**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.





 

**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.

 

 