

CORRIGENDUM

The masculine bias in fully gendered languages and ways to avoid it: A study on gender neutral forms in Québec and Swiss French – CORRIGENDUM

Jonathan Kim, Sarah Angst, Pascal Gygax, Ute Gabriel and Sandrine Zufferey

doi: 10.1017/S095926952200014X, Published by Cambridge University Press, 08 June 2022.

Table 4 was incorrectly formatted, and the Version information was reversed. A correct version of the table is below.

Table 4 Three-way interaction between Version, Name Gender, and Stereotypicality for Choice in Experiment 2

Version	Name Gender	Stereotypicality		
		Feminine	Non-Stereotyped	Masculine
Gender-Neutral	Female	99.90[99.69, 99.97]	99.94[99.81, 99.98]	99.66[99.02, 99.88]
	Male	99.48[98.54, 99.82]	99.88[99.64, 99.96]	99.97[99.88, 99.99]
Gendered	Female	93.36[85.59, 97.08]	93.75[86.36, 97.26]	93.98[86.82, 97.37]
	Male	99.87[99.66, 99.95]	99.96[99.88, 99.99]	99.94[99.84, 99.98]

Note. Numbers are presented in percentages. Numbers in brackets are the 95% confidence intervals.

The Authors apologise for the error.

Reference

Kim, J., Angst, S., Gygax, P., Gabriel, U., & Zufferey, S. (2022). The masculine bias in fully gendered languages and ways to avoid it: A study on gender neutral forms in Québec and Swiss French. Journal of French Language Studies, 1-26. doi: 10.1017/S095926952200014X

Cite this article: Kim J, Angst S, Gygax P, Gabriel U, and Zufferey S (2023). The masculine bias in fully gendered languages and ways to avoid it: A study on gender neutral forms in Québec and Swiss French – CORRIGENDUM. *Journal of French Language Studies* 33, 27. https://doi.org/10.1017/S095926952200031X

[©] The Author(s), 2022. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

