
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Voice Onset Time in English Stops: A Case Study of French President Emmanuel Macron's English Address to the British Parliament in 2025

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the acoustic characteristics of voice onset time (VOT) for the English speech of French President Emmanuel Macron during his address to the British Parliament in 2025. A case-study approach was used to analyze English plosive consonant sounds in Macron's speech, specifically looking at (/p, t, k, b, d, g/), to determine how second-language (L2) phonological production is shaped by the first language and the settings of formal sociolinguistics. Acoustic analysis completed using Praat software demonstrated that the speaker consistently makes a distinction between voiceless and voiced stops and completely inhibits the presence of the "negative VOT" or pre-voicing typically associated with French voiced stops, using English-like short-lag timing (9–27 ms) instead. However, for voiceless stops, the speaker's output yielded intermediate VOT values (31–53 ms), which fall between French short-lag norms and native English long-lag aspiration (50–90 ms). The findings of this research provide evidence for the Interlanguage Hypothesis, with especially proficient second-language speakers, on prominent diplomatic platforms, creating hybridized phonetic categories. The results further indicate that while formal registers may encourage "hyper-correction" and articulatory monitoring, underlying L1 motor-speech habits and place-of-articulation effects remain persistent markers of a "globalized" but accented phonetic profile.

KEYWORDS

Voice onset time (VOT), Emmanuel Macron, Interlanguage, Phonetic Transfer, English as a Foreign Language, Political Discourse

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I. Introduction

Voice onset time (VOT) is the time interval between the release of the plosive sound and the start of vocal fold vibration. It is used as a primary acoustic indicator of vocal variation in speech sounds. It describes the temporal coordination between mouth and larynx movements and differentiates between voiced and voiceless consonants in English. Voiceless consonants like (/p, t, k/) have a long onset time, while voiced consonants like (/b, d, g/) have a short, near-zero, almost non-existent onset time. Additionally, the time at which speech begins is easy to measure phonetically, and therefore it has become a standard tool in descriptive and experimental phonetics.

When learning a second language, the voice onset time (VOT) is strongly influenced by the native language (Flege, 1995). Learners transfer time patterns from their native language to the second language, resulting in deviations from the original pronunciation. VOT has become a crucial measure for examining the impact of the native language on second language pronunciation.

English is highly valued in France and is used as a foreign language in international communication, diplomacy, and political discourse. However, French and English differ in their pronunciation of plosive consonants.

Three VOT distinctions exist for English stop consonants: short VOT for voiced stops, intermediate VOT for voiceless unaspirated stops, and long VOT for aspirated voiceless stops like (/p, t, and k/). French stops differ in that voiceless stops have a short VOT and voiced stops have a negative VOT (voicing begins before release). There is no long aspiration in French (Lisker & Abramson, 1964; Cho & Ladefoged, 1999).

The study seeks to explore plosive consonants in English (/p, t, k, b, d, g/) that categorizes to bilabials (using the upper and lower lips): p/b, alveolar (using the tip of the tongue and alveolar ridge): (/t, d/), and velar plosive (using the back of the tongue and velum): (/k, g/), within a formal speech context. It also gives us a chance to look at how a second-language speaker used voice onset time (VOT) patterns in a public diplomatic setting. The study focuses on a political speech given by French President Emmanuel Macron in English to the British Parliament in 2025.

This study aims to analyse the onset time of the plosive consonants (/p, t, k, b, d, g/) in English as used in this discourse, and to examine their conformity with the pronunciation patterns of native English. By the end of the research paper, we will find:

- 1- What are the voiced onset time (VOT) values for the voiced (/b, d, g/) and voiceless (/p, t, k/) English plosives in the official speech delivered by the President of French Emmanuel Macron's in English as a foreign language?
- 2- How is the native language influence reflected in the production of voice onset time (VOT) of English plosive consonants in a formal political speech?
- 3- How does the formal context affect the accuracy of voiced onset time (VOT) production in English as a foreign language speaker?

The study advances knowledge of global English dialects and second-language phonological production by addressing these issues. Additionally, it highlights the significance of using real-world speech data to comprehend how advanced second-language speakers apply phonological features like voice onset time (VOT) in real-world communicative contexts.

II. Literature review

Lisker and Abramson (1964) established the core framework for analysing voice onset time (VOT), identifying it as the interval from stop consonant release to the beginning of vocal fold vibration. They show that languages adopt distinct methods to indicate voicing in initial stops, which align with the standard long lead, short lag, and long lag VOT classifications. This framework has been widely used in researching stop consonants and continues to be a key point for modern research on VOT. The present study adopts this model as its theoretical basis for analysing English stop consonant production in non-native speech.

Caramazza et al. (1973) examined the phonetic mechanics of English stop consonants as produced by French-English bilinguals. Their findings indicate that French-English bilinguals lack the native-like VOT resolution for stop consonants, the importance of L1 transfer to the bilinguals' production being thus established. According to their argument, VOT cannot adequately represent voicing contrasts in a second language, as it overlooks the multifaceted nature of voicing. This theoretical foundation informs the present study's examination of the effects of L1 transfer on the production of English stop consonants by the French President.

For native French speakers learning English, the most challenging aspect is the distinct Voice Onset Times (VOT) of English stop consonants and the need for VOT realignment in English. In a study conducted by Fowler et al (2008), it was determined that many French-English bilinguals do not produce the correct VOT for English voiced stops /b/, /d/, /g/, even though they may have the ability to produce the correct VOT for English voiceless stops. The research also showed that bilinguals produce VOTs that are between the VOTs of monolingual French speakers and the VOTs of native English speakers. Therefore, based on this case study regarding Emmanuel Macron, it is likely that his VOTs as he delivers his parliamentary address in 2025 will be consistent with an interlanguage state, meaning he will probably produce VOTs that are longer than a monolingual French speaker but shorter than the VOTs expected by native British English speakers. This may result in Macron's speech sounding similar to French-speaking accents, although he has a high level of proficiency in English.

Mechanical limits also prevent some ways in which the first language can interfere. However, it is important to note that the sociolinguistic situation of an address influences the phonetic outcomes. Giarno (2025) has looked at "Phonetic Anglicisms" being used by French politicians today. He has described Emmanuel Macron as being at the forefront of a movement to create a "globalised" phonetic profile amongst French politicians, compared to his predecessors. Giarno has also identified that Emmanuel Macron uses English very frequently in diplomatic contexts, which he argues allows Macron to adopt "stylistic performativity." This is a way for Macron to provide a high level of intelligibility whilst exhibiting his international authority. On the other hand, Giarno identifies that in an environment of great prestige (such as the House of Commons), the formality of the Register can create a heightened level of pressure on a speaker to "hyper-correct" or otherwise be pulled back to L1 phonetic

anchors because of the cognitive demands placed on them by the environment. Through analysis of Macron's address to the British Parliament in 2025, it is possible to ascertain whether Macron has adopted a VOT consistent with the British "long-lag" norm or if his phonetic identity remains situated within the "short-lag" French tradition that Giarno described in his recent analyses.

Chuang (2021) examined the pronunciation of English plosives (/p, t, k/) among Taiwanese speakers of Mandarin and Min, investigating the impact of bilingualism on phonetic production. Specifically, it explored whether speaking two languages changes how you say those sounds. The results showed that Mandarin and Min on English VOT patterns. Mandarin–Min bilinguals produced voiceless plosives with longer VOT values and stronger aspiration compared to native English speakers, reflecting the prominence of aspiration contrasts in their native languages. In addition, English voiced plosives were realized in two phonetic forms—phonetically voiced and voiceless unaspirated—depending on the speakers' level of Min proficiency. People with lower Min skills tended to pronounce English sounds like /p, t, k/ without much aspiration, probably because Mandarin doesn't have that "negative VOT" thing. Basically, speaking two languages affects how you pronounce English sounds. This research is important because it shows how the mother tongue influences the pronunciation of plosive consonants in English, even among bilingual and proficient speakers. Also, the current study aims to extend these findings by analyzing the English speech of a French speaker in a highly formal political context and determining whether French sound patterns influence the perception of the onset time of phonetic articulation in English.

Flege and Eefting (1988) investigated that Speakers of different linguistic backgrounds, including native English speakers, native Spanish speakers, and Spanish speakers who have adopted English, have shown different vocal behaviour when simulated as a time series of onset sounds (VOT) ranging from /da/ to /ta/. The results showed that participants did not reproduce VOT values in a linear, gradual manner, but rather exhibited abrupt shifts between discrete VOT response patterns, consistent with the boundaries of acoustic categories identified in previous cognitive experiments. This indicates that the phonological systems of the mother tongue significantly influence second language production, as Spanish speakers who learned English demonstrated the ability to produce plosive sounds across all three VOT ranges, reflecting the formation of a new phonological class of voiceless plosive sounds in English. However, their productions did not perfectly match the standards of native English, demonstrating that the phonetic categories of a second language may be partially shaped or influenced by the mother tongue. This study builds on Flege and Eefting (1988) by showing that a speaker's first language shapes their production of second language sounds. While the original study used controlled tasks, this research looks at natural speech in a real-world context.

III. Methodology

Participants

A single-speaker case study design is used in this investigation. The study examines the English speech of French President Emmanuel Macron, a non-native speaker, who uses English as a foreign language. The speech was delivered in English at the British Parliament in 2025 as part of a formal diplomatic address. Furthermore, the speaker uses the formal context to provide a suitable opportunity to study the pronunciation of English plosive sounds in a natural setting.

Data

The study used a video recording of the welcoming speech posted on YouTube. Words containing English plosive consonants (/b, d, g, p, t, k/) at the beginning of the words were selected, provided they were clear and unaffected by interference. 50 English plosive consonants at the beginning of words were analysed, and the tokens were randomly sampled from the speech based on their natural occurrence.

Table: An example of a word-initial stop consonant analysis

No.	words	IPA Transcription	Initial Stop
1	Peaceful	/ˈpiːsfəl/	/p/ (voiceless bilabial stop)
2	Give	/gɪv/	/g/ (voiced velar stop)
3	Behalf	/bɪˈhɑːf/	/b/ (voiced bilabial stop)
4	Demonization	/diˌmou.nəˈzeɪ.jən/	/d/ (voiced alveolar stop)
5	Times	/taɪmz/	/t/ (voiceless alveolar stop)
6	Continent	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	/k/ (voiceless velar stop)

Table (1)

Procedure and Acoustic Analysis

The video was converted from YouTube to a WAV audio file using audio extraction software, and then the speech signal was analysed using Praat software. Each plosive consonant was manually segmented by determining the moment of plosive and the start of periodic articulation as a waveform and spectrogram.

The voice onset time (VOT) was measured in milliseconds (ms) from the moment the sound was produced to the onset of vocal fold vibration. Measurements were taken manually to ensure accuracy; each segment was measured only once, and unclear segments were discarded.

VOT values were grouped by sound type (voiced/voiceless) and place of articulation (bilabial, alveolar, palatal), and the average of the values was calculated.

IV. Results

This section is about the findings of voice onset time analysis in English stop consonants (/p, b, t, d, g, k/) for selected samples. This analysis contrasts voiced versus voiceless plosive consonants based on their initial presentation in words.

VOT was measured using Praat software. The release of the stop consonant and the onset of periodic vocal-fold vibration were measured in the waveform and spectrogram. For the voiced and voiceless stop consonants, the time between the release of the stop consonant and the onset of voicing was considered the VOT.

Figures 1 and 2 below show the Praat spectrograms of the VOT for the voiceless stop consonants.

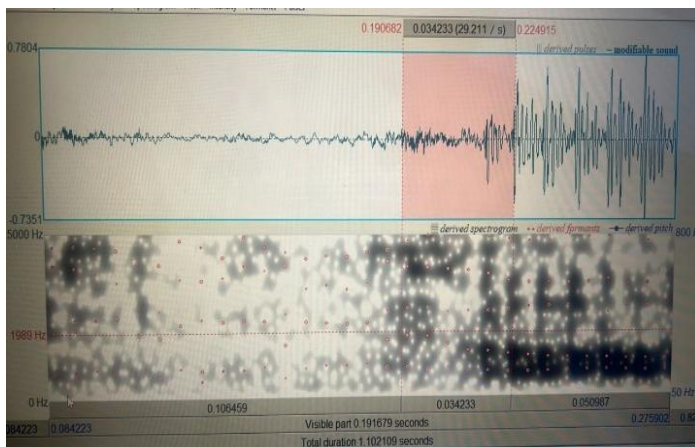


Figure (1): Time

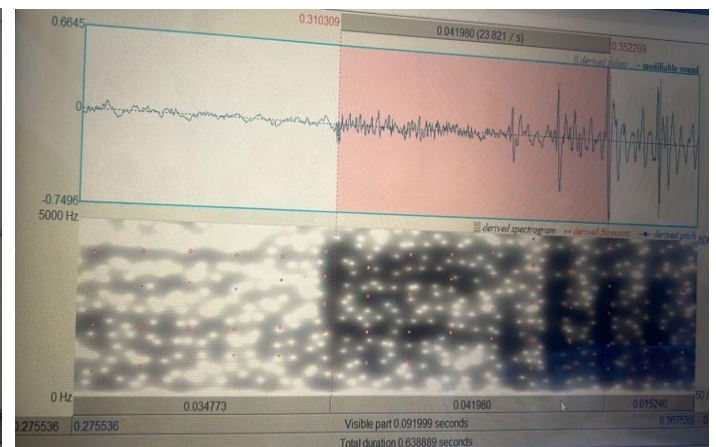


Figure (2): Condition

The findings reveal a distinction between voiced and voiceless English stop consonants. In voiceless English stop consonants, the VOTs are longer than those of voiced English stop consonants. This observation fulfils the usual phonetic property for English-speaking individuals.

Means VOT values (in milliseconds) for English stop consonants

Stop	Mean VOT (ms)
/p/	31
/t/	49
/k/	53
/b/	9
/d/	20
/g/	27

Table (2)

The VOT values for voiced stop consonants (/b, d, g/) ranged from 9 to 27 ms, which is comparatively short (near-immediate voicing onset) was indicated by the bilabial /b/, which had the shortest mean VOT (9 ms). The velar /g/ had the longest VOT (27 ms), while the alveolar /d/ had a slightly longer VOT (20 ms). Additionally, from a cross-linguistic standpoint, the VOT values are

different from French, which usually has negative VOT for voiced stops. Rather, the short-lag VOT values correspond to English patterns. This implies that the speaker did not use French for voiced stops, but rather English-like timing.

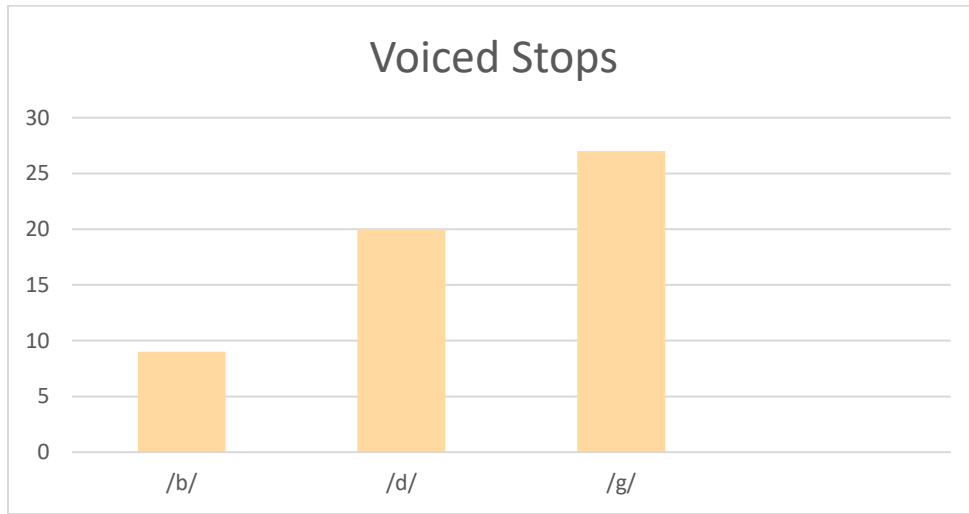


Figure (3): Voiced Stops

The voiceless stops had longer VOT values than voiced stops, showing they were aspirated, but the aspiration was weak. /p/ had the shortest VOT (31 ms), /k/ had the longest (53 ms), and /t/ was close behind (49 ms), compared to French (short-lag VOT and there is no long VOT and there's no aspiration), the speaker's voiceless stops show a shift towards English-like aspiration (longer VOT). But compared to native English, the aspirations are weak. This suggests an intermediate pattern – not fully English or French, but a mix, like an interlanguage thing going on.

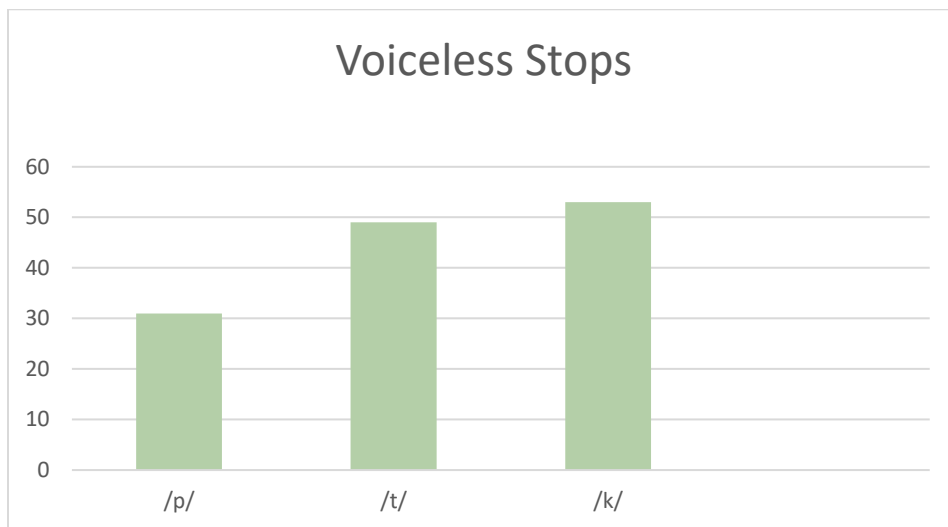


Figure (3): Voiceless Stops

A direct comparison of the voiced and voiceless stop categories shows a temporal separation between the two. The voiced stops had short positive VOT values that ranged from 9 to 27 ms, while the voiceless stops had longer positive VOT values that ranged from 31 to 53 ms.

The lowest voiceless VOT (/p/, 31 ms) is higher than the highest voiced VOT (/g/, 27 ms). This separation suggests the speaker kept a stable voicing contrast in English, like English's two-category VOT distinction, not French's negative pattern.

Place of articulation

Place of articulation affected VOT values; the VOT values were shortest for the bilabial stops, intermediate for the alveolar stops, and longest for the velar stops. For both voiced and voiceless categories. This matches typical patterns in English and suggests the measurements are consistent.

In the case of voiceless stops, the bilabial /p/ had the shortest average VOT value of 31 ms, followed by the alveolar /t/ with an average VOT value of 49 ms, and the velar /k/ had the longest average VOT value of 53 ms. Because of greater constriction and distance to the vowel onset, stops farther back in the mouth typically have longer VOT values, delaying the start of voicing.

For the voiced stop consonants, the same pattern as seen in the voiceless stop consonants was found, although the pattern was not as strong. The bilabial stop consonant /b/ had the shortest VOT value on average (9 ms), followed by the alveolar stop consonant /d/ (20 ms), and the velar stop consonant /g/ had the longest VOT value on average (27 ms). These results show that the place of articulation still had an effect on the voicing lag, even though the stop consonants had short lag VOT values. However, the variation in place of articulation does not affect the voicing contrast, as the voiced stop consonants had significantly shorter VOT values than the voiceless stop consonants across all three places of articulation.

The place-of-articulation effects are consistent and show systematic variation within each voicing category. Articulatory factors contributed to VOT variability, but the voiced-voiceless distinction remained intact.

Finally, the speaker kept a clear voiced-voiceless distinction in English stops, but it wasn't fully native-like. Voiced stops (/b, d, g/) had short-lag positive VOTs, with no systematic pre-voicing (no negative VOT), suggesting less French influence, while voiceless stops (/p, t, k/) had longer VOTs than voiced stops, with some aspiration, but it was weaker than in native English speakers. The pattern's intermediate – not quite French-like short-lag, not fully English-like aspirated.

Voiceless stops in native English are generally reported to have VOT values between 50 and 90 ms, whereas short-lag VOT values less than 30 ms are typically found in French voiceless stops. The current study's VOT values (31–53 ms) are in the middle of these two runs. Furthermore, the comparison is more descriptive than statistical, considering it's a single-speaker case study.

The formal speech context likely contributed to more controlled articulatory timing and less variability across tokens.

V. Discussion

The results of the current study are compared to earlier studies on Voice Onset Time (VOT) and speech production in second languages in this section. The values of the English stop consonant VOTs produced by the French speaker are compared to the patterns in English and French, and the findings are discussed in the context of previous studies on formal speech settings, bilingual phonetic production, and language transfer. By reviewing the research question, this study examined VOT values of English plosives (/b, d, g, p, t, k/) in Macron's formal speech, looking at how they fit with English and French VOT patterns.

The speaker clearly distinguished between voiced (/b, d, g/) and voiceless (/p, t, k/) stops in English, with voiced stops having short-lag VOTs (9-27 ms) and voiceless stops having longer VOTs (31-53 ms).

These values clearly distinguish the two voicing categories, but they do not entirely match the native English pattern, in which voiceless stops are characterized by strong long-lag aspiration, nor do they entirely match the French pattern, in which voiceless stops are characterized by short-lag VOT and voiced stops by negative VOT. Rather, the pattern observed here represents an intermediate realization of VOT. This result is consistent with the original framework outlined by Lisker and Abramson (1964), which showed that languages systematically vary in their use of lead, short-lag, and long-lag VOT categories.

The results also confirm previous research conducted by Caramazza et al. (1973), who found that French-English bilingual speakers regularly fail to attain native-like VOT contrasts because of first-language dominance. Similarly, Fowler et al. (2008) found that French learners of English generally produce VOT values that lie between those of monolingual French speakers and native English speakers, which again closely resembles the current findings. The current finding of the intermediate VOT values, therefore, supports the idea of an interlanguage phonetic system, whereby English timing contrasts are introduced but are still subject to the speaker's French phonological system.

The findings suggest the speaker's VOT values reflect a stable hybrid system, blending English and French phonetics, shaped by formal L2 use.

Building on this distinction between voiced and voiceless stops, it is also essential to examine how Macron's French phonological background specifically shaped his production of English plosives. The findings derived from the acoustic analysis of Macron's speech indicate that his use of L1 (French) upon using an L2 (English) in a very formal setting such as Parliament has affected

how he produced certain sounds in this language. For example, most native speakers of English who produced the same sounds that Macron produced in his speech would typically make those sounds with a long-lag time (or a delay) between the moment their vocal cords begin to vibrate and when they produce the sound (often 50-90 ms). However, the average lag time for the voiceless plosives produced by Macron in his speech was (31-53 ms), which is in between French normative data for this category of speech (<30 ms) and English normative data for long-lag aspiration. This intermediate realization exemplifies the Interlanguage Hypothesis (Flege, 1995), since it demonstrates that a very skilled advanced speaker of an L2 language creates hybrid categories for specific sounds that are neither like L1 nor L2. The persistence of President Macron's aspiration being reduced demonstrates that the subtle but persistent influence of how French phonetic timing works still exists in how he uses English.

The other notable similarity in the treatment of voiced plosives (/b, d, g/) is that although they are typically produced by French speakers with negative VOT (i.e. pre-voicing), Macron was able to consistently produce them with short-lag positive VOTs (9-27 ms) as predicted by the English phonetic model. Therefore, Macron's elimination of pre-voicing indicates that in L2 production some features of L1 can be more easily eliminated or neutralized if they are perceptually salient and carry a social stigma. The supposition of the hierarchical structure of L1 interference is illustrated in this study by Macron's ability to eliminate the pre-voicing characteristic of French but his inability to consistently produce voiceless stops with native-like aspiration. This asymmetry supports the findings of Caramazza et al. (1973) and Fowler et al. (2008) that show French-English bilinguals can approximate the English voicing contrasts but do not reach native-like levels of aspiration.

The effects of articulation show a high similarity to the L1 (French) motor-speech habits that is used while speaking. Macron produced increased /p/, /t/, and /k/ (the Voiced-Voiceless Contrast) values according to bilabials, then alveolars, and then velar sounds (/p/ < /t/ < /k/) that are phonetically congruent with both French and English.

This similar articulatory patterning is an example of how phonological processes learned in the L1 may act as a stable base for those speakers when adapting to phonological targets in the L2 (English). The formal context of delivering a speech to a parliamentary chamber likely promoted increased awareness and hyper-corrected representations, thus decreasing predicted token variation and maximizing the presence and existence of a well-defined voiced and voiceless contrast. However, the tension between French and English in Macron's English-speaking system allowed him to produce an intermediate timing system that is therefore also a phonetic marker of the French Accent in English.

The corpus data analyzed in the study indicate that the influence of the L1 on the English speech of Macron has resulted in a hybrid VOT system consisting of: (1) suppressing French voicing on voiced stops; and (2) partial adoption of English aspiration on voiceless stops, and (3) place of articulation patterns based upon L1 motor habits. In other words, the results of this analysis confirm that even highly proficient L2 speakers in formal diplomatic situations produce accented (but readily intelligible) English that reflects phonological and inter-linguistic dynamics of a specific language.

If we take a closer look at the way the formal diplomatic setting influenced VOT production accuracy, the findings indicate that the prestigious nature of the British Parliament was a huge part in influencing the speaker's phonetic output. Being in such a high-pressure spot basically pushed "stylistic performativity" and paid way more attention to how he sounded, as described by Giarno (2025), where the speaker's desire for intelligibility and authority led to a notable degree of articulatory monitoring. The evidence clearly points to a sharp and steady division between the two voicing categories; the speaker managed to maintain a contrast where the highest mean VOT for voiced stops (27 ms) remained substantially lower than the lowest mean VOT for voiceless stops (31 ms). Such a consistent distinction suggests that the formal register acted as a "phonetic filter", allowing the speaker to successfully hyper-correct and suppress socially salient L1 interferences, particularly the French-like "negative VOT" or pre-voicing in voiced stops (/b, d, g/), which was effectively replaced by English-like short-lag timing.

Nevertheless, the comprehensive attention given to formal contexts alone was not sufficient to remove the habits learned in the native language to create full long-lag aspiration typical of native British English of between 50 and 90 milliseconds. Therefore, he developed an intermediate timing system for voiceless stops (/p,t,k/) and had VOT values of 31 to 53 milliseconds. This is a perfect example of the Interlanguage Hypothesis in that it provides evidence that even high proficiency speakers in formal contexts produce hybrid categories between the phonetic norms of their L1 and L2. Additionally, this demonstrates that though the context is formal, the prevailing pressure to conform to the L2 norms did not displace the speaker's underlying phonological system, as evidenced by the speaker adhering to the same place of articulation effects corresponding to VOT values increasing from bilabial to alveolar to velar sounds. Lastly, while the formal context of diplomacy provided maximal contrast between

voiced and voiceless stops and also reduced alternative realizations, the speaker's phonetic profile remained a stable hybrid representing a globalized yet accented version of English.

VI. Conclusion

This paper looks at how Voice Onset Time (VOT) is realised in the English speech of Emmanuel Macron during a highly formal diplomatic situation. The results suggest that the speaker's phonetic system reflects an interlanguage stage rather than fully native-like production. Through the examination of English plosives (/p, t, k, b, d, g/), the analysis illustrates the interaction between first language (L1) influence and the constraints imposed by a highly formal sociolinguistic context.

The acoustic evidence shows that although the speaker successfully reduced salient L1 features, particularly the "negative VOT" or pre-voicing typical of French voiced stops, he did not fully achieve the "long-lag" aspiration associated with native British English. Instead, voiceless stops were produced with intermediate VOT values (31- 53ms), placing them between typical French and English timing patterns. Even though he was trying hard to watch his pronunciation, the pressure of the official setting was not enough to completely shake off the set ways of speaking linked back to the place of articulation.

Ultimately, this study demonstrates that an individual can exhibit high levels of fluency in a second language; however, one's L1 provides the stable base upon which one develops one's phonetic output. In Macron's case, his phonetic profile is an excellent example of the "globalization" of an accented phonetic profile where an individual's intelligibility and diplomatic authority is maintained via a stable but hybridized timing system. These findings provide valuable insights into second language phonological production within the context of real-world communication, demonstrating that the phonetic characteristics of a speaker's native language not only continue to define their linguistic identity, but also continue to influence the way they communicate, including within the highest levels of international diplomacy.

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Appendix: A complete list of analysed tokens

No.	Word	IPA Transcription	Initial Stop	VOT (ms)
1	Give	/gɪv/	/g/	25
2	Time	/taɪm/	/t/	34
3	Going	/'gou.ɪŋ/	/g/	27
4	Behalf	/bɪ'hæf/	/b/	6
5	Gone	/gɒn/	/g/	27
6	Democracy	/dɪ'mɑ:.krə.si/	/d/	25
7	Believe	/bɪ'li:v/	/b/	7
8	Coordinating	/kou'ɔ:r.də.neɪ.tɪŋ/	/k/	57
9	Poppy	/'pɑ:.pi/	/p/	23
10	Determination	/dɪ'tɜ:r.mə'neɪ.jən/	/d/	15

11	Before	<i>/brɪ'fɔːr/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	5
12	Delegation	<i>/,dɛl.ɪ'geɪ.jən/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	18
13	Government	<i>/'gʌv.ərn.mənt/</i>	<i>/g/</i>	39
14	Particular	<i>/pə'rɪk.jə.lər/</i>	<i>/p/</i>	37
15	Two	<i>/tuː/</i>	<i>/t/</i>	59
16	Gaza	<i>/'gɑː.zə/</i>	<i>/g/</i>	15
17	Demonization	<i>/dɪ'mou.nə'zeɪ.jən/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	18
18	Collective	<i>/kə'leɪ.kɪv/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	42
19	Together	<i>/tə'geð.ər/</i>	<i>/t/</i>	34
20	Committed	<i>/kə'mɪt.ɪd/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	60
21	Decade	<i>/'deɪ.keɪd/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	12
22	Today	<i>/tə'deɪ/</i>	<i>/t/</i>	47

23	Defend	<i>/dɪˈfɛnd/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	21
24	Barbarisim	<i>/'bɑːr.bə.rɪ.zəm/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	12
25	Council	<i>/'kaʊn.səl/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	44
26	Calling	<i>/'kɔː.lɪŋ/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	45
27	Both	<i>/bəʊθ/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	15
28	Born	<i>/bɔːrn/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	14
29	Pathway	<i>/'pæθ.weɪ/</i>	<i>/p/</i>	27
30	Place	<i>/'pleɪs/</i>	<i>/p/</i>	35
31	Condition	<i>/'kən.dɪʃən/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	42
32	Can	<i>/'kæn/</i>	<i>/k/</i>	54
33	Terrorist	<i>/'tɛr.ə.rɪst/</i>	<i>/t/</i>	37
34	Decide	<i>/dɪˈsaɪd/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	17

35	Coalition	/ˌkou.ə'liʃ.ən/	/k/	69
36	Territorial	/ˌtɛr.ɪ'tɔːr.i.əl/	/t/	42
37	Deeply	/'di:p.li/	/d/	21
38	Direct	/də'rekt/	/d/	25
39	Basis	/'beɪ.sɪs/	/b/	13
40	Towards	/tə'wɔːrdz/	/t/	58
41	Peaceful	/'pi:s.fəl/	/p/	40
42	Paris	/'pær.ɪs/	/p/	23
43	Destabilizing	/di'steɪ.bəl.aɪ.zɪŋ/	/d/	21
44	Court	/kɔːrt/	/k/	58
4	Coordinating	/kou'ɔːr.də.neɪ.tɪŋ/	/k/	58
46	Continent	/'kɑːn.tɪ.nənt/	/k/	41

47	Command	/kə'mænd/	/k/	50
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