Tabel 1 Data-Driven Codes, Definitions, and Examples (driven by Pilot study)

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| Code | Sub-code | Description | Example |
| Bar | Categorical references | Author makes direct/indirect or general/specific references that the independent variable (X-Axis) is categorical (nominal or ordinal) and the dependent variable (Y-axis) is quantitative | At my grade level, I think I know the curriculum |
|  |  |  |  |
| Line | Quantitative references | Author makes direct/indirect or general/specific references that the Independent variable (X-Axis) is quantitative and the dependent variable (Y-axis) is quantitative |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Tabel 2 Theory-Driven Codes, Definitions, and Examples

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| Code | Sub-code | Description | Example |
| **Bar** | (Discrete) comparison | In linguistics, the **comparative** is a syntactic construction that serves to express **a comparison between two (or more) entities or groups of entities in quality, or degree.** ([https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Comparative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative))  Comparisons use terms like more/less, more/fewer, higher/lower, larger/smaller, stronger/weaker; they tend to refer to discrete values. (source: bars and lines article) | X scored 20% of the points, Y scored also 20% of the points and Z scored 25% of the points during the match. |
|  | Morphological comparison | Morphological comparison uses the [suffixes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffix) *-er* (the "comparative") and *-est* (the "superlative"). They are typically added to shorter words, words of [Anglo-Saxon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English_language) origin, and borrowed words which have been fully assimilated into the English vocabulary. This system also contains a number of irregular forms, some of which, like "good", "better", and "best", contain [suppletive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suppletion" \o "Suppletion) forms. | Good -> better -> best  Male's height is high**er** than that of females's |
|  | Syntactic comparison | The second system of comparison in English appends the [grammatical particles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_particle) "more" and "most", themselves the irregular comparatives of "many" and "much", to the adjective or adverb being modified. This series can be compared to a system containing the [diminutives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diminutive) "less" and "least". | Beautiful ->  more beautiful ->  most beautiful  B is bought **more** often that A |
| **Line** | Trend assessment/analysis | Trend descriptions use terms like function, relationship, correlation, varies, trend; the tend to refer to continuous changes in the variables.  It is the widespread practice of collecting information and attempting to spot a pattern. It could be used to estimate uncertain events in the past (or maybe in the future). | The graph shows a positive correlation between a child's increases in age and height between the ages of 10 and 12.  How many ancient kings probably ruled between two dates, based on data such as the average years which other known kings reigned. |
|  | Time series  (discrete) | A time series is a series of [data points](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_point) indexed (or listed or graphed) in **time order.** Most commonly, a time series is a [sequence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequence) taken at successive equally spaced points in time. Thus it is a sequence of [discrete-time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete-time) data.  A discrete variable over a particular range of real values is one for which, for any value in the range that the variable is permitted to take on, there is a positive minimum distance to the nearest other permissible value. The number of permitted values is either finite or countably infinite.  ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Discrete\_time\_and\_continuous\_time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete_time_and_continuous_time))  [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Continuous\_or\_discrete\_variable#Continuous\_variable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuous_or_discrete_variable#Continuous_variable) | When we take a look at the data we see an increasing trend of mobile phones connected to the internet **each year** from 1990 till 2000 |
|  | Time series  (continuous) | Time as a continuous variable is one which can take on infinitely many, [uncountable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncountable_set) values and depends on the context.  ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Discrete\_time\_and\_continuous\_time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete_time_and_continuous_time))  [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Continuous\_or\_discrete\_variable#Continuous\_variable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continuous_or_discrete_variable#Continuous_variable)  <https://wirelesspi.com/continuous-time-vs-discrete-time-signals/> | We recorded the running speed of a soccer player at **each instant of time** during a 45 minutes match. When we take a look at the data we see that his maximum speed peaks at 34,23min. |