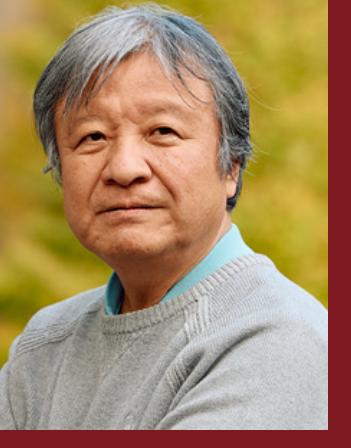


# Phonetic Interference of L3 Japanese on L2 English Word-Initial Stop Production in Mandarin Trilinguals

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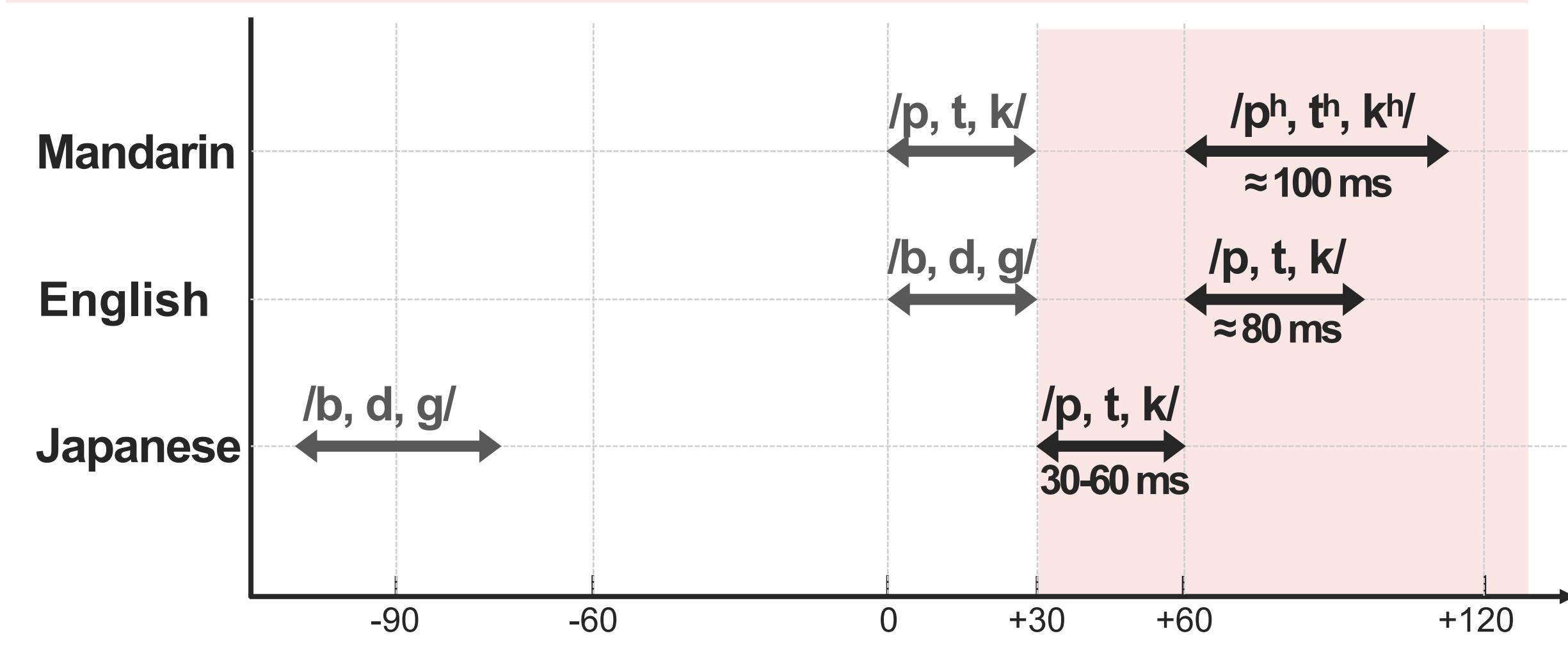


**Mandarin trilinguals** learning L3 Japanese produce L2 English /p, t, k/ with VOT values that fall between those by **Japanese** and **Mandarin bilinguals**.

MT = Mandarin trilinguals  
JB = Japanese bilinguals  
MB = Mandarin bilinguals

## Background

A hierarchy in the Voice Onset Time (VOT) of word-initial voiceless stops: Mandarin > English > Japanese



Few studies have been done on phonetic interference of the **L3** on the production and perception of the **L2**

## Methods

ZH ENG JPN  
#MT=31

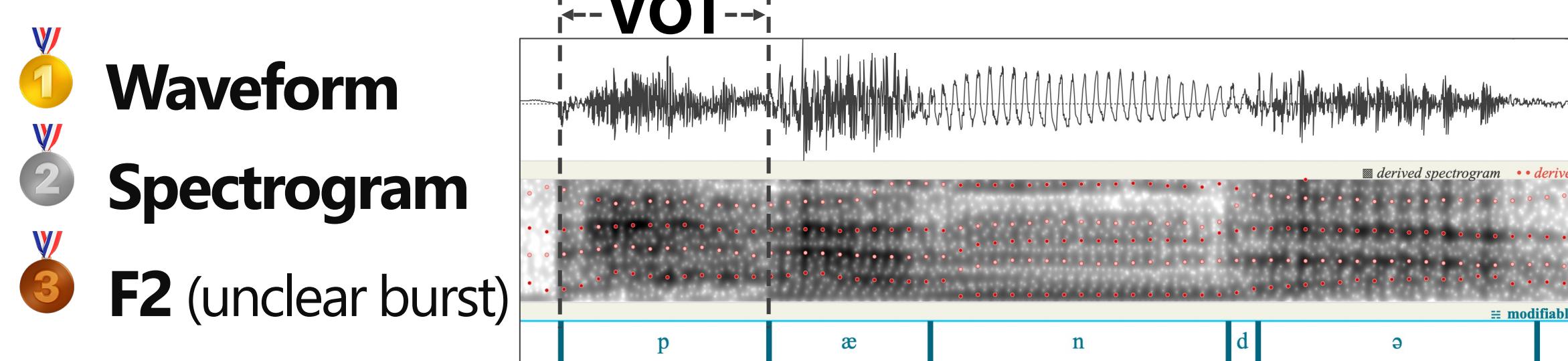
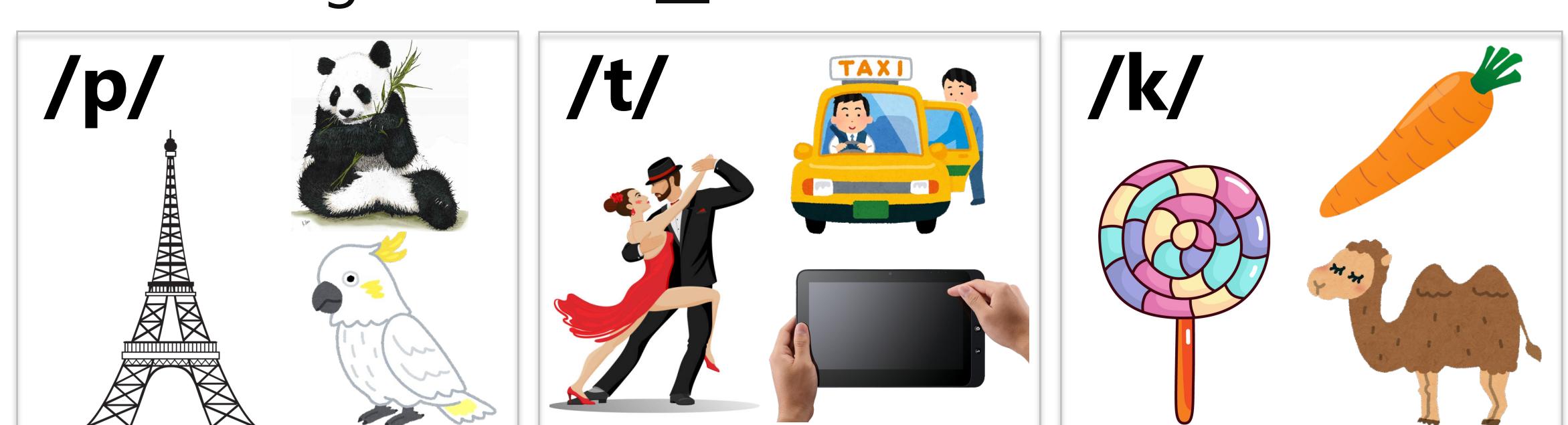
JPN ENG  
#JB=34

ZH ENG  
#MB=26

ENG ≥ intermediate    ENG ≤ intermediate    ENG ≤ intermediate  
JPN=advanced, LOR=3.71 years

Word elicitation: **a brief definition** with **a picture**

"The target word is \_\_\_."



### A Linear Mixed Model

2442 valid tokens (dependent variable)

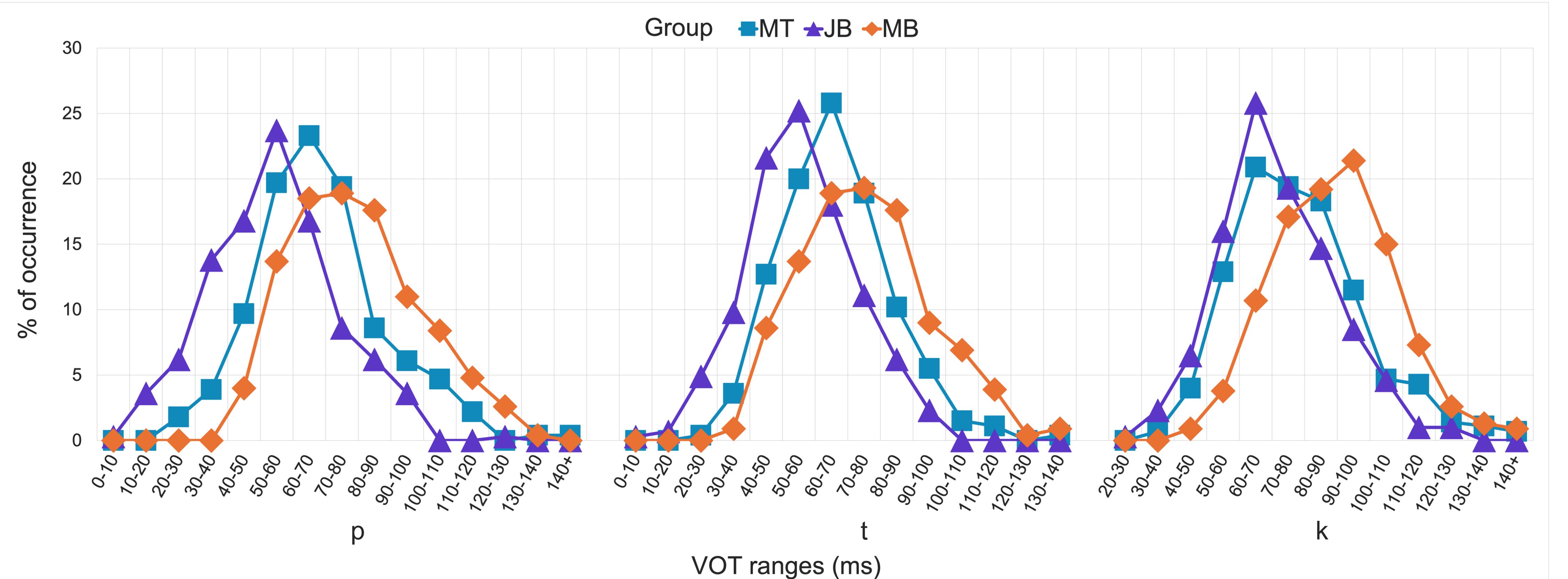
Fixed factor: **Group**

Random intercepts: Participant and Stimulus

## Results

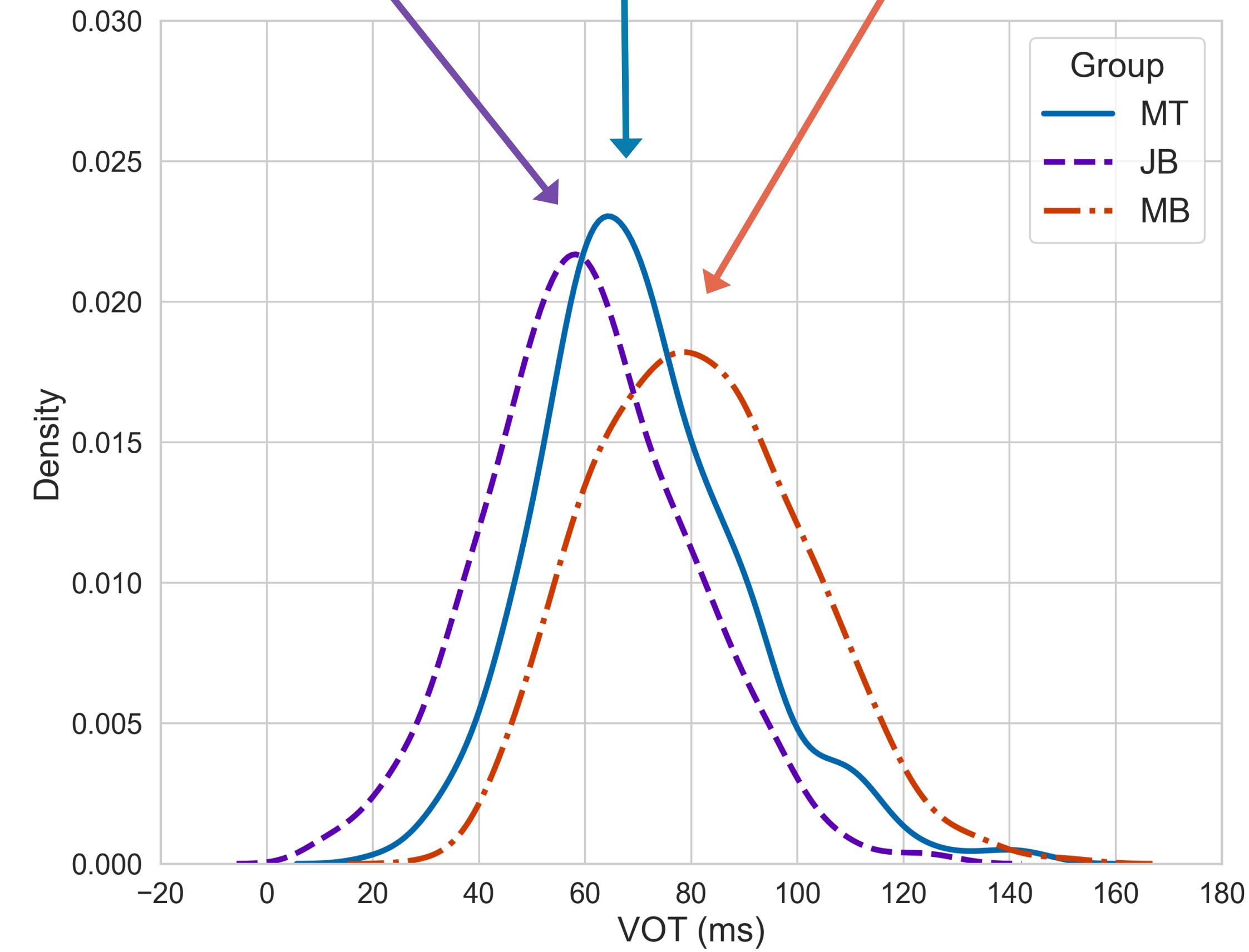
RQ. How do **Mandarin trilinguals**, who are advanced in their L3 Japanese, produce English word-initial voiceless stops?

1 VOT distributions of each stop revealed a hierarchy in VOT ranges: JB < MT < MB



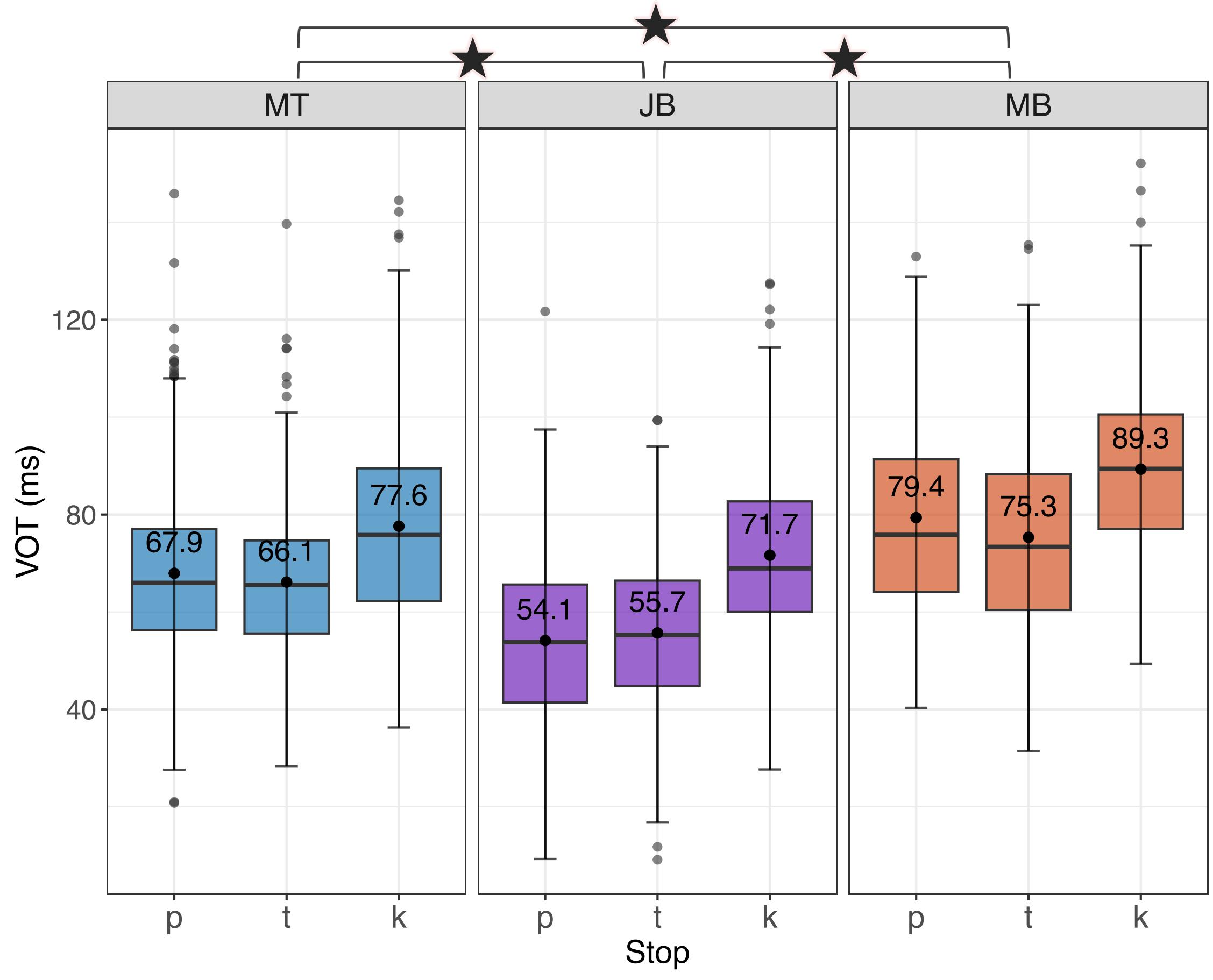
2 Overall VOT distributions showed different regions of concentration:

JB ≈ 60 < MT ≈ 70 < MB ≈ 80 (ms)



3 Significant difference among 3 groups' mean VOT values: JB < MT < MB

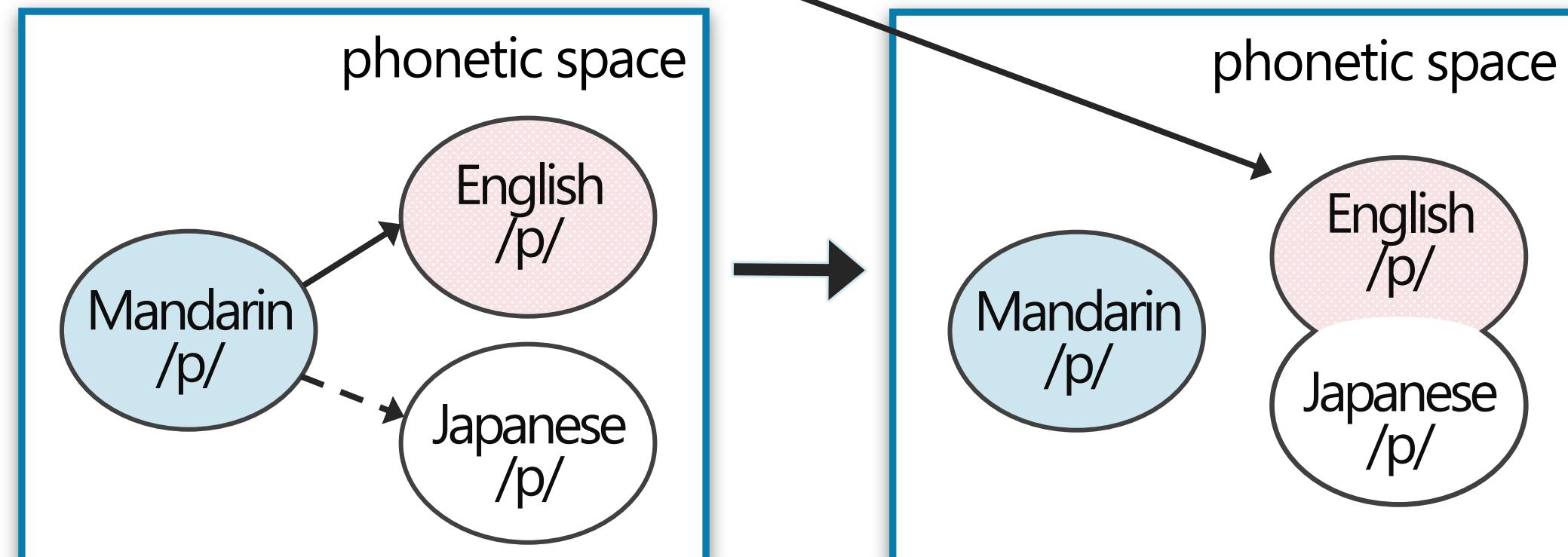
Group ( $\chi^2(2) = 31.9, p < 0.001$ ) ( $\eta^2 = 0.16$ ) ★ = significant p value



Distribution patterns: MT and JB showed distinctive peaks vs. MB showed a flatter-topped distribution

## Discussion

1 **Mandarin trilinguals** formed a composite L2-L3 phonetic category (SLM-r)



2 Divergence from native norms

Japanese bilinguals exhibited longer VOT values than those observed in Japanese L1 production. Mandarin bilinguals produced English /p, t, k/ in a native-English-like manner (≈ 80 ms).

## Conclusion

**Mandarin trilinguals'** production of L2 English word-initial voiceless stops exhibited interference from the **phonetic systems** of L1 Mandarin and L3 Japanese.

## References

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### Supplementary information

2442 valid tokens = (91 participants \* 9 words \* 3 repetitions) - 15 unmeasurable tokens

### Post-hoc results

Group	Estimate	SE	df	t ratio	p value
MT vs. JB	0.493	0.167	88	2.957	0.012*
MT vs. MB	-0.492	0.178	88	-2.757	0.021*
JB vs. MB	-0.985	0.175	88	-5.633	< 0.001*