

Supplementary Material

1 Coding scheme – app analysis based on ViSAR model (Müller-Brauers et al. in press)

Category	Explanation	Examples
animations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activatable or activated visual images that either move or are movable - activatable or activated sounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an owl falls from a perch after being clicked on - after a click, the sun goes down and the light is dimmed in the scenery - background noises of children playing - a football is rotating in the air after being clicked on
form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supercategory for the outer form of animations - subcategories are audio, visual and visual+audio animations 	
audio	background noises, sounds, music, noises and voices except the voice of the narrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - background noises of children playing - a rubber duck is squeaking - owl calls
visual	movable or moving images in contrast to the static scenery of the picture-book app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an owl is flying away - a character kicks a football - a character scratches its chin
visual + audio	combination of audio- and visual elements that belong together and appear simultaneously or in quick succession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a character presses the doorhandle and makes a movement/ gesture with its arm - a squeaking door opens - a wobbling and creaking lamp
activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supercategory for the type of starting the animations - subcategories are automatic, manual activatable visible animations (so called „hotspots“) and manual hidden animations 	
automatic	animation starts automatically as soon as the respective „page“ opens and can possibly be turned off in the app menu (e. g. background noises) but cannot be stopped, interrupted or clicked on separately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - background noises of children playing - birds' twittering in the background
hotspots	animation starts after being clicked on manually with the help of a visual cue or pointer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a visual pointer appears on a character and after being clicked on, the character moves and performs an action
manual hidden	animation starts manually after being clicked on without the help of a visual cue or pointer and can only be found by trial and error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a character moves or performs an action after being clicked on without the help of a visual pointer
frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supercategory for the frequency of animations - subcategories are once, repeatable and constant 	
once	animation appears only once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an animal performs an action one time only - a bird flies away and this action is irreversible
repeatable	animation can be reactivated after it has finished its movement/sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a football rotates in the air repeatedly after being clicked on again and again
constant	animation runs automatically or constantly after being clicked on without an interruption until the „page“ is finished or the picture-book app is exited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - background noises of children playing - birds' twittering in the background
function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supercategory for the content-related function of animations - subcategories are parallel, plaited braid, contrapuntal and illustrative 	
parallel	animations appear with an identical correlation of text and animated images/ sounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - text: “The child is playing with his friends.”, animation: background noises of children playing - text: “The child grimaced in front of the mirror.”, animation: A character sticks out his tongue.
plaited braid	animations appear with a complementary relation between text and animated images/ sounds and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - text: “The uncle thought it over. ‘We could sit at the window and watch the moon.’ he proposed.”, animation: The child approaches

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	complement each other to a meaningful statement comparable to a “plaited braid” (Thiele, 2000)	<div>his uncle standing at the window with the moon outside in the sky.</div> <div>- text: “At this point the child has already fallen asleep.”, animation: The child is cuddling in the arms of its uncle.</div> <div>- text: “Findus had a lot of fun that day.”, animation: Findus is swimming, laughing, playing and eating cake.</div>
contrapuntal	animations appear with an inconsistent relation between text and animated images/ sounds and evoke a contrast between text and images/ sounds that can either be humorous or irritating	<div>- text: “The child played with his friend until the sun went down.”, animation: The sun goes down and the light is dimmed. After that, the sun can be clicked on again so that the sun rises again and the light goes on again.</div>
illustrative	audio, visual or visual + audio animations that appear to shape the mood and atmosphere of the scenery	<div>- birds’ twittering in the background</div> <div>- a rubber duck that is not part of the story is squeaking</div> <div>- a bee is sitting on a flower and makes some „buzzing“ noise</div>

Reference:

Müller-Brauers, C., Boelmann J. M., Miosga, C., and Potthast, I. (in press). “Digital children’s literature in the interplay of visuality and animation - A model to analyze picture book apps and their potential for children’s story comprehension,” in International perspectives on digital media and early literacy: The impact of digital devices on learning, language acquisition and social interaction, eds K. J. Rohlfing, and C. Müller-Brauers (London, England: Routledge).