**Analysis**

Statistical analysis reveals a notable difference in article publication between the democratic and military eras, with significantly more articles published during the democratic era (439) compared to the military era (14). The peak year for publications about Giwa was 2010, with 53 articles, followed by 2023 (47), 2021 (45), 2018 (36), 2015 (34), and 2014 (27). The data indicates that over half (53%) of the articles were published in the top six years, spanning from 2010 to 2023. Additionally, the analysis identifies the newspaper with the most articles. As shown in Table 1, nine of the newspapers with the most articles are based in Lagos, where Giwa predominantly operated, while one, Daily Trust, is headquartered in Abuja.

***Figure 1: Top 10 newspapers by number of articles***

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As shown in Figure 2, the dominant themes in the top bigrams show that the articles primarily focused on the circumstances surrounding Giwa’s death, the alleged perpetrator, his reputation as a respected journalist, the call for justice, and relationship with his associates. Phrases like “parcel bomb,” “letter bomb,” and “Giwa murder” reflect the prevailing narrative that Giwa was killed by a parcel bomb delivered to his home, which also underscores the ongoing discussion surrounding the unresolved case of his assassination. The annual commemoration of Giwa’s life is evident in the themes, with references such as “journalist Dele,” “Daily Times,” and “Watch Magazine” alluding to his time at various newspapers, including the one he founded, Newswatch Magazine. A key narrative associated with the phrase “journalist Dele” is the positive remembrance of Giwa. For instance, an article discussed an essay competition organized by the Etsako Central Local Government where he hails from. The competition was aimed at “immortalizing his name 37 years after his death.” The article notes that “late Dele Giwa, was a prominent journalist… (who)made significant contributions to the journalism profession and remains a symbol of integrity and courage in the face of adversity.”

***Figure 2: Top 20 bigrams in the articles***

A graph with blue bars

Description automatically generated

Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian military head of state at the time of Giwa’s death, also emerged as a significant bigram. In the articles examined, Babangida’s name was often mentioned as the alleged killer and in connection to Giwa’s criticism of the military government, which earned him recognition as a fearless journalist. The mention was more prominent and targeted during the democratic era. In some articles, while Babangida was not explicitly named as the killer, he was blamed for failing to bring the perpetrators to justice. One such article, published in 2023, stated that “the only blame on Ibrahim Babangida was not fishing out his killers.” Calls for justice were a prominent theme in the articles, often conveyed through phrases like “press freedom,” “human rights,” “security agencies,” “national assembly,” and “Olusegun Obasanjo.” The prominence of “Olusegun Obasanjo” suggests a renewed call for justice following Nigeria’s return to democracy in 1999. Obasanjo, who became the first Nigerian president after years of military rule, presided over a period marked by increased demands for justice for Giwa. Articles discussing press freedom in Nigeria also referenced Giwa as an icon. This sentence “Dele Giwa paid the supreme price” was used to discuss the promises of the government in promoting press freedom in Nigeria in 2019 in one of the articles. Another article titled “Press freedom under attack” which discussed the state of press freedom in Nigeria in 2017 referenced Giwa’s assassination as the climax of press attack in Nigeria. Articles which feature the “Boko Haram” phrase indicate the continued mention of Dele Giwa’s death each time the country faces terrorist attacks. An instance of this was in 2013 when the Nigeria Postal Service (NIPOST) discovered a parcel bomb addressed to the Minister of Finance, Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala. “The case of late Dele Giwa remains a sad reference point of such disguise of the evil intentions of the sponsors,” the article referenced.

***Table 1: Frequency of words in sentiment analysis***

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The sentiment analysis of the dataset revealed a clear prevalence of positive sentiments, accounting for 22% of the total sentiment words. As shown in Figure 3, “journalist” and “president” were associated to this. Trust emerged as the second most frequent sentiment, representing 16% of the total, indicating a strong emphasis the government to unravel the cause of death. Negative sentiments followed closely at 14%, with fear (10%) and anticipation (9%) also notable, reflecting the presence of uncertainty around the death of Giwa. The emotions of anger and sadness were present but less dominant, contributing 7% and 7% respectively. Joy, surprise, and disgust appeared less frequently, with joy at 6%, surprise at 4%, and disgust at 4%. Overall, the findings suggest that the discourse surrounding the Giwa is predominantly positive, with significant levels of trust, yet also an undercurrent of fear, negative emotions, and anticipation.

***Figure 3: Top two words associated with sentiment***

A chart with colorful rectangular bars

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

The topic modeling analysis identifies distinct themes in the dataset related to Dele Giwa’s death and Nigerian politics. The "unresolved\_case" category captures ongoing discussions about the case, focusing on terms like "govern," "presid," "nigeria," and "court." The "assassination" theme highlights articles on Giwa’s killing, referencing "giwa," "dele," "journalist," and "death." "Remembrance" relates to articles on Giwa’s legacy, with keywords like "book," "school," and "nigerian." "Nigerian\_newspapers" centers on media coverage, while "election" suggest discussions about Giwa’s death during elections. Lastly, "memory" encompasses personal reflections on his life.