



# **Corrigendum: Quantifying the Beauty of Words: A Neurocognitive Poetics Perspective**

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## A corrigendum on

**Quantifying the Beauty of Words: A Neurocognitive Poetics Perspective** *by Jacobs, A. M. (2017). Front. Hum. Neurosci.* 11:622. *doi:* 10.3389/fnhum.2017.00622

In the original article, Equation (1) in Appendix B in Data Sheet 1 contains an error. The correct equation is:

(1) mean[GNsim(word, label\_1pos) + ... + GNsim(word, label\_Npos)] - mean[GNsim(word, label\_1neg) + ... + GNsim(word, label\_Nneg)]

where GNsim is the so-called Lin similarity (Lin, 1998) defining semantic relatedness via a formula derived from information theory. This measure is sometimes called a universal semantic similarity measure as it is supposed to be application-, domain-, and resource independent (cf. Budanitsky and Hirst, 2006).

label\_1pos and label\_1neg/label\_Npos and label\_Nneg are the first and last terms, respectively, in either the valence or AP lists given in S2 and S3 of the supplementary materials, i.e., BEFRIEDIGUNG (satisfaction), ANGST (fear), or VERGNÜGEN (have fun), TRAUERN (mourn), and ANMUT (grace), WONNE (delight), or ABSCHEU (abomination), ZUMUTUNG (impertinence).

The original file Data Sheet 1 in the Supplementary Material has been updated.

# REFERENCES

Budanitsky, A., and Hirst, G. (2006). Evaluating wordnet-based measures of lexical semantic relatedness. *Comput. Linguist.* 32, 13–47. doi: 10.1162/coli.2006.32.1.13

Lin, D. (1998). "An information-theoretic definition of similarity," in Proceedings of the Fifteenth International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML'98) (Madison, WI), 296–304.

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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