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**DEPARTMENT: Mechanical** **Engineering**

**MATRIC NO: 22/ENG06/021**

**COURSE TITLE: AFE122**

QUESTIONS

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor’s ‘Good Morning Sodom’ underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrust the drama engages.
2. Attempt detailed character analysis on any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning Sodom.

**RAPE**

Rape is a type of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person without their consent. In the sixth movement of Solomon Edebor’s Good Morning Sodom, Keziah was raped by Damola through drugs.

**CULTISM IN HIGHER INSTITUTION OF LEARNING IN NIGERIA**

Cultism can de defined as a natural practice by a group of people whose membership, initiation, policies and activities are done secretly. In the eighth movement, Damola was seen to be initiated in a secret cult group.

**LAW AND JUSTICE**

Justice generally means the recognition, application and enforcement of laws in court. In seventeenth movement of Solomon Edebor’s good morning sodom, judgement was been passed in court on K.K who was a member of the secret cult. This type of justice is called Public Justice which is basically the kind of justice which the state administers judgement through its tribunal and courts.

**DEATH**

The thematic statement that may apply to Good Morning Sodom is that ‘No one can live forever'. The story used death to narrate and create emotional effect and mysteries. In the tenth movement, Damola faced death while on an operation being carried out by his cult group.

**UNWANTED PREGNANCY**

Unwanted pregnancies are always untimed, unplanned and unwanted. In the fourteenth movement of Solomon Edebor’s Good morning Sodom, Keziah was tested positive for pregnancy which was due to rape by her course mate named Damola and it disrupted her education.

 2)  **Keziah Richards**

Keziah is the main character in Solomon Edebor’s Good morning Sodom. She is a female undergraduate in her late teens that is determined and willing to work hard. Her focus is in her education and she avoided distractions. She had an Admirer named Damola who was trying to be friends with her but she knew he wanted to be more than just friends and she made it clear to him that she did not wanted distractions. Keziah was later raped by Damola who she finally decided to be friends with and he drugged her with the excuse of helping her with an assignment. Drugging her led to rape which later led to her pregnancy. Damola’s death was what made Keziah realize that she was pregnant, where she collapsed at the sight of his dead body. She was rushed to the hospital and the doctor confirmed her pregnancy. Her parents were disappointed, but her mother showed her compassion. Her father was harsh to her which led her to attempt suicide. Fortunately, her father was able to take her to the hospital where she was saved. While her father changed and became soft towards her, a friend of Damola who was sentenced to life in prison confessed about the rape to Damola’s parents. They told the Richards about it and asked for forgiveness on behalf of their son. Keziah later went back to school and completed her education after the birth of her daughter.

**Damola Diran**

Damola is a young undergraduate whose life was cut short because of peer pressure. He liked a girl named Keziah and her wanted to be her friend. He took advice from a friend and ended up raping her against his will. He was remorseful and he asked for forgiveness from her but the evil had already been done. He became a member of a secret cult and was killed tragically.

**Mrs Joke Richards**

 Mrs Richards was Keziah’s mother. She was loving and caring towards her daughter. Even when the news of Keziah’s pregnancy was revealed, though she was disappointed she still show love and care to her daughter.

1. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING SODOM?

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

Third Movement

* In the film version, Dr Yusuf’s class is interrupted by two students of opposite sex after they came to class late.
* In the film, Dr Yusuf greeted the students with ‘Good Day’ while in the published he greeted with ‘good morning’.
* Demola’s first two lines weren’t said in the film, Bunmi’s first line wasn’t said and also Ovie’s first line wasn’t said.

Fourth Movement

* In the published version, it was written that ‘Demola takes a mouthful of rice then looks up to Keziah’ but in the film, he had no rice only 1 drink.

Sixth Movement

* In the published version, Demola is said to be lying on his bed but in the film, he wasn’t on a bed
* Line 8,9,12,14,15 were not used in the film version.
* In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film she did the same but slapped Demola also.
* In the book, four men were said to be bringing out some clothes under the command of Adeyoju but in the film only one man was shown
* In the book, Stella woke up after the first dream in her bed and interacted with Emmanuella after she woke up but in the film the scene of her waking up wasn’t shown and she had the interaction with Emmanuella in the drying space outside

Seventh movement

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

Eighth movement

* In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling down but, in the film, it was only two men
* Spark snaps his hand twice in the book but in the film he didn’t
* In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagren but in the film he was called Dragon

Ninth movement

* The ninth movement wasn’t shown in the film

Tenth movement

* In the film, Stella wasn’t bleeding after fainting and no car stopped once she got a view of Demola’s lifeless body

Twelfth movement

* In the book, Stella waves goodbye after hugging Keziah but in the film stella assists Keziah into the car and follows them while sitting in the front seat of the car.

Thirteenth movement

* In the book, the DPO was referred to as a woman but in the film, it was a man that was the DPO
* In the film, the DPO instructed the two officers to ask the IPO to speed up his investigation. He also told them to make a copy of the case file and send it to the DPP for advice. Lastly, they were told to quickly conclude their investigation so that prosecution could begin but in the book this conversation didn’t happen.

Fourteenth movement

* In the book, Dr. Richards instructed Keziah to pick up the book from the center table and hand it to him. However, he stopped her midway and asked her to open it, revealing that there was a letter for her inside. In the film, there was no book, only the letter
* The book states that both mother and father are together in the living room with Keziah while her and Dr Richard converse but the film depicts the mother walking in on the conversation.

Sixteenth movement

* In the book, Dr Richard called the unborn child ‘evil thing’ but in the film the child was called ‘bastard’
* Where the book said Keziah laid down on her left side, she was seen lying down on her right side
* There is an added scene in the film where Keziah is seen crying in her room and her mother is seen consoling her after the treatment her father gave her after he came back from work

Seventeenth Movement

* The only statements the prosecution and defense counsel made in the film were ‘My Lord, let justice prevail. Most obliged, my Lord’ and ‘I, therefore, plead my Lord that you temper justice with mercy. I rest my case’.
* The only statements the judge made in the film and also in the book were his second line, the statement ‘Having looked into the facts and circumstances of this peculiar case’ in his third line and his final line.
* The court clerk didn’t make a single statement in the film
* The accomplices of K.K had their names mentioned in the film version of the play and their names were as follows: Torkuma Okorie, Musa Abubaker, Olupitan Steve, Sebiotimo Philips
* In the book, the judge was stated to have glasses but, in the film, he had no glasses
* In the book K. K’s mother is mentioned while in the film she has no single appearance.

Eighteenth Movement

* In the book, Dr Richards was said to be sitting at the back of a Toyota Venza but in the film, he was seen sitting at the back of a Toyota Sienna

Nineteenth Movement

* The story here was in the twenty first movement in the films story approach
* Mrs. Diran wasn’t in this movement neither did she appear in the film
* Some of Mrs. Diran’s lines were used as lines for Engineer Diran in the film
* The part where K.K brings out a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Diran was scrapped in the film
* Lines for Mrs. Diran that were scrapped in the film are her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh line in the book

Twentieth Movement

* Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch

Twenty First Movement

* Mrs. Diran was said to be dead in the film
* After the twenty first movement in the film, a scene was done where Keziah was in labour, called for her mother who came, called Dr Richards, told him they were heading to the hospital and that he should meet them there after which she helped Keziah to the hospital.

Twenty Second Movement

* The scene inside the labour room wasn’t shown in the film version

Note: The twenty third movement wasn’t acted in the film; Keziah’s daughter was called Maurita in the book but was called Heritage Demola-Diran in the film;