



Corrigendum: Differential Difficulties in Perception of Tashlhiyt Berber Consonant Quantity Contrasts by Native Tashlhiyt Listeners vs. Berber-Naïve French Listeners

Pierre A. Hallé^{1,2,3*}, Rachid Ridouane¹ and Catherine T. Best⁴

¹ Laboratoire Phonétique et Phonologie, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France, ² Laboratoire Mémoire et Cognition, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Paris, France, ³ Haskins Laboratories, New Haven, CT, USA, ⁴ MARCS Institute and School of Humanities and Communication Arts, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Keywords: non-native speech perception, Tashlhiyt Berber, French, geminate obstruents, timing perception

A Corrigendum on

Differential Difficulties in Perception of Tashlhiyt Berber Consonant Quantity Contrasts by Native Tashlhiyt Listeners vs. Berber-Naïve French Listeners

by Hallé, P. A., Ridouane, R., and Best, C. (2016). *Front. Psychol.* 7:209. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00209

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Sophie Dufour,
Aix-Marseille University, France

*Correspondence:

Pierre A. Hallé
pierre.halle@univ-paris3.fr

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Language Sciences,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychology

Received: 11 March 2016

Accepted: 18 March 2016

Published: 30 March 2016

Citation:

Hallé PA, Ridouane R and Best CT
(2016) Corrigendum: Differential
Difficulties in Perception of Tashlhiyt
Berber Consonant Quantity Contrasts
by Native Tashlhiyt Listeners vs.
Berber-Naïve French Listeners.
Front. Psychol. 7:479.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00479

One sentence went wrong in the last paragraph of the Introduction section: “The acoustic substance ... varied from silence (word-final voiceless stops: e.g., *fit-fitt*), to low-intensity voicing murmur (word-initial voiced stops: e.g., *bi-bbi*), with strident frication (word-initial fricatives: e.g., *sir-ssir*) in between.” The sentence should be: “The acoustic substance ... varied from silence (word-final voiceless stops: e.g., *fit-fitt*), to strident frication (word-initial fricatives: e.g., *sir-ssir*), with low-intensity voicing murmur (word-initial voiced stops: e.g., *bi-bbi*), in between.” Indeed, our initial hypothesis is that French listeners’ performance on singleton-geminate contrasts follows the critical segments’ acoustic intensity. Thus, under this hypothesis, the prediction that “French listeners should encounter the greatest difficulty with voiceless stops (silence) and the least difficulty with voiceless fricatives (strident frication)” only makes sense if the ordering of the three types of segments is explained as corrected. This correction of course does not affect the scientific validity of the results.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors listed, have contributed to this corrigendum and approved it for publication.

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

Copyright © 2016 Hallé, Ridouane and Best. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.