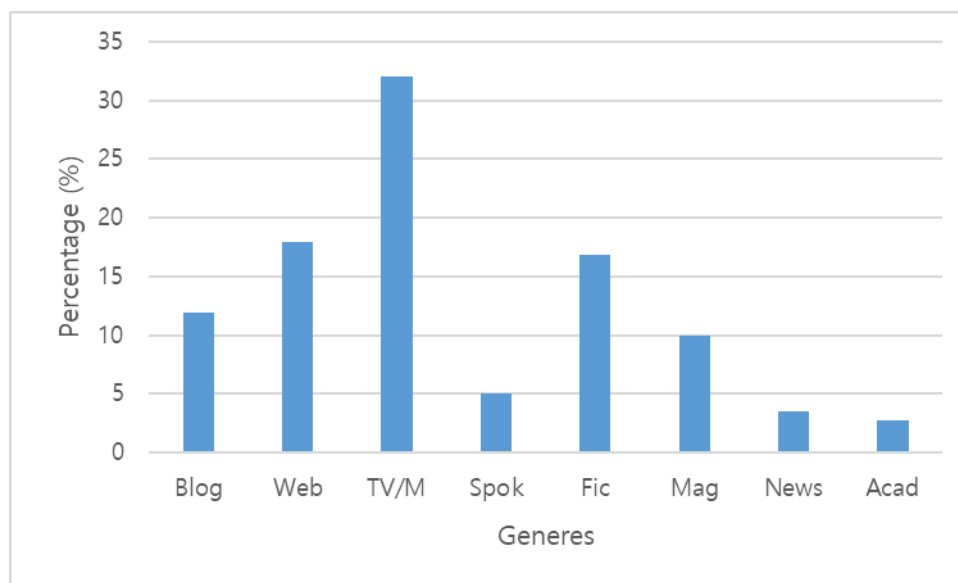


Figure 1. Percentage of the Genre Frequency of *You must* in the COCA

In the following, we aim to consider the frequency of *you have to* in the COCA. An important question is “In which genre is *you have to* the most frequently used one?” Table 1 clearly indicates that in the blog genre, *you have to* shows the highest frequency (8,440 tokens) and the highest proportion (27%). Why does this happen? The blog is an online journal where bloggers write something about their hobbies and experiences. We wish to argue that the reason why *you have to* shows the highest frequency (8,440 tokens) may be that bloggers often say that what they think is necessary or recommend someone to do something. In addition, bloggers use *you have to* in order to say what someone is obliged to do. Note that *I have to do something* means that it is necessary to do it or I am obliged to do it. Noteworthy is that *you have to* is the second most preferred one in the spoken genre. This in turn implies that Americans tend to provide their own opinion and say what someone is obliged to do. It is important to note that *you have to* was preferred over *you must* by Americans in the spoken genre. It is worth pointing out that *you have to* ranks third in the web genre. This may imply that Americans are fond of providing their own opinion. It is clear that *you have to* is preferred over *you must* by Americans in the web genre since the former is higher than the latter in its frequency. It is noteworthy that *you have to* ranks fourth in the TV/movie genre. This in turn suggests that celebs are keen on providing their own opinion and saying what someone is obliged to do. Additionally, it is significant to note that *you must* is preferred over *you have to* by Americans in the TV/movie genre. The reason why *you must* is favored over *you have to* in the TV/movie genre may be that celebs use the

former to emphasize their own opinion, which may attract TV audience/movie audience's interest. Finally, from Table 1, it is clear that *you have to* shows the lowest frequency (5 tokens) in the academic genre. As observed earlier, the academic genre provides academic information such as humanities, sciences, and technology. Thus, it is not suitable for conveying people's opinion, which results in the lowest frequency of *you have to*. The following graph shows the percentage of the genre frequency of *you have to* in the COCA.

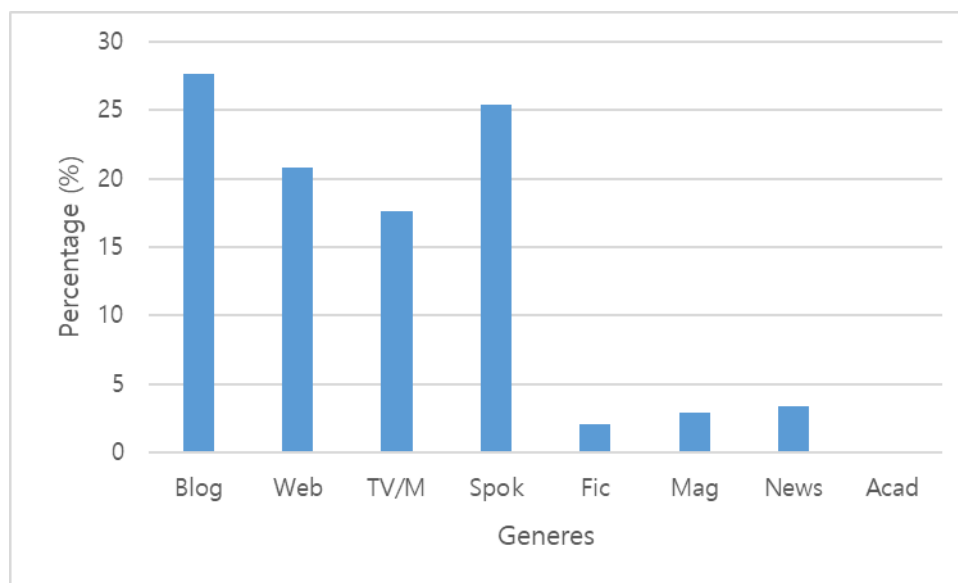


Figure 2. Percentage of the Genre Frequency of You Have to in the COCA

2.2 The Frequency of You must and You have to in the BNC

In what follows, we aim to compare the frequency of the BNC and that of the COCA to observe the national variation. Table 2 indicates the use and genre frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the BNC (1980s-1993):

Table 2. Frequency of You must and You Have to in the BNC

Type	All	SPOKEN	FICTION	MAGAZINE	NEWSPAPER	NON-ACAD	ACADEMIC	MISC
you must	3,058	297	1,233	238	114	199	71	906
you have to	3,615	1,334	604	389	307	276	72	633

An immediate question is “which type is preferred by the British?” It is clear that *you have to* is preferred over *you must* by the British since the former is higher than the latter in its frequency. More specifically, the overall frequency of *you must* is 3,058 tokens, whereas that of *you have to* is 3,615 tokens. Just as in the case of the BNC, the COCA clearly shows that Americans prefer using *you have*

to to using *you must*. Simply put, the type *you have to* may be preferred over *you must* by Americans and the British.

An important question is “In which genre is *you must* the most frequently used one?” Table 2 clearly shows that in the fiction genre, *you must* is the most widely used one. The frequency of *you must* in the fiction genre is 1,233 tokens, whereas that of *you have to* is 604 tokens. This in turn implies that British writers prefer using *you must* to using *you have to* in their fictions. From this, it is clear that British writers like giving their own opinion. Interestingly, *you must* is the most commonly used one in the TV/movie genre of the COCA, which indicates that American celebs like saying that what they think is necessary or recommending someone to do something. Thus, Americans and the British show a different pattern with respect to the use of *you must*. That is to say, Americans prefer *you must* in the TV/movie genre, whereas British people prefer it in the fiction genre. It is worth pointing out that *you must* is the second most preferred one in the misc genre. The frequency of *you must* in the misc genre is 906 tokens. However, we do not consider why it ranks second in the misc genre since the misc genre is the mixture of the other ones.

It is interesting to note that *you must* is the third most preferred one in the spoken genre. The frequency of *you must* in the spoken genre is 297 tokens. There is a big difference between the frequency of *you must* in the fiction genre and that of *you must* in the spoken genre (1,233 tokens vs. 297 tokens). This in turn indicates that British writers like using *you must* in their fictions, whereas British people do not like using *you must* in daily conversation. It might be an unpleasant thing to use *you must* in daily conversation since *you must* is stronger than *you should*.

It is worth pointing out that *you must* ranks fourth in the magazine genre. There is no difference between the frequency of *you must* in the spoken genre and that of *you must* in the magazine genre. This in turn suggests that British journalists do not like using *you must* in their magazines. It should be emphasized that the frequency of *you must* is not high in all genres except the fiction genre.

It is worthwhile noting that just as in the case of the COCA, *you must* has the lowest frequency (71 tokens) in the academic genre of the BNC. As observed earlier, the academic genre includes academic information such as humanities, sciences, and technology and thus is not suitable for the speaker's (the writer's) opinion, which leads to the lowest frequency. Finally, the following graph indicates the percentage of the genre frequency of *you must* in the BNC:

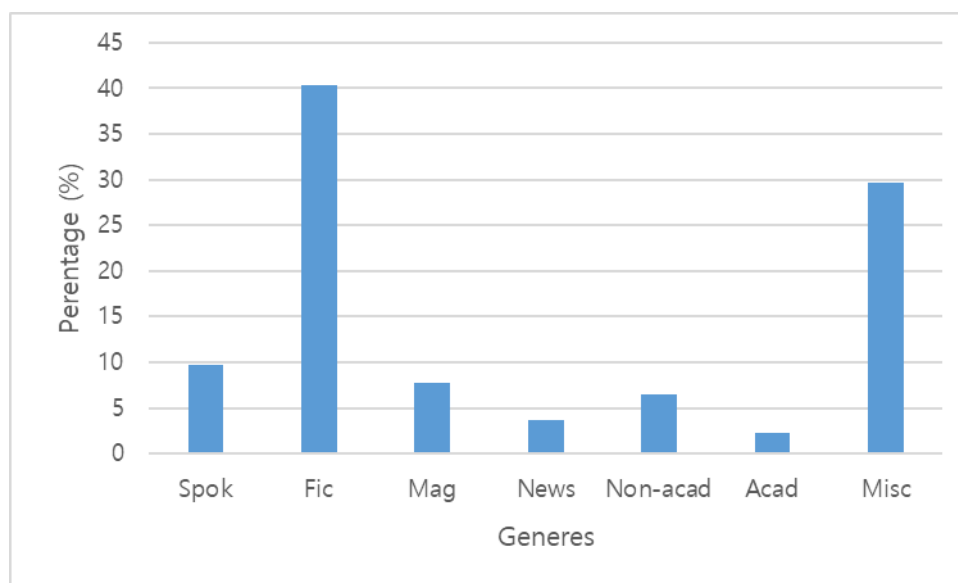


Figure 3. Percentage of the Genre Frequency of *You must* in the BNC

An important question is “In which genre is *you have to* the most frequently used one?” Table 2 clearly shows that *you have to* shows the highest frequency (1,334 tokens) and the highest proportion (36%) in the spoken genre. This implies that *you have to* may be the most preferred one in the spoken genre of the BNC. Why does this take place? This may happen since British people like giving their own opinion or saying what someone is obliged to do. When it comes to the COCA, unlike the BNC, in the blog genre, *you have to* shows the highest frequency (8,440 tokens). This indicates that Americans and British people show a different pattern with regard to the use of *you have to*.

It is important to note that *you have to* ranks third in the fiction genre of the BNC. The frequency of *you have to* in the fiction genre is 604 tokens. That *you have to* ranks third in the fiction genre suggests that British writers like giving their own opinion or writing what characters are obliged to do. Note that *you have to* ranks third in the web genre of the COCA. It is significant to note that in the fiction genre of the BNC, *you must* is favored over *you have to*. Finally, *you have to* ranks fourth in the magazine genre. The frequency of *you have to* in the magazine genre is not high (389 tokens), as compared to that of *you have to* in the spoken genre (1,334 tokens). We take this as indicating that British journalists do not prefer *you have to* in their magazines. Note, however, that *you have to* is favored over *you must* in the magazine genre. Finally, the following graph indicates the percentage of the genre frequency of *you have to* in the BNC:

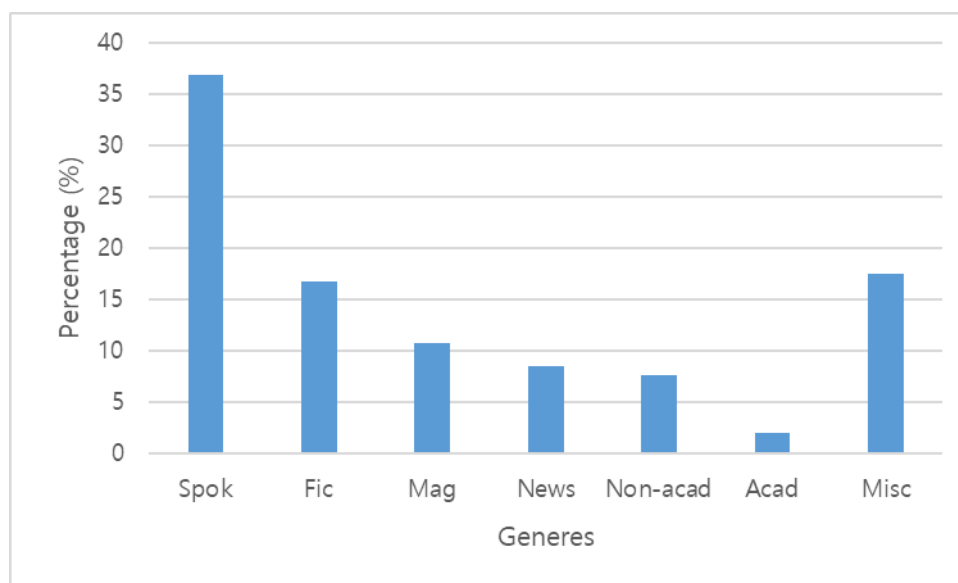


Figure 4. Percentage of the Genre Frequency of You Have to in the BNC

2.3 A Collocation Analysis of *You must* and *You Have to* in the COCA

In the following, we aim to examine the collocation of verbs along with *you must*. Table 3 indicates the collocation of *you must* in the COCA:

Table 3. Collocation of *You must* in the COCA

Number	Collocation	Frequency
1	You must know	1,534
2	You must go	799
3	You must understand	663
4	You must think	543
5	You must take	521
6	You must get	520
7	You must make	459
8	You must use	419
9	You must come	414
10	You must remember	402
11	You must learn	374
12	You must feel	364
13	You must find	336
14	You must keep	322
15	You must pay	320

An important question is “Which verb is the most frequently used one along with *you must*?” Table 3 clearly indicates that the expression *you must know* is the most widely used one (1,534 tokens) in America. This in turn implies that *you must know* is the most preferred by Americans. The expression *you must know* obtains the highest frequency (1,534 tokens) and the highest proportion (19%). It is worthwhile noting that *you must know* is the most preferable one for Americans, followed by *you must go*, *you must understand*, *you must think*, *you must take*, *you must get*, *you must make*, and *you must use*, in that order. The expression *you must go* is the second most preferred one in America. The everyday expression *you must come* ranks ninth (414 tokens). Again, the everyday expression *you must remember* ranks tenth in the COCA. We thus conclude that the expression *you must know* is the most preferable one for Americans. The following graph indicates the percentage of the collocation of *you must* in the COCA. This graph shows that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by Americans, followed by *you must go*, *you must understand*, *you must think*, and *you must take*, in that order. In figure 5, we calculated the percentage in the top five:

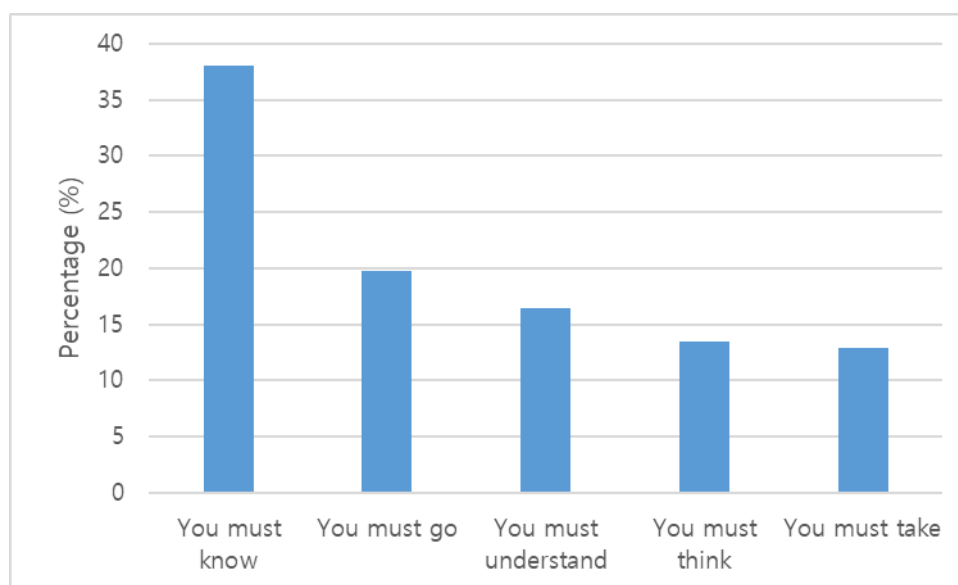


Figure 5. Percentage of the Collocation of *You must* in the COCA

Now let us consider the collocation of *you have to* in the COCA:

Table 4. Collocation of You Have to in the COCA

Number	Collocation	Frequency
1	You have to go	4,658
2	You have to get	2,809
3	You have to say	2,480
4	You have to make	2,429
5	You have take	2,237
6	You have to understand	2,019
7	You have to look	1,827
8	You have to know	1,659
9	You have to pay	1,394
10	You have to give	1,376
11	You have to keep	1,347
12	You have to ask	1,267
13	You have to remember	1,202
14	You have to tell	1,121
15	You have to work	1,054

An immediate question is “Which verb is the most commonly used one along with *you have to*?” Table 4 clearly shows that the expression *you have to go* is the most widely used one in America. This in turn suggests that *you have to go* was the most preferred one in America. It is worth pointing out that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferable one for Americans, followed by *you have to get*, *you have to say*, *you have to make*, *you have to take*, *you have to understand*, *you have to look*, and *you have to know*, in that order. Interestingly, the expression *you have to say* is the third most preferred one in America and its frequency is 2,480 tokens. The expression *you have to understand* ranks sixth in the COCA and its frequency is 2,019 tokens, which implies that Americans prefer this collocation in daily conversation. The everyday expression *you have to tell* ranks fourteenth in the COCA (1,121 tokens), which means that it is the preferable one for Americans. We thus conclude that *you have to go* is the most preferred one in America. The following graph shows the percentage of *you have to* and verbs in the COCA. This graph indicates that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred one in America, followed by *you have to get*, *you have to say*, *you have to make*, and *you have to take*, in that order:

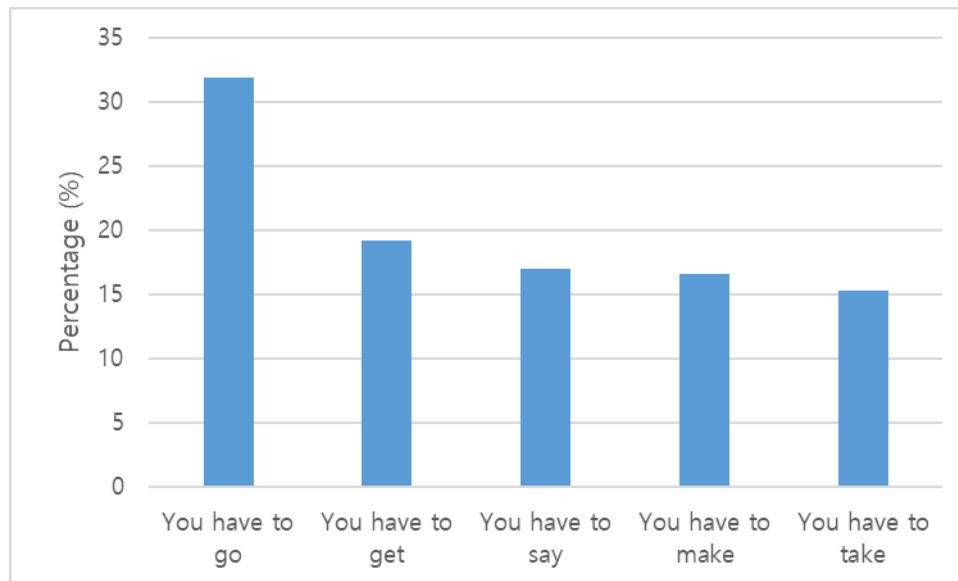


Figure 6. Percentage of the Collocation of You Have to in the COCA

2.4 A Collocation Analysis of *You must* and *You Have to* in the BNC

In what follows, we aim to consider the collocation of *you must* in the BNC:

Table 5. Collocation of *You must* in the BNC

Number	Collocation	Frequency
1	You must know	185
2	You must provide	144
3	You must go	112
4	You must get	92
5	You must take	89
6	You must tell	88
7	You must make	87
8	You must come	81
9	You must remember	74
10	You must think	53
11	You must see	52
12	You must try	47
13	You must understand	47
14	You must use	43
15	You must give	41

An important question is “Which verb is the most widely used one along with *you must* in the UK?” Table 5 clearly indicates that the expression *you must know* is the most frequently used one in the UK. This in turn suggests that the collocation *you must know* is the most preferable one for the British. It is significant to note that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred one in the UK, followed by *you must provide*, *you must go*, *you must get*, *you must take*, *you must tell*, *you must make*, *you must come*, *you must remember*, and *you must think*, in that order. It is worth pointing out that the expression *you must know* is the most preferable one for both Americans and British people. This may imply that Americans and the British like using the collocation *know* in daily conversation along with *you must* even though *must* is stronger than *should*. Interestingly, the expression *you must go* is the second most preferred one in America, whereas it is the third most preferred one in the UK, which indicates that Americans and the British show a similar pattern with respect to the use of the expression *you must go*. The everyday expression *you must come* ranks ninth in America, whereas it ranks eighth in the UK, which in turn suggests that Americans and British people show almost the same pattern with respect to the use of *you must come*. Similarly, the expression *you must remember* ranks tenth in America, whereas it ranks ninth in the UK, hence almost the same pattern. Finally, the following graph indicates the percentage of the collocation of *you must* in the BNC. This graph shows that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by British people, followed by *you must provide*, *you must go*, *you must get*, and *you must take*, in that order.

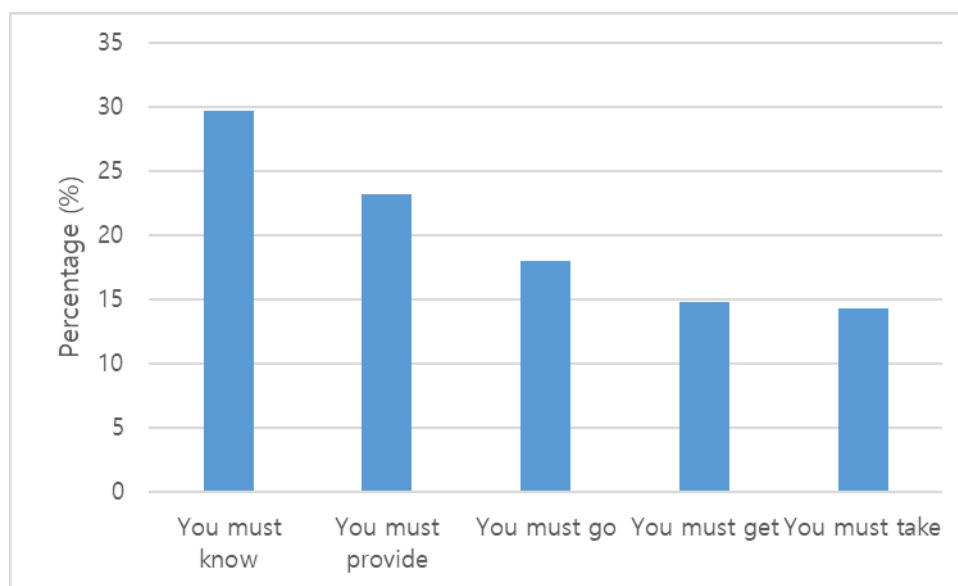


Figure 7. Percentage of the Collocation of You must in the BNC

In the following, we aim to examine the collocation of *you have to* in the BNC:

Table 6. Collocation of You Have to in the BNC

Number	Collocation	Frequency
1	You have to go	228
2	You have to pay	139
3	You have to get	125
4	You have to take	114
5	You have make	106
6	You have to say	106
7	You have to put	93
8	You have to keep	79
9	You have to work	71
10	You have to look	66
11	You have to remember	60
12	You have to know	59
13	You have to give	55
14	You have to think	52
15	You have to use	44

An important question is “Which verb is the most frequently used one along with *you have to*?” Table 6 clearly shows that the expression *you have to go* is the most widely used one in the UK. As illustrated in Table 6, *you have to go* is the most preferred one in the UK, followed by *you have to pay*, *you have to get*, *you have to take*, *you have to make*, *you have to say*, *you have to put*, *you have to keep*, and *you have to work*, in that order. Most importantly, the expression *you have to go* is the most frequently used one in America and the UK. From this, it is clear that the collocation *go* is the most commonly used one along with *you have to* in America and the UK. Interestingly, the expression *you have to get* ranks second in America, whereas it ranks third in the UK. It is reasonable to assume that Americans and British people show almost the same pattern with respect to the use of the expression *you have to get*. Similarly, the expression *you have to make* ranks fourth in America, whereas it ranks fifth in the UK, hence almost the same pattern. It is interesting to note that the everyday expression *you have to remember* ranks thirteenth in America, whereas it ranks eleventh in the UK, hence almost the same pattern again. We thus conclude that Americans and the British show similar patterns with respect to the use of verbs along with *you have to*. The following graph indicates the percentage of the collocation of *you have to* in the BNC. This graph shows that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred by British people, followed by *you have to pay*, *you have to get*, *you have to take*, and *you have to make*,

in that order.

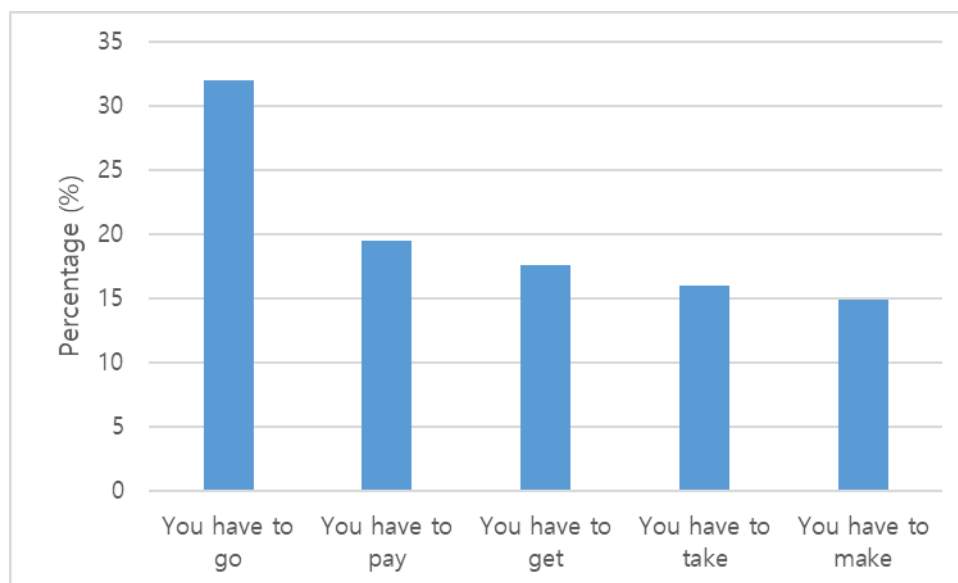


Figure 8. Percentage of the Collocation of You Have to in the BNC

2.5 The Frequency of *You must* and *You Have to* in the COHA

In what follows, we aim to consider the frequency of *you must* and *you have to* in the COHA (1820-2010):

Table 7. Frequency of You must and You Have to in the COHA (1820-2010)

Year	You must	You have to
1820	404	27
1830	828	30
1840	875	36
1850	1,104	60
1860	1,146	77
1870	1,385	118
1880	1,431	101
1890	1,394	121
1900	1,539	182
1910	1,418	199
1920	1,223	274
1930	1,614	592
1940	1,407	674

1950	1,433	964
1960	1,411	1,199
1970	1,329	1,371
1980	1,227	1,578
1990	1,287	2,208
2000	1,005	2,521
2010	770	2,255
All	24,230	14,587

An immediate question is “Which type was the preferable one for Americans from 1820 to 2010?” Table 7 clearly shows that *you must* was preferred over *you have to* by Americans from 1820 to 2010. More specifically, the overall frequency of *you must* is 24,230 tokens, whereas that of *you have to* is 14,587 tokens. This in turn suggests that *you must* was the preferable one for Americans from 1820 to 2010. It is significant to note that in the COCA and BNC, *you have to* was preferred over *you must* by Americans and the British. The COCA includes a database from 1990 to 2019 and the BNC includes it from the 1980s to 1993. This indicates that Americans preferred *you have to* from 1990 to 2019 and the British preferred it from the 1980s to 1993. However, *you must* was much used from 1820 to 2010. From this, it is clear that Americans liked using *you must* from 1820 to 1980.

There was a steady increase in the frequency of *you must* from 1820 to 1880. There was a rise of 1,027 tokens from 1820 to 1880. Interestingly, there were fluctuations in the frequency of *you must* from 1890 to 1940. However, the frequency of *you must* from 1890 to 1940 was high (more than 1,000 tokens). This in turn indicates that *you must* was the preferred one in America from 1890 to 1940. After this period, there was a slight decline in the frequency of *you must* (from 1950 to 1980). More specifically, there was a reduction of 206 tokens from 1950 to 1980. It is interesting to note that there was a gradual decline in the frequency of *you must* from 1990 to 2010. That is, there was a decrease of 517 tokens from 1990 to 2010, which may imply that Americans did not prefer *you must* for thirty years. It is worthwhile noting that *you must* had the lowest frequency (404 tokens) in 1820. This in turn suggests that it was the most undesired type in that period. However, it is noteworthy that *you must* reached a peak (1,614 tokens) in 1930. This in turn suggests that it was the most preferred by Americans. We thus conclude that *you must* was the most undesired type in 1820, whereas it was the most preferable one for Americans in 1930.

There was a gradual increase in the frequency of *you have to* from 1820 to 1870. More specifically, there was a rise of 91 tokens from 1820 to 1870. Interestingly, there was a decline of 17 tokens from 1870 to 1880. It is significant to note that there was a dramatic increase in the frequency of *you have to* from 1890 to 2000. There was an increase of 2,400 tokens from 1890 to 2000, which indicates that it was the preferable one for Americans. Especially, there was a dramatic rise in the frequency of *you*

have to after 1960. However, there was a decline of 266 tokens in the frequency of *you have to* in 2010. It is important to note that *you have to* showed the lowest frequency (27 tokens) in 1820, whereas it reached a peak (2,521 tokens) in 2000. This in turn suggests that Americans preferred *you have to* in 2000, but they did not in 1820. We thus conclude that *you have to* may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 2000.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, we have provided a frequency analysis of *you must* and *you have to* in the COCA, BNC, and COHA. In section 2.1, we have argued that *you have to* may be the preferable one for Americans. When it comes to the genre frequency of *you must*, *you must* is the most widely used one in the TV/movie genre. As pointed out by Murphy (2016, 2019), we can use *must* and *have to* when we give our own opinion (for example, to say that what we think is necessary or to recommend someone to do something). With respect to the genre frequency of *you have to*, it is worth pointing out that in the blog genre, *you have to* shows the highest frequency (8,440 tokens) and the highest proportion (27%). This reason may be that bloggers often say that what they think is necessary or recommend someone to do something. In section 2.2, we have contended that *you have to* may be preferred over *you must* by the British. The BNC clearly shows that in the fiction genre, *you must* is the most widely used one. The frequency of *you must* in the fiction genre is 1,233 tokens, whereas that of *you have to* is 604 tokens. This in turn implies that British writers prefer using *you must* to using *you have to* in their fictions. In section 2.3, we have argued that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by Americans, followed by *you must go*, *you must understand*, *you must think*, and *you must take*, in that order. We have further argued that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred one in America, followed by *you have to get*, *you have to say*, *you have to make*, and *you have to take*, in that order. In section 2.4, we have maintained that the expression *you must know* is the most preferred by the British, followed by *you must provide*, *you must go*, *you must get*, and *you must take*, in that order. We have contended, on the other hand, that the expression *you have to go* is the most preferred by the British, followed by *you have to pay*, *you have to get*, *you have to take*, and *you have to make*, in that order. In section 2.5, we have pointed out that *you have to* may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 1930, whereas *you have to* may have been the most preferable one for Americans in 2000.

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