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DATE: 13/04/2023

COURSE: AFE 122

DEPARTMENT: NURSING

MATRICULATION NUMBER: 22/MHS02/132

ASSIGNMENT

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 analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.
3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING, SODOM.

ANSWER

Good Morning, Sodom by Solomon A. Edebor is a play that draws attention to destructive act and often engaged in by students resulting in cheap deaths of dreams. The play explores not only for the present generation but also for the beckoning beyond, the playwright is a keen observer of his environment.

Good Morning, Sodom is a book that contains a lot of thematic thrusts which include;

A1. Negative peer pressure: The play portrays a lot of peer pressure that is often characterized on most youths either by friends or colleges or colleague. The play shows how youths and students from higher

institutions often fall victims of peer pressure resulting in bad decision making, death, drugs and cultism.

- 2. Indifferent parenting:** The play also highlights deeply on indifferent parenting that exist among many parents towards their children. It portrays how parents are neither demanding nor responsive to the children, they display low levels of support, control, and engage in few positive interactions with children.
- 3. Lack of care in relation to one's security:** Good Morning Sodom shows how many youths and teenagers fail in taking the necessary precautions to protect themselves from potential risks or harm such as not being aware of their surrounding or knowing the kind of people they surround themselves with.
- 4. Inability of church to sponsor effective chaplaincy service in higher institution:** The church needs to Intensify its efforts by sponsoring effective chaplaincy service in higher institution of learning. The play engages with the theme of the role of the church in the society. It shows how some churches fail to reach out and impact on young adults who are pursuing higher education. The chaplaincy in universities fail to provide spiritual and emotional support to students as well as space for religious expressions. A church can provide a platform for students to engage with their faith and take part in religious activities.
- 5. Inability of constituted authorities to take decisive steps towards curbing the menace:** Good Morning Sodom highlights the need for societal change, it portrays the ability of constituted authority taking strong and effective actions to put an end to harmful and dangerous situations by implementing policies, law, regulations and punishment of those responsible for the harm caused.

B1. Keziah Richards: Keziah is one of the most complex characters in the novel, she is a female under graduate who has lost her dignity and

education. At the beginning of the book, she portrays as a hardworking, focused and dedicated student who comes from a well-disciplined family.

However as the story progresses, we begin to see that Keziah got distracted and falls victim of negative peer pressure by ovie and Bunmi [her course mates] which lead her to Damola's trap, Keziah becomes pregnant, her educational adventure is truncated but with Keziah having the opportunity to go back to school after safe delivery of Mouritha. Her life ends with a chorus of thanksgiving to God from Keziah and her parents while Keziah renders heartfelt apologies to her parents.

2. Diran Demola: Demola is a 200level student who is a serious intelligent and hardworking student from a wealthy family who's parent allowed the desire to secure their sons financial future becloud their sense of duty as parents to see the total well being of their children both physically and psychologically not just financially. Damola fell in love with Keziah but was later deceived by his friend [kk] who introduced him to drugs, bad behaviour and cultism which finally led to his death.

3. Stella: Stella is known as Keziah's friend who is from a very disciplined and Godfearing family, Stella loved God but however all this changed from the day she was raped by four boys in which two were the sons of her pastor. Justice was taken but Stella had turned away from God and his ways by living a reckless life. Stella later had a vision through a dream and needed no man to convince her to know the right step to take. She gave her life to Christ after that. Stella's character is defined by the lack of care in relation to ones security and responsibility.

C1. The film of "**Good Morning, sodom**" was first released in 2014 as it's first edition and was later released on u-tube in 2021. Some of the differences or divergence between the film and the Book will be listed below with examples. These include:

- **Character:** The film combines a lot of characters and events from the book to create a more dramatic and narrative movie for example in the film, so many other students on campus seemed to have always heard Keziah's discussions with Damola.
- **Accuracy:** Some details in the film are not entirely accurate to the book.
- **personal life:** the book places more emphasis on Keziah and Damola's life, their relationship with parents and friends including information about their educational sections than the film does.
- **Dialogue:** The book includes some dialogue that is not in the film and some characters in the book speak lines that were originally longer in the book than in the movie.
- **Chronology:** The film rearranges some events in the lives of some characters .
- **Role of music:** The film uses music to understand the emotional impact of certain scenes in a way the book does not. Like the scene of Damola's

The examples of the above divergence are as listed below.

1. First movement

In the first movement we can see in both the published and the filmed version of the book that Mrs Richards comes to visit Keziah. They joyfully exchange pleasantries, apologizes for her father's absence, Mrs Richards advises Keziah to be good, gives her provisions and some money then leaves

The only major difference between the book and the movie is the fact that the book describes Keziah as fair but she is a dark complexioned lady in the movie.

2. Second movement

In the second movement, we are made to understand in the book that Demola and Keziah meet outside, argue about Demola's want for a relationship, then Keziah refuses the conversation ends outside where they meet. WHILE

In the movie they also meet outside but Demola follows her to the library after their pleasantries. They continue their discussion in the library where Demola tries to persuade her to be his friend but she refuses and she leaves.

3. Third movement

In the third movement we see a lecturer, Dr. Yusuf who is engrossed in his oral literature

In the book, we see he is enjoying his teaching about Eurocentric scholars. He gives hints about how students can pass well before he ends his class, but in the movie, he is distracted by some late students, who he sends out and continues his class.

Another difference is the fact that in the book, Demola approaches Keziah's friends Ovie and Bunmi but he speaks with just Ovie privately, asking about Keziah, but in the movie, he speaks with both ladies about Keziah's sudden absence.

4. Sixth movement

This is the next movement where we see another divergence. Three weeks later, Keziah is now in Demola's apartment, he offers her refreshments and engages in small talks.

In this movement, we see that in the book, Demola's apartment is well furnished with a medium-sized fridge, 21-inch plasma TV next to a home theater, there are also posters of renowned American musicians and a wardrobe rack wide open. While in the movie, we do not see most of these things mentioned.

Next, Demola drugs Keziah through his handkerchief then she wakes up to find herself in the bed with Demola. The book says her clothes are on the chair where she once sat but in the movie the clothes were on the bed. She also slaps Demola in the movie but it is not mentioned in the book.

Keziah is in the company of Stella who tries to console her, she then in the book moves closer to the window to tell her own story but in the movie she is still seated on the bed with Keziah.

The difference is where she had a dream in the book, after her first dream, the book states that a lady, Emmanuella comes to try to bring her to salvation but in the movie it goes straight to her drying clothe then Emmanuella comes to see her.

Also in the book Keziah and Stella stay in the room while she tells her story, while in the movie they are seen taking a walk. After the second dream, where she wakes up, in the book Mmaobi taps Stella awake, while in the movie, she calls her name.

This scene in the book ends with Stella consoling her while she turns to the wall and sobs uncontrollably. In the movie, the scene end with Stella just telling her everything will be okay, her tears had long dried.

5. Seventh movement

In the seventh movement, Demola tries to seek Keziah's forgiveness but to no avail. The next scene shows him and K.K, the only difference in this movement is that K.K is said to be on his feet before he is forced to sit by Demola's behavior but in the movie, K.K had been seated.

6.Eight movement

Here we see a group of boys clad in red t-shirt and black beret. It is about an initiation ritual of new members. The book states that K.K is the one to bring the concoction for the initiation but in the movie, it is just one of the cult members who is unknown.

In the book Jumo is the one to remove the blindfolds on the faces of the new members but the movie shows that K.K is the one to remove the folds. Another difference is that the book states that Demola is part of the new members but in the movie, Demola is already a part of them.

7. Tenth movement

the scene shows people gathered around a dead body which we find out is Demola's. The difference here is there's a wailing lady, tugging Demola's body in the movie while in book there is none.

Another one is that in the book, when Keziah sees Demola's dead body, she collapses a few distance away from the body causing more disturbance but in the movie, Keziah faints near the dead body. She did not even touch the ground before she is carried and rushed to the hospital.

8. Eleventh movement

In the eleventh movement, Keziah is in the hospital, Stella calls Mrs Richards.

The only difference here is that in the movie, we do not see any hospital attendant engaging in different activities moving up and down as stated in the book and there are no tears in Mrs Richards eyes.

9. Twelfth movement

Keziah is discharged. In the book Stella briefly embraces Keziah and waves at the leaving car, while in the movie, Stella helps Keziah to the car alongside Mrs Richards and still joins them in the car.

10. Thirteenth movement

This scene shows the police station where the other cult members are brought in to the DPO. The only divergence here is that the DPO in the movie is a man while the DPO in the book is a woman.

11. Fourteenth movement

The fourteenth shows the Keziah I home with her parents. She finds out she is pregnant from her disappointed dad.

In the book Keziah's parents are seated, while in the movie we see only Dr. Richards, Mrs Richards comes in later in the movie.

12. Fifteenth movement

In the fifteenth movement, the expulsion notice is on the notice board. The difference here is in the book Nonso and Zuwaira speak a bit before checking the notice board and contemplated on the topic for a while before deciding to forget it and go for lecture.

In the movie, the notice board is shown immediately and the scene about Nonso and Zuwaira talking ends before they speak about their next lecture.

13. Sixteenth movement

Here, we are back in the Richard's house. In the book, Keziah is seen preparing food with her mom in the kitchen before she goes to welcome her dad who ignores her. In the movie there is no kitchen scene.

Another difference is that in the book Keziah is eaves dropping, but in the movie, Keziah the scene is not shown but the scene of her mom consoling her later.

14. Eighteenth movement

The court is brought into shown in this scene. The judge is to give his verdict concerning the rest of the cult members.

In the book there is a lot of argument (lengthy argument) from the prosecution and the defense council, but in the movie, they go straight to the point, with only one or two sentences from the lawyers. And the criminals are punished accordingly.

15. Twentieth movement

Keziah is back home, her father apologizes to her and her mother Mrs Richards, and the family is once again united.

The only difference here is in the book, Keziah is said to be in bed, while in the movie she is on the sofa.

16. Twenty-first movement

In the twenty first movement, Mr and Mrs Diran come to visit the Richards family. They are deeply embarrassed and sorry for all that had happened.

In the book Mr Diran relates their visit to jail concerning their son's friend K.K. in the book there is a flashback to where K.K is trying to convince Demola to rape Keziah.

The difference is that movement twenty-one in the movie, while in the book, they are separated.

17. Twenty-second movement

It is in the twenty-second movement Keziah gives birth. The divergence here is, Keziah is already in the labor room while in the movie they show her mom trying to take her to the hospital before they show the hospital scene.

Another difference is that in the book we see Keziah in the labor room and they even speak about surgery, her parents are even trying to calm themselves down as they are very anxious. In the movie they go straight to the point, the family welcomes a granddaughter.

18. Twenty-third movement

There is a huge difference here as in the book, the story continues with a happy family and Keziah gets a better life, through her parents support she is able to go back to school and still take care of Mouritha her daughter. In the movie, they end the movie in the hospital and only narrate the rest of the movie, the name of Keziah's daughter is also very different, in the movie, her name is Heritage DEMOL-Diran, while in the book, she is Mouritha.

Overall, the film adaptation of Good Morning, Sodom takes some creative liberties with the source material to create a compelling and emotional resonant story. The film is an eye opener to the causes of so many atrocities that have been occurring in the nation campus. For example; negative peer pressure influence, lack of adequate parental care and monitoring, inability to constituted authorities to take decisive steps towards curbing the menace, cultism, prostitution, taking of hard drugs and other anti-social vices