

Erratum: Intelligibility of chimeric locally
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four frequency bands [JASA Express Lett. 1(6),
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Erratum: Intelligibility of chimeric locally time-reversed speech: Relative contribution of four frequency bands [JASA Express Lett. 1(6), 065201 (2021)]

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Input errors were found in 14 lines of the 2700-line data. The corrections cause at the most a 1% increase in mora accuracy and a 0.58% decrease in standard error of the mean for the LTR-3 stimuli with the 150-ms segment duration, thus negligibly affecting a few parts of Fig. 2 (Ueda and Matsuo, 2021). In addition, segment duration was inappropriately specified as a continuous predictor in the statistical analysis in Sec. 3 (Ueda and Matsuo, 2021). The correct choice is a categorical predictor, and the correction affects the choice of a generalized linear mixed model. A model with two random effects, i.e., listener and sentence, becomes a better model with a smaller corrected Akaike's information criterion than the model with one random effect (listener), which was used in the published report. The corrected report of the analysis is as follows.

The data were analyzed for fixed effects of segment duration, target band (both categorical predictors), and their interaction and for random effects of listener and sentence. For the ORG-*n* stimuli, the model revealed *p* values smaller than 0.001 in segment duration [$F(2, 1244) = 384.37$] and target band [$F(4, 1308) = 39.73$]. The *p* value was 0.023 in their interaction [$F(8, 1251) = 2.23$]. For the LTR-*n* stimuli, this model revealed a *p* value smaller than 0.001 in target band [$F(4, 1221) = 5.81$]. The *p* values were 0.006 in segment duration [$F(2, 1217) = 5.20$] and 0.018 in the interaction [$F(8, 1237) = 2.33$]. To examine whether or not the differences between target bands were reliable, Tukey-Kramer honestly significant difference (HSD) tests were applied. For the ORG-*n* stimuli, *p* values were smaller than 0.05 for the differences between all combinations of target bands except for the differences between 1 and 3 ($p = 0.35$) and 3 and 4 ($p = 0.65$). For the LTR-*n* stimuli, *p* values were smaller than 0.05 for the differences between none and 2, none and 3, and 1 and 2. Other *p* values (for none and 1, none and 4, 1 and 3, 1 and 4, 2 and 3, 2 and 4, and 3 and 4) exceeded 0.05.

The subsequent discussion and the conclusions are unaffected.

References and links

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