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AFE
122

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's *Good morning Sodom*, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's *Good*

1. Thematic Analysis of *Good Morning, Sodom*:

- (i) Corruption and Greed: The play highlights the corrupt practices of the ruling class in the fictional city of Sodom. The leaders are portrayed as being greedy, selfish, and insensitive to the plight of the common Analysis
- (ii) Abuse of Power: *Good Morning, Sodom* also examines the abuse of power by those in authority. The play depicts the leaders of Sodom as being tyrannical and oppressive towards the citizens.
- (iii) Moral Decay: The play exposes the moral decay that exists in Sodom, with the people indulging in immoral and unethical behavior. The play examines the consequences of such behavior, which ultimately leads to the downfall of the city.
- (iv) Corruption and Greed: The play highlights the rampant corruption and greed in the society of Sodom. The officials of the city are more concerned with filling their own pockets than serving the people. The visitors are taken aback by the outrageous taxes imposed on the

- citizens, which are collected by force. The play exposes the corrupt practices of those in power, and the devastating impact it has on the people.
- (v) Consequences of Sin: The play also engages with the theme of sin and its consequences. Sodom is portrayed as a city consumed by sin, where people engage in all sorts of immoral activities. The play highlights how sin can lead to destruction and downfall, as seen in the destruction of Sodom and its inhabitants.

2. Character Analysis:

- Stella: Stella, one of Keziah's roommates, was a Mayflower University student and a rape victim portrayed in this story. She was exposed to sexual assault at the young age of fourteen. One day, she accompanied her father to their fellowship leader's home, who was also their pastor. The pastor and Stella's father had to leave abruptly, leaving her in the care of the pastor's sons, Daniel and Tosin. Two of their friends came over, and after a brief discussion, Stella was lured into the pastor's bedroom, where she was brutally raped by all four boys, causing her to lose consciousness. She was later discovered and hospitalized, and the boys were temporarily arrested. Despite the ordeal, Stella's parents decided not to press charges and relocated, hoping to aid her recovery. The impact of rape on Stella was immense, causing her to lose her faith in God and engage in immoral practices. This pattern persisted even during her university education. However, she had two spiritual encounters in the form of dreams and eventually found her way back to Christ, allowing her to recover from the traumatic event.
- Demola Diran: Demola Diran, the son of an Engineer, was a 200 level student in the English department of Mayflower University. Demola's affluent background was one of the reasons Nkanga Nwoko, also known as Kk, a 400 level student in the same department, became

closer to him. Demola was influenced to engage in a plethora of terrible activities, including lying to his parents about the campus's capacity, resulting in his parents securing an off-campus accommodation for him. Additionally, he was introduced to drug use and joined a cult, and ultimately, he was pressured into raping a female student named Keziah. These negative influences culminated in his untimely death as a member of the Red Shadows cult.

Nkanga Nwoko: Nkanga Nwoko, also known as Kk, is a 400 level English department student at Mayflower University and is portrayed as the antagonist in this drama. He had a significant impact on Demola, the protagonist, and is responsible for leading him down a negative path that ultimately resulted in tragic consequences. Kk embodies the negative consequences of associating with bad influences and peers who do not contribute to one's positive development. He represents the typical Nigerian student whose primary goal in attending university is not necessarily to acquire knowledge and obtain a degree. He engages in various anti-social behaviors, including cultism, drug abuse, and rape. Despite facing justice, the harm he caused to those he influenced and interacted with remained. While in prison, he confesses to Engineer Diran, Demola's father, about the negative influence he had on Demola and how his actions led to Demola's untimely demise. Kk serves as a cautionary tale of the possible outcomes of following individuals with questionable morals. Although not a character to emulate, he provides valuable lessons to learn from as there will always be individuals like him in society.

3.

1st Movement:

No variation

2nd Movement:

- i. Keziah didn't disclose the reason for going to the library to Demola in the movie, but she did in the book.
- ii. Demola didn't ask to escort Keziah in the movie, but he did in the book.

3rd Movement:

- i. Dr. Yusuf did not mention the names of Nigerian scholars in the movie, but he did in the book.
- ii. In the movie, two late students were sent out of Dr. Yusuf's class, but there was no such scene in the book.
- iii. In the movie, Dr. Yusuf greeted the class with "good day" when he asked if they had any questions, while in the book, he greeted them with "good morning."
- iv. In the movie, Demola was seated behind Bunmi and Ovie but did not ask if he could talk to them for a moment. However, in the book, he asked them ahead of time.

4th Movement:

No variation

5th Movement:

No variation

6th Movement:

- i. In the movie, Keziah only picked up her phone without mentioning who texted her, but she said it out loud in the book.
- ii. Demola didn't ask Keziah if she had an Android or iPhone in the movie, but he did in the book.
- iii. In the movie, there was no scene of Keziah shouting "Mogbe-e-e-e" or picking her clothes, but it was shown in the book.

iv. In the movie, when Stella narrated her rape story, she didn't mention where the boys were hidden when she entered the room, but she did in the book.

v. In the movie, Stella didn't mention losing consciousness and waking up in the hospital, but she did in the book.

vi. In the movie, there was a scene of Emmanuella meeting Stella when she was drying her clothes outside, but it wasn't in the book.

7th Movement:

In the play, Demola remained silent, but K.K remained seated. In the book, it was the opposite.

8th Movement:

- i.** A different song was sung during the initiation of new members in the movie than in the book.
- ii.** In the movie, Demola was already a member of Red Shadows, but in the book, he was being recruited.
- iii.** In the movie, two men were to be newly recruited, but there were three in the book.

9th Movement:

There was no scene of a shooting between the two cult groups in the movie, but there was in the book.

10th Movement:

In the movie, there was no scene of Mrs. Richard crying, but there was in the book.

11th Movement:

No variation

12th Movement:

No variation

13th Movement:

- i. In the movie, the officer brought in four students with K.K, but there was no such scene in the book.
- ii. They referred to the DPO as “sir” in the movie, but as “ma” in the book.

14th Movement:

- i. In the movie, Dr. Richard called Keziah to pick up the letter on the table without a book, but there was a book in the scene in the book.
- ii. Mrs. Richard wasn't present in the scene for Keziah to turn to in the movie, but she was in the book.
- iii. In the movie, the scene where Dr. Richard complained about how Keziah disgraced the family name was not shown, but it was in the book.

15th Movement: in the film ended with Nonso's statement about the incident robbing them of opportunities, but this was not the case in the published version.

16th movement: the film showed Keziah opening the door for Mr. Richard, whereas the published version did not start like that. Additionally, Mrs.

Richard asked about the visitor in the film, but not in the published version. In the published version, Mr. Richard made a statement about the memory of a boy who impregnated their daughter and suffered an ignominious death, which was not included in the film. Conversely, a statement made by Mr. Richard about not wanting to hear a homily on being a good father was in the published version, but not in the film. The film included a scene of Mrs. Richard consoling Keziah in her room, which was not in the published version.

17th movement: the film showed the judge passing judgment after a prosecution counsel's plea for mercy, whereas the published version

included the entire court scene. After ending a call, Mr. Richard did not instruct Patrick to turn the car around in the film, unlike in the published version. The film showed the 20th movement before the 21st and then went back to the 19th movement. In the film, there was no picture from Demola to give his parents, unlike the published version, where there was. In the film, only Engineer Diran visited Agobi Prison, but both parents did so in the published version. No differences were found in the 20th movement, but in the 21st movement, the film acknowledged that Mrs. Diran was late, whereas she was alive in the published version. The film showed a scene of Keziah in labor at home before being taken to the hospital, but this was not in the published version. In the 22nd movement, the film did not include a scene of Dr. Hanson helping Keziah during childbirth, but the published version did. Lastly, in the film, the couple named their daughter Heritage Demola-Diran, whereas she was named Mouritha in the published version.

