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Adapting or Freezing? Ideological Reactions of Communist Regimes to a Post-Communist World

Government and Opposition

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Appendix to:

Adapting or Freezing?

Ideological Reactions of Communist Regimes in a Post-Communist World

Alexander Dukalskis

Johannes Gerschewski

Published in *Government and Opposition: An International Journal of Comparative Politics*

Results for Co-Occurrence Analysis

A) Case Study on North Korea

A1) Most frequent words surrounding communist terms

In 1981	In 2012
construct	juch
peopl	kim
econom	caus
work	jong
countri	countri
nation	achiev
parti	life
caus	great
build	will
cultur	way

A2) Most frequent words surrounding nationalist terms

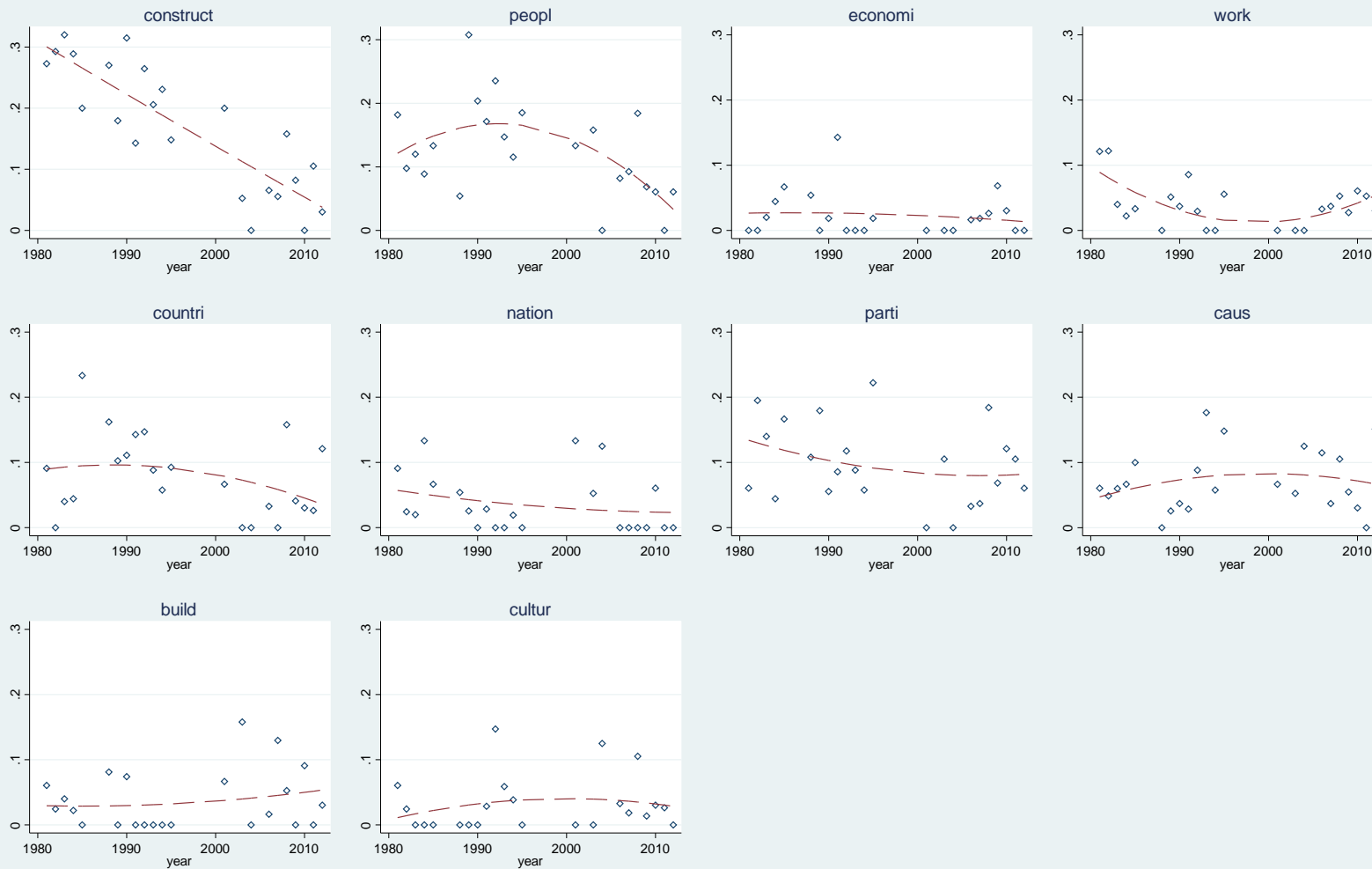
In 1981	In 2012
reunif	reunif
product	build
economi	achiev
independ	kim
revolut	nation
establish	new
technic	countri
countri	sector
socialist	thrive
parti	economi

The following graphs display the “career” of the ten most frequent words in the direct neighborhood (three words) of communist/nationalist terms in North Korea. In line with our theoretical argument (see Figure 1 in the manuscript), the key terms for communism are Marxism, socialism, party, solidarity, equality, planning, and ownership. The key terms for

nationalism are independence, sovereignty, performance, prosperity, development, stability, order, and culture. The y-axis shows the relative frequency of the word (e.g. “construct”), i.e. the absolute number of co-occurrence of the word in the direct neighbourhood of nationalist/communist terms divided by the absolute number of nationalist/communist terms in the document. The x-axis displays the years. As such, the graph enables the reader to track the development of a term over time. The dotted line is the fractional polynomial prediction.

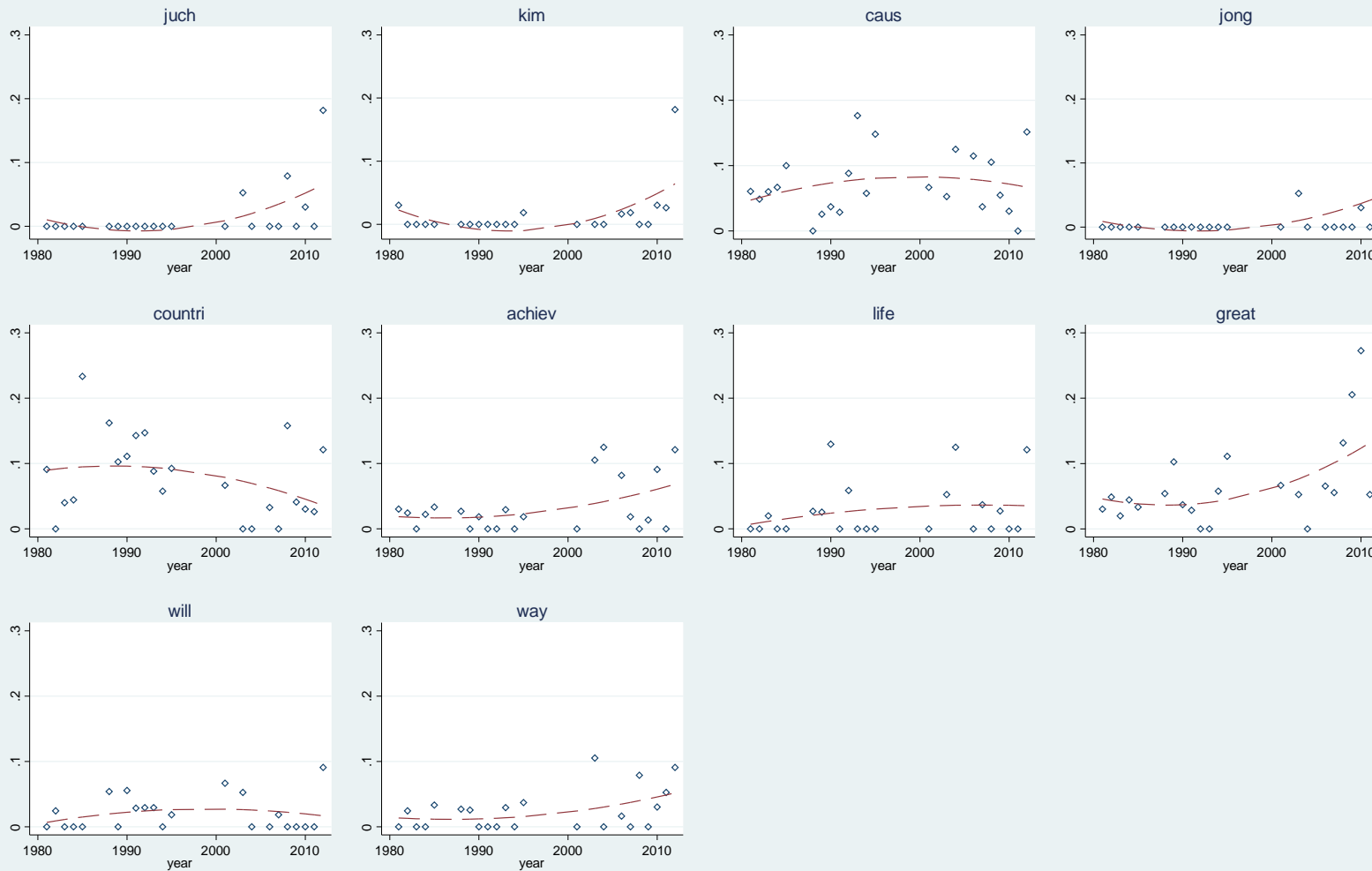
Co-Occurrence Analysis: North Korea's Communist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 1981



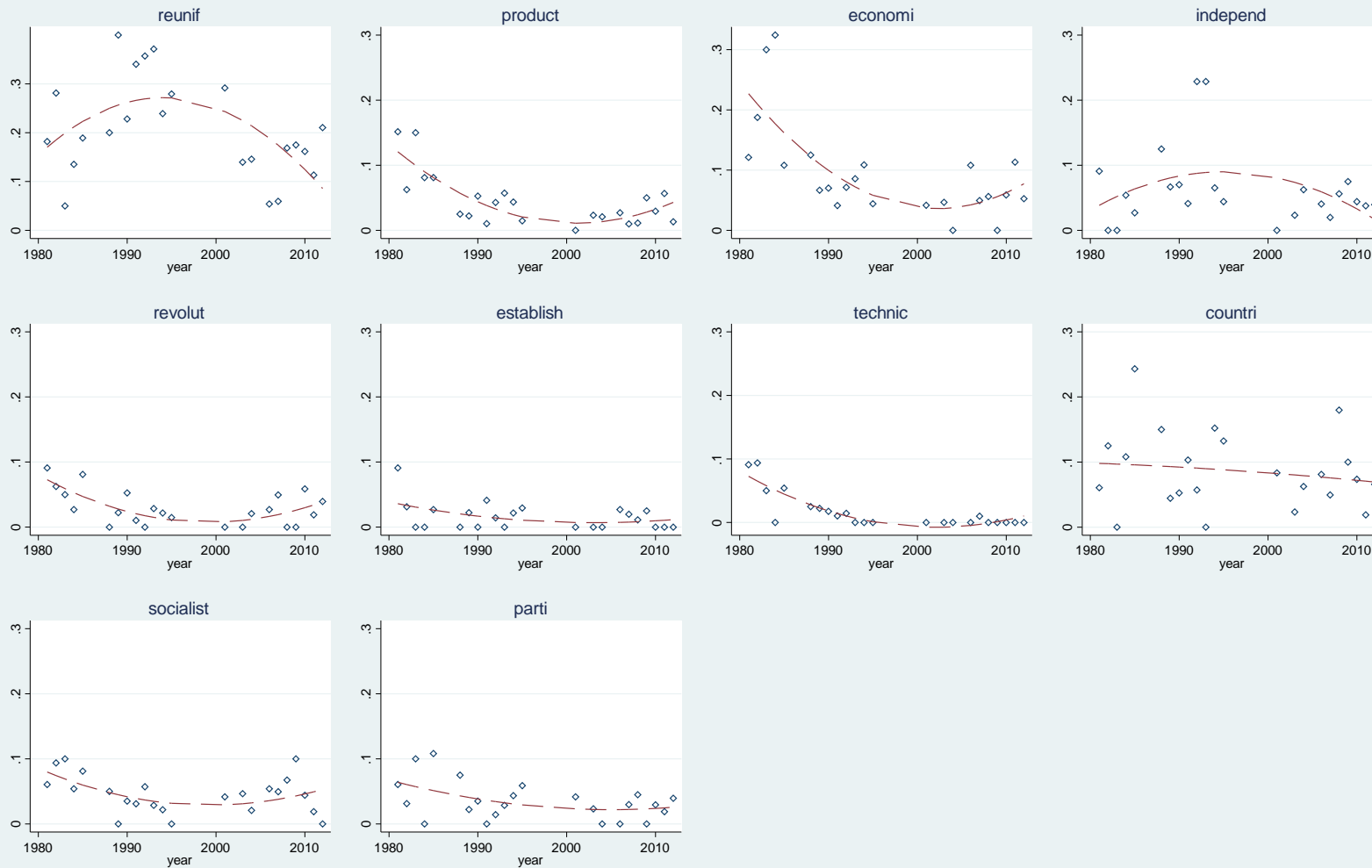
Co-Occurrence Analysis: North Korea's Communist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 2012



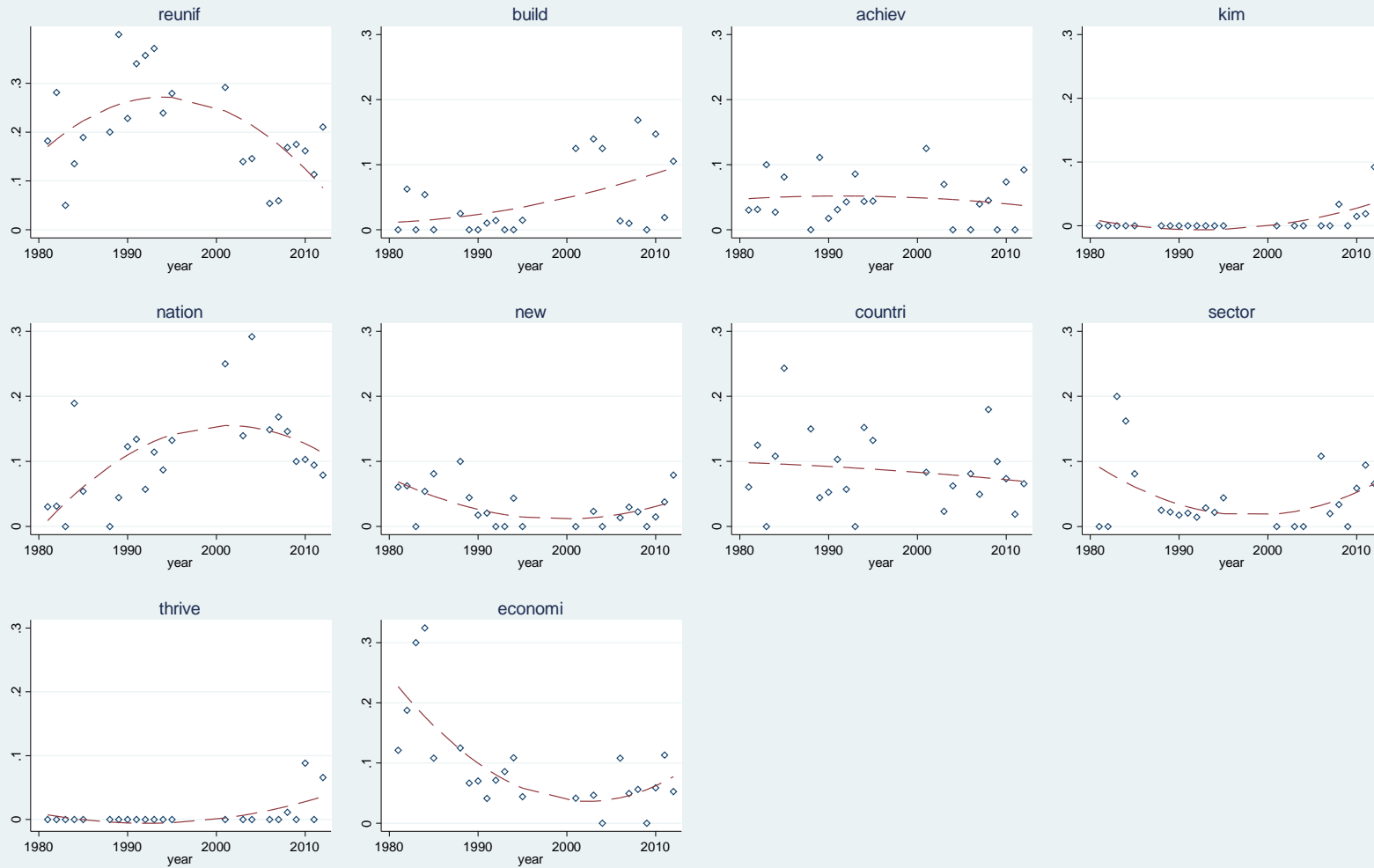
Co-Occurrence Analysis: North Korea's Nationalist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 1981



Co-Occurrence Analysis: North Korea's Nationalist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 2012



B) Case Study on China

B1) Most frequent words surrounding communist terms

In 1977	In 2012
socialist	china
parti	develop
revolut	system
mao	parti
chairman	law
line	modern
peopl	improv
countri	cultur
great	polit
struggl	socialist

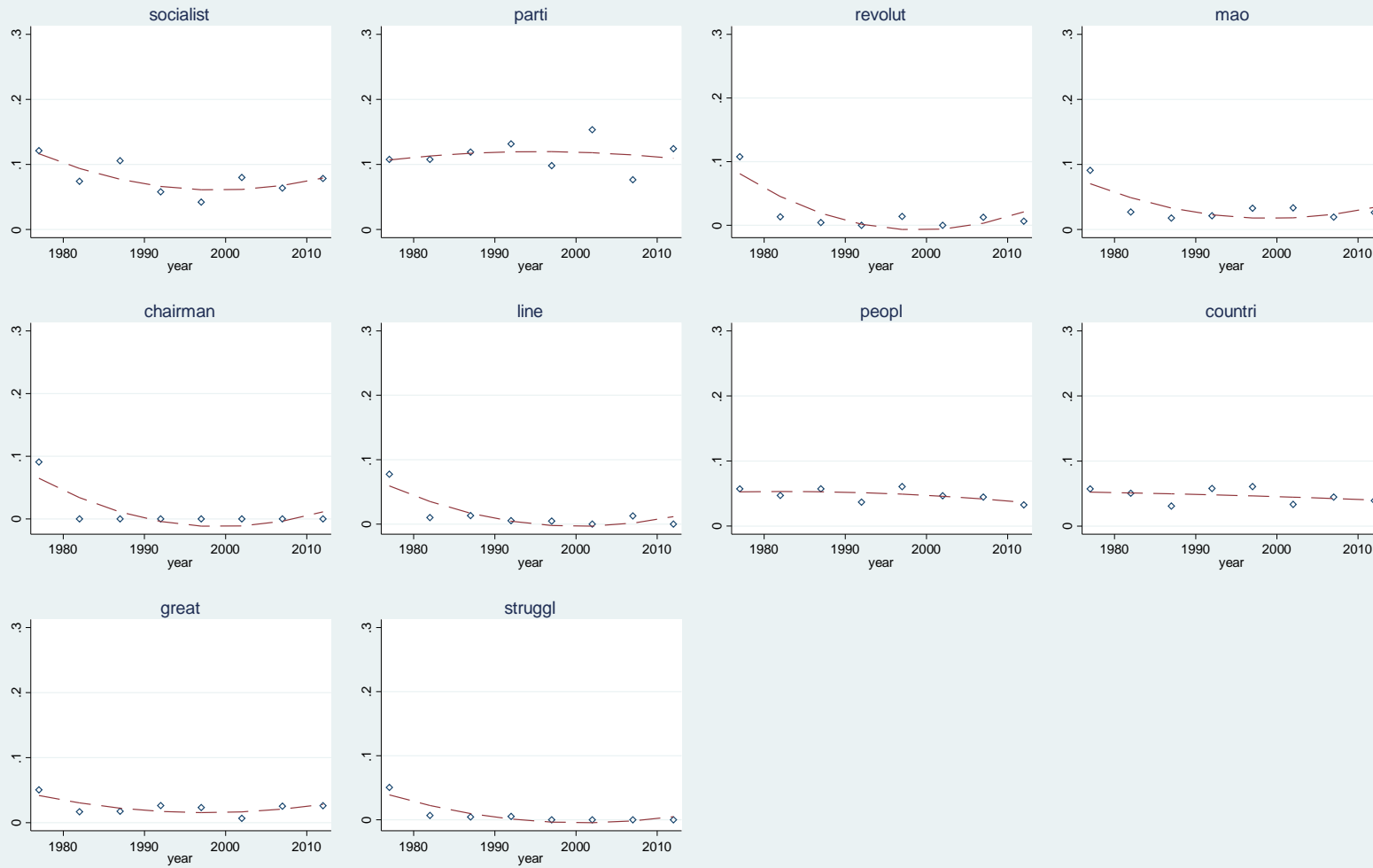
B2) Most frequent words surrounding nationalist terms

In 1977	In 2012
peopl	chines
great	develop
revolut	peopl
proletarian	china
parti	promot
congress	build
armi	societi
socialist	respect
whole	cultur
committe	moder

The following graphs display the “career” that the ten most frequent words in the direct neighborhood (three words) of communist/nationalist terms in China. In line with our theoretical argument (see Figure 1 in the manuscript), the key terms for communism are Marxism, socialism, party, solidarity, equality, planning, and ownership. The key terms for nationalism are independence, sovereignty, performance, prosperity, development, stability, order, and culture. The y-axis shows the relative frequency of the word (e.g. “peopl”), i.e. the absolute number of co-occurrence of the word in the direct neighbourhood of nationalist/communist terms divided by the absolute number of nationalist/communist terms in the document. The x-axis displays the years. As such, the graph enables the reader to track the development of a term over time. The dotted line is the fractional polynomial prediction.

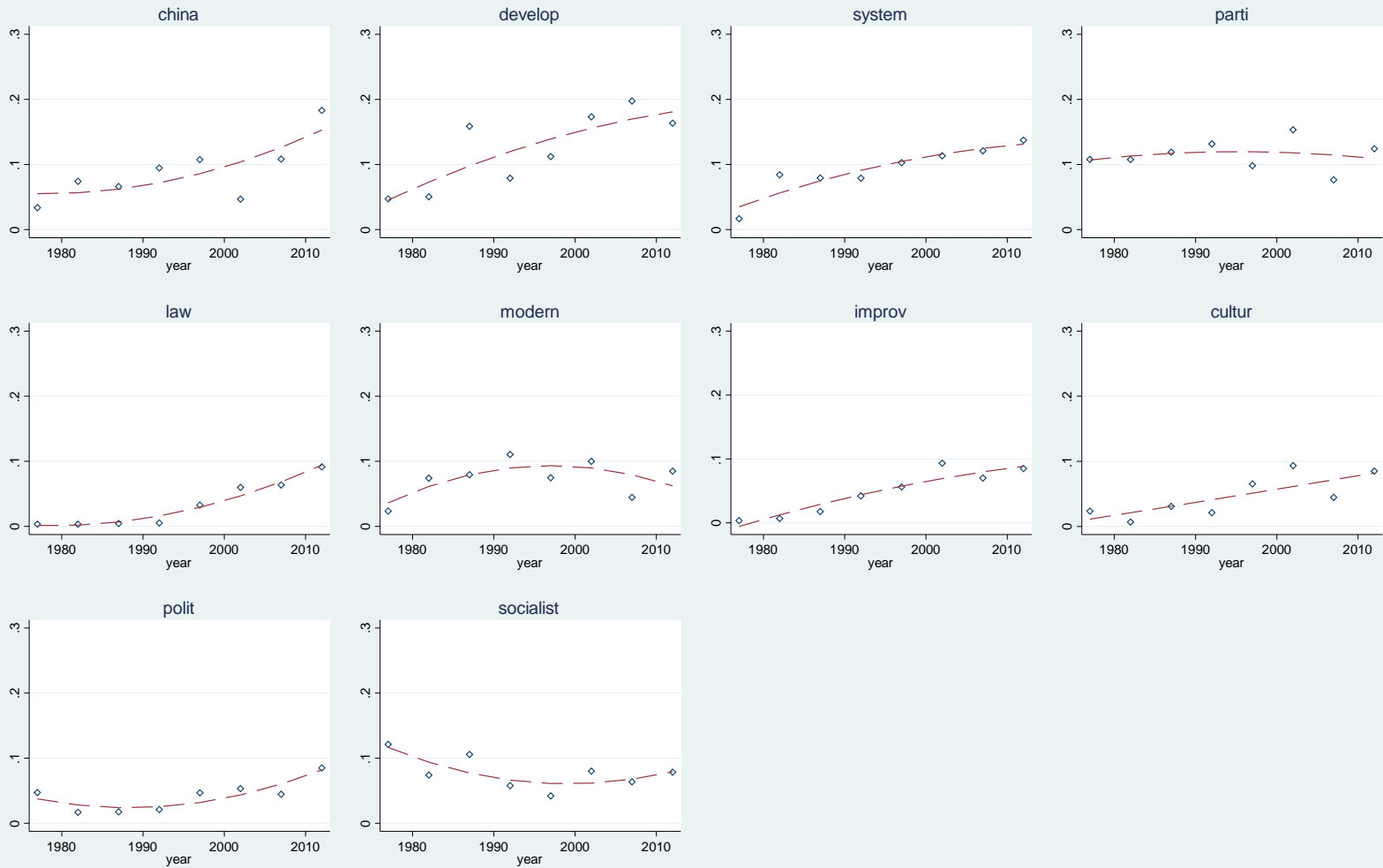
Co-Occurrence Analysis: China's Communist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 1977



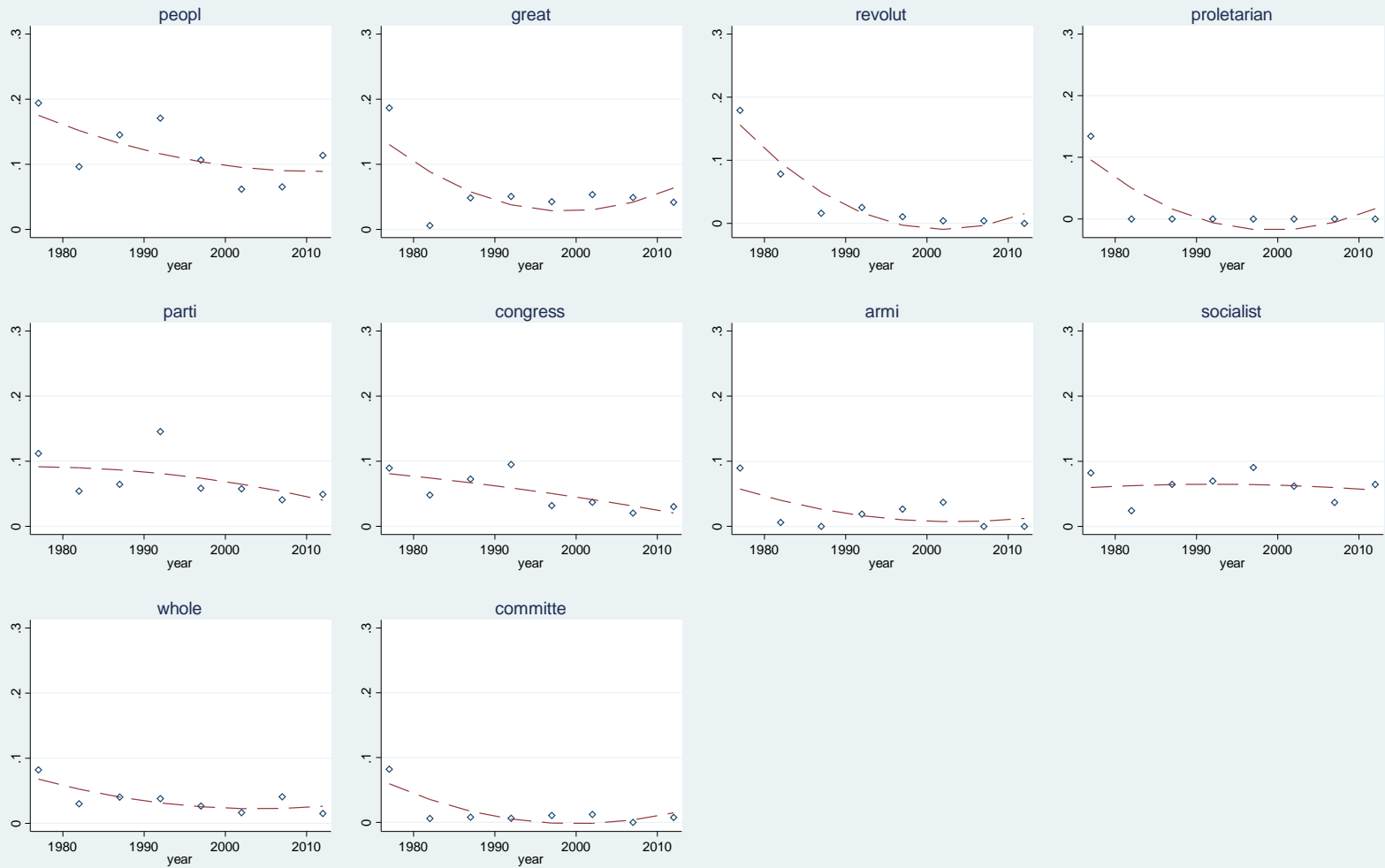
Co-Occurrence Analysis of China's Communist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms of 2012



Co-Occurrence Analysis: China's Nationalist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 1977



Co-Occurrence Analysis: China's Nationalist Language

Development of the Ten Most Frequent Terms in 2012

