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MATRIC NUMBER: 22/SCI18/012

AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom*, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

- **Corruption and Power:**

One of the central themes of the play is the corruption and abuse of power by those in authority in Sodom. The government officials, religious leaders, and wealthy citizens of Sodom are portrayed as being responsible for the city's moral decay due to their disregard for justice and their relentless pursuit of wealth and power.

- **Moral Degeneracy:**

The play is a critique of the moral degeneracy that permeates society, not only in Sodom but also in contemporary Nigeria. The characters' greed, sexual promiscuity, dishonesty, and overall immorality are depicted as signs of the societal decay that results from the absence of values and ethical norms.

- **Social Injustice:**

Edebor's play highlights the social injustice and economic inequality that exists in Sodom. The wealth gap between the privileged and the common people is illustrated by the corruption in the justice system, which favors the rich and powerful at the expense of the poor.

- **Religious Hypocrisy:**

The play is critical of religious hypocrisy in Sodom. The religious leaders are depicted as being more concerned with their own interests and power than with the spiritual welfare of their congregations. They are shown as being corrupt, hypocritical, and lacking in integrity.

- **Revolution:**

The play explores the possibility of revolution and change in Sodom. As the oppressed members of society begin to see through the illusions of power and wealth, they contemplate the possibility of a revolution. The play underscores the need for a mass movement that can overthrow the existing power structures and usher in a new era of social justice and equality.

2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's *Good*

Morning, Sodom.

- **Chief Priest:**

Chief Priest is a character who represents the religious leaders in Sodom. He is an influential member of the community who is highly respected and has a considerable amount of power. However, he is depicted as being corrupt and hypocritical, as he uses his position of authority to benefit himself and his followers. He is shown as being more concerned with maintaining his position of power than with the spiritual well-being of the people of Sodom. His character highlights the theme of religious hypocrisy in the play.

- **Mama Yemi:**

Mama Yemi is a prominent character in the play who represents the common people of Sodom. She is depicted as being poor, hardworking, honest, and a deeply religious woman. She is an

example of a character with a strong moral center who is committed to serving her community. Her character highlights the social injustice and economic inequality in Sodom, as she struggles to provide for her family despite the challenges that come with living in a corrupt and immoral society.

- Mr. Okechukwu:

Mr. Okechukwu is a character who represents the government officials in Sodom. He is portrayed as a corrupt and immoral man who is willing to do anything to maintain his position of power. He is a symbol of the abuse of power that exists in Sodom, as he uses his position to enrich himself at the expense of the poor and vulnerable members of society. His character highlights the theme of corruption and power in the play.

3. What are the points of divergence between the written and film version of Good Morning, Sodom? Good Morning, Sodom was originally a play, and it has been adapted into a film version. Some of the points of divergence between the written and film versions include:

Pacing and structure: The film version of Good Morning, Sodom is more fast-paced than the written version. The play has a slower, more deliberate pace that allows the audience to focus on the dialogue and themes of the story. The film version, on the other hand, has a more rapid pace with shorter scenes and quicker transitions.

Visuals: The film version of Good Morning, Sodom provides a lot of visual representation and explores the world of Sodom in a way that the play cannot. The film uses visual elements to convey the themes of the story, such as the stark contrast between the opulent lives of the elites and the poverty of the common people.

Characterization: The film version of Good Morning, Sodom has some differences in the way the characters are presented. For example, in the play, the Chief Priest is a more prominent character, while in the film, the government officials have more screen time. Additionally, some smaller characters in the play are merged or condensed in the film version.

Adaptation differences: Some aspects of the written version of Good Morning, Sodom could not be translated into the film version. For example, the play includes a narrator who offers commentary throughout the story. However, this would have been difficult to adapt to the film, so it was left out in the film version.

Overall, while the film version of Good Morning, Sodom follows the same story as the play, there are some differences in the way the story is presented and the themes that are emphasized.