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**MATRIC NO: 22/SCI01/009**

**AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT**

**DATE: 19th April, 2023.**

## QUESTIONS

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's '*Good Morning Sodom*', underscoring at least 5 underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any 3 characters in '*Good Morning Sodom*'.
3. What are the points of divergence between the written and the film version of '*Good Morning, Sodom?*'

1.

- Rape: Two characters, Keziah and Stella, are known to be victims of rape. The drama sheds light on the effect this act has on young women and their mindsets. It is even worse for those in the higher institution, where their studies may be very much abandoned especially in the case of unwanted pregnancy. The play shows how it is a vice in our society, but also tells of how it can be prevented in some cases i.e that of Keziah and Demola, where she went out of her way to get to his place off campus.
- Cultism: The two boys that advise Demola wrongly are cultists and their main goal is to bring him into their cult. This is where he is killed in a shootout. The drama shows how cultists normally pick their targets from rich, influential homes. A hint of the violent and dangerous activities these societies engage in are introduced in the play as well.
- Unwanted Pregnancy: Keziah, who was a rape victim unexpectedly gets pregnant in the drama. The troubles and challenges that a student faces when they get pregnant in school are made known. It also reminds us of the risk of abortion and the challenge of financial upkeep of the probable born child.
  - Bad Friends: In a number of cases in the drama, the fruit of the seed of bad friends was evident. Bad friends planned the rape of Stella when she was in her pastor's house. Bad friends also encouraged Demola to rape Keziah, which he initially had no intention of doing, and led him to a cult. You could say it was also

Keziah's 'friends', or coursemates that pushed her to be more friendly with Demola, which led to something else and diverted her focus.

- **Parenting:** The emphasis on bad parenting is very clear in the drama. Demola's parents were negligent in his affairs in the university and that led to him going astray. They failed to check up on him or use any of the school authorities to make sure everything was fine. Keziah's father was also too hard on his daughter to the point of her attempting suicide, instead of being there for her as a loving father and helping pick her up from her desolate state.

2.

- **KEZIAH:** She is an undergraduate of Mayflower University. She is in her late teens, average heighted, slightly rotund, and in 200L of the university. She is obviously focused and purpose driven, giving little time to boys and other distractions. She is very straightforward and strong willed, making it difficult for her friends to get through to her when she decides on something. This is all before she falls into Demola's trap and gets raped when she goes to his place to do assignments. She gets pregnant and attempts suicide when she realizes how much pain and misfortune she's caused her parents. She symbolizes good girls that go to school from prim and proper backgrounds.
- **DEMOLA:** He is also an undergraduate of Mayflower University, studying English Language in his 200 level. He allows himself to be influenced negatively and leaves the school premises to town. He is seen to be persistent, as despite the cold shoulder Keziah gives him many times at first, he doesn't give up on her. His friend, K.K convinces him to sleep with Keziah and he unexpectedly gets her pregnant. Later on, Demola is killed when he follows cult members out on a violent shootout operation. He symbolizes 'wolf in sheep's clothing' kind of students that have everyone fooled including parents, meanwhile they go ahead to be involved in shady activities when without supervision.
- **STELLA:** She is Keziah's roommate in Mayflower University female hostel. She is seen to be very helpful and always gives Keziah good advice. She is a very reliable friend who is there for Keziah at her toughest times, including when she is hospitalized. The drama later reveals she was abused as a child and it threw her life off balance for a long time. God visits her through her dreams and she repents, giving her life to Him. Her story is narrated to Keziah to encourage her

and let her know she still has hope even when deflowered.

3. The third Movement in the live action or film version, the lecture is interrupted by latecomers in the middle of his lecture which does not happen in the written story. They are immediately sent out of the class.

In the sixth movement, Stella goes over to the window to narrate her story in the written version. In the film, a whole scene is acted out with Stella as the voice over. In the same movement, there is a scene of Stella fetching water in a stream before the men that raid and burn her property show up. This doesn't happen in the written version as Stella doesn't come up until the men have left.

After the first dream, Stella is visited by Emmanuella in her room in the written version, but they converse outside while Stella is drying out her clothes in the live action. When Stella is done with her story, she and Keziah are still in a room where Keziah cries on her bed in the written version, but they are walking down a street in the film.

The Eighth Movement in the written version has Demola as a new recruit to Red Shadows, but he seems to already be a member in the live action. The DPO is a male in the live action unlike the written version where she is female during the Thirteenth Movement. In the same scene, the two officers come in with four apprehended cultists instead of three as it is in the live action. The DPO also has more instructions to give the officers in the film version.

The Sixteenth movement has an extra scene of Mrs. Richards consoling Keziah in her room after her argument with Mr. Richards. The film doesn't show Keziah eavesdropping on her parents' conversation as well, as was written in the book. In the Seventeenth Movement, during the court scene, the defense counsel speaks up first, saying only as much as one sentence, followed by the prosecution counsel, before judgment is passed immediately. This is contrary to what is written in the play as there are about three pages of both counsels presenting their plea before the judge before judgment is passed. The live action also doesn't include the drama that goes on after the court case i.e Mrs. Nkanga collapses and is driven out by a waiting van, leading out of the culprits from the courtroom.

The Eighteenth Movement in the live action doesn't include the part where Mr. Richards rushed Keziah into his car with Patrick to be driven to the hospital as narrated in the book. It also doesn't include Mrs Richards asking when Keziah can follow them back home.

The Nineteenth to Twenty First Movement. This part of the story includes the most divergence. First off, the twentieth movement comes first among the three in the live action. The Nineteenth and Twenty First are amalgamated using the element of flashback. It starts off with the Richards family going over to Engineer Diran's- the father of Demola- house. The scene of K.K confessing to Engineer Diran in prison is then recalled during his conversation with the Richards. So does the scene of K.K and Bentol convincing Demola to sleep with Keziah. The film adaptation also portrays Engineer Diran as a widower, as his wife is no more, unlike the written version where she is actively involved in the play.

The Twenty Second Movement shows Keziah in labor in her room, her mum coming to assist her. This is different from the written version where the scene opens on her in labor in the hospital. The live action also doesn't include the delivery process as the written version did. The live action doesn't include the Twenty Third Movement as well.