I used a network-based strategy by displaying TF-IDF cosine similarity values in Gephi in order to investigate content similarity within the Al Jazeera Gaza corpus. Each node in this network represents an article, and edges link articles with cosine similarity scores greater than 0.9 that have very comparable content. By setting this criterion, the network is guaranteed to contain only strong links, which are an indicator of substantial textual overlap.

After importing the data into Gephi, I used layout methods like Fruchterman-Reingold to distribute the nodes according to how strongly they were connected. Two items displayed closer together in the graph the more similar they were. I used Gephi's modularity method to perform community detection in order to make the structure easier to understand. Articles were automatically divided into clusters according on how connected they were. Because each cluster was given a unique hue, it was possible to visually identify groups of articles that most likely discussed the same topics or events.

The resulting image showed a distinct structure: closely linked articles arranged in densely knit clusters, indicating that the same issue had been covered or updated. Some articles, which might have been very significant, regularly cited, or republished works, showed up as central nodes with numerous links to other articles. I colored the graph's nodes according to the month of publication in a different version, which showed that articles from the same month tended to group together, suggesting temporal consistency in reporting themes.

Overall, we saw how theme communities were created by article similarities through Gephi visualization. It brought attention to the news cycle's temporal grouping, narrative clustering, and content duplication patterns. By successfully converting abstract similarity scores into a concrete visual structure, this network-based method advanced corpus analysis beyond what was possible with conventional charts.

**Main argument:**

Together, the visualizations created by this study lend credence to the claim that the Gaza corpus is organized around many unique groups of remarkably similar articles, exhibiting trends in theme- and event-driven reporting as well as notable content repetition across time. I was able to spot distinct patterns in the way news coverage changed over the course of the conflict by analyzing the overall distribution of similarity scores using a histogram, mapping the structural relationships between articles in a network graph, and investigating the temporal dynamics of article similarity using line and scatter plots. While persistent clusters of extremely similar articles demonstrated the existence of recurrent narratives and frequent content reuse within the corpus, similarity peaks correlated with significant events. When taken as a whole, these results show that the reporting in this corpus is not dispersed equally but rather is arranged according to major plot points and times of high media attention.