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SUBJECT: AFE 122(ENGLISH)

DEPARTMENT:PHARMACY

COLLEGE:PHARMACY

MATRIC NO:22/PHARM01/062

QUESTION 1:

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

ANSWER:

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1. Stigmatization of teenage pregnancy: Teen mothers are stigmatized for violating age norms for being members of devalued racial or socioeconomic group, this was seen when Dr. Richards refused to accept Keziah’s pregnancy.

2. Forgiveness: This is a conscious deliberate decision to release a feeling of consentment towards a person who has harmed you. Dr. Richard forgave his daughter when she attempted to commit suicide.

3. Repentance: This is a sincere remorse or regret. K.k was remorse of his action, the death of Demola, and the bad decision he made. Demola's father was regretful for not being there for his son. Dr. Richard was remorseful for making a bad decision concerning his daughter’s pregnancy which almost led to her death.

4. Cultism: A group of people lead by a charismatic and self-appointed leader, who excessively controls its members, requiring unwavering devotion to a set of beliefs and practices which are considered deviant. This was seen when Spark (the cult leader) initiated Demola into the cult (RED SHADOWS) after being introduced by K.K and Bentol in Movement Eighth.

5. Anger: This is a strong emotion characterized by antagonism towards someone which you feel has deliberately done you wrong. Dr. Richard and Mrs. Richard were angry with Keziah for getting pregnant because they trusted her in the sense that she knew what she was at the university for, and they thought they raised a well-trained child.

6. Love: Love is an intense deep affection for another person. We can notice in the play that Demola loved Keziah, although it wasn’t reciprocated well between them.

7. Peer pressure: This is when you choose to do something you wouldn’t otherwise do because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends. Due to the affection Demola had for Keziah and the pressure of his friends, he drugged her by using a handkerchief and then raped her. The peer pressure also led him to drugs because he was feeling bad after what he did to Keziah. His friend K.K then had the opportunity to lure him into drug use, thinking it would make him feel better.

QUESTION 2

Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s good morning, Sodom.

 ANSWER:

1. Demola: He grew up wealthy and went to the same school as Keziah. He fell in love with her, but his friends pressured him to commit a terrible act of rape. He also got involved with drugs and a secret cult that led to his untimely death.

2. Keziah: She had a loving family and worked hard to excel academically. Unfortunately, she was raped by Demola and became pregnant. She initially felt devastated and even contemplated suicide. But with the support of her family, she gave birth to her son and continued her studies.

3. Dr. Richard: He was a caring and loving father who provided Keziah with everything she needed. When he learned about her pregnancy, he was shocked and disappointed, but forgave her after she attempted to take her own life. He welcomed her child as his grandchild and continued to support Keziah.

 Dada Oluwatimilehin Emmanuel

Points of Divergence

Third Movement

The film version shows two students of opposite sex interrupting Dr Yusuf’s class after arriving late, while in the published version he was only greeted by one late student.

Dr Yusuf greets the students with ‘Good Day’ in the film version but with ‘good morning’ in the published version.

Demola’s first two lines, Bunmi’s first line, and Ovie’s first line were omitted in the film version.

Fourth Movement

Demola is shown taking a mouthful of rice before looking up at Keziah in the published version, but in the film, he had no rice and only a drink.

Sixth Movement

In the published version, Demola is said to be lying on his bed, but in the film, he is not on a bed.

Several lines (8, 9, 12, 14, 15) from the published version were not used in the film.

Keziah wakes up agitated and sobbing in both versions, but in the film, she also slaps Demola.

The published version refers to four men bringing out some clothes under Adeyoju's command, but the film only shows one man.

In the published version, Stella wakes up in her bed after the first dream and interacts with Emmanuella, but in the film, she wakes up outside and has the interaction in the drying space.

Seventh Movement

In the published version, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in a nylon to sniff, but in the film, it was wrapped in paper.

Eighth Movement

The published version refers to three blindfolded men kneeling down, but in the film, it was only two men.

Spark did not snap his hand twice in the film as he did in the published version.

One of the deceased cultists was called Dagren in the published version but was called Dragon in the film.

Ninth Movement

The ninth movement was not included in the film.

Tenth Movement

In the film, Stella does not bleed after fainting, and no car stops when she gets a view of Demola's lifeless body.

Twelfth Movement

In the published version, Stella waves goodbye after hugging Keziah, but in the film, she assists Keziah into the car and sits in the front seat.

Thirteenth Movement

In the published version, the DPO was referred to as a woman, but in the film, it was a man.

The DPO instructs the two officers to ask the IPO to speed up the investigation, make a copy of the case file, send it to the DPP for advice, and quickly conclude the investigation in the film. However, this conversation did not happen in the book.

Fourteenth Movement

Dr. Richards instructed Keziah to pick up the book from the center table and hand it to him in the published version, but in the film, there was no book, only the letter.

In the published version, both mother and father were present while Keziah and Dr. Richards conversed, but in the film, the mother walks in on the conversation.

Sixteenth Movement

Dr. Richard called the unborn child an ‘evil thing’ in the published version, but in the film, the child was called a ‘bastard.’

The published version says Keziah laid down on her left side, but in the film, she is seen lying down on her right side.

The film includes an added scene where Keziah cries in her room, and her mother