In this study I aim to identify and label meaningful text passages from (news website) articles where the information of a text passage could be used for constructing two different kind of data visualization tools, a bar chart and a line graph. Labeling will be done after text analysis using a codebook derived by research and data analysis. During the data annotation process, a text passage will be labeled as (fit for) bar or line when it match with one of the codes from the codebook.   
  
“The first step to displaying your data is to identify the independent and dependent variables in your experiment” (<http://www4.ncsu.edu/~aelarsen/vet/display/index.html>). If we translate this into text analysis where we determine how to transform raw information into meaningful text passages for coding of the articles, we have to be sure that a text passage contains both variables. This will be the starting assumption.

The first step in developing a codebook is to create theory-driven codes (Developing and Using a Codebook for the Analysis of Interview Data). These codes are generated from background literature that guide the research. These codes has been set up as baseline assumptions a text passage should met, if not, the text will not be annotated.

After that I used the approach of data-driven codes. Here I determine the reliability of the codes by looking at data types described in the text passages.

Tabel 1 Theory-Driven Codes, Definitions, and Examples

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Code | Description | Example |
| **Bar** | (Discrete (variable)) comparison | (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative>)  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, degree or quantity (**Since discrete variables can be counted and ordered - [http://www4.ncsu.edu /~aelarsen/vet/display/index.html](http://www4.ncsu.edu/~aelarsen/vet/display/index.html))**.**  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.  X scored 300 points, Y scored also 300 points and Z scored 55 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 (time order)) | 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 (variable)) | 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. |

Tabel 2 Data-Driven Codes, Definitions, and Examples (driven by Pilot study)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Code | Description | Example |
| Bar | Categorical vs quantitative reference(s) | 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 | In a larger sample of 1,794 movies *(independent variable = movie)* released from 1970 to 2013, we found that only half had at least one scene *(dependent variable = # of scenes)* in which women talked to each other about something other than a man |
| Line | Quantitative vs quantitative reference(s) | Author makes direct/indirect or general/specific references that the Independent variable (X-Axis) is quantitative and the dependent variable (Y-axis) is also quantitative |  |

Reflection of pilot study:

After reading several articles, I realized that coding line by line and on the paragraph level were often not meaningful. The paragraph level often featured a combination of more sub-code categories from both coding categories, making it impossible to label the text with only one code. Based on this, I decided to code on the sentence level.