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# THEMATIC THRUSTS

* **U**niversity/campus life: The drama itself basically explains what to expect in the university. It doesn’t only have to do with the different things that can go wrong in a situation of pursuit, but it also outlines the basic setting of the life of a campus student, the clear possibility of bad influence and the impending doom awaiting any student who decides to go down the path of destruction.
* Unrequited love:The drama also focuses on an aspects of unrequited feelings. Although seemingly harmless, it became a dangerous mixture when the overzealous suitor; Demola asked for help on getting the girl of his dreams from a morally decadent individual.
* **P**eer influence:Although only subtly emphasized, peer influence played a role in the mind of the main character. It was through influence from her roommates that she finally gave in to Demola. Coincidentally, it was through peer influence [although stronger on his part] that Demola got his push of damnation to commit atrocities.
* **Betrayal: This is appropriately put as the sorrowful reward of carelessness. Keziah’s minuscule mistake caused her an immeasurable amount of pain. She was lured into Demola’s room like a lamb for slaughter and left his room wounded in more ways than one.**
* **Bad influence: This thrust is unfortunately a summary of the life of Demola. This thrust gives a two worded summary of how Demola’s life plummeted down a spiral; from his lies about his reasons for relocation, to his habit of drug use, his crude decision on his method of claiming Keziah and lastly; his involvement in an illegal organization, which ultimately led to his demise .**
* **Civil justice: This simply shows the competence of the court of law in handling criminal cases. In my opinion, it gives clear reason as to why any case is best handled in the court of law than through the use of jungle justice.**
* **Hypocritical Christianity: This thrust in particular sheds light on the character of the father of the main character. He was conflicted on the decision to take concerning the future of his daughter and the reputation of his family against his religious beliefs.**
* **Ignorance of parents: The drama also conveyed the effects of ignorant parenthood and how it’s consequences affect both the parents and the child[ren]. this mainly portrayed the lives of Mr and Mrs Diran.**

* **Second chances: This is the last message being communicated in the drama. It is conveying that when we acknowledge our mistakes and work towards correcting and overcoming the mistakes, we ourselves give each other chances at redemption.**

# CHARACTER ANALYSIS

1 Keziah Richards :Keziah is an adolescent female with average looks and good grades. According to the book, she is the only child of her parents [Dr and Mrs Richards], she is of high moral standard but ignorantly wary of the opposite gender. Although in her moral uprightness and seemingly strong disapproval of the opposite gender, she is undoubtedly quite interested. She ends up paying dearly for her carelessness as she is drugged and impregnated by her admirer Demola Diran. Fortunately, overcoming all verbal insults from her father and a close call, she gave birth to a beautiful baby girl and was hit with a pleasant surprise.

2 DR Aworawo Richards: DR Richards is a tall, dark-skinned forty-five year old man. He is the father of the main character; Keziah and the husband of Mrs Joke Richards. He appears only at the beginning of the drama and towards the end. In the beginning of the drama, he seems to be a busy father who barely had the time for his daughter. This doesn’t necessarily mean he directly caused the dilemma of the main character but there was possibly a negative impact on his daughter due to his absence. Towards the end of the drama, he reappears and is blinded by anger and disappointment so much so that he mentally and verbally abused his daughter to which he unknowingly pushed his daughter to a point of narrow escape. Attitude wise, he appears to be morally upright; but along the way, he crumbles under pressure and is caught between his religious values and his fear of criticism.

3 Mrs Joke Richards: Mrs Richards is an average middle-aged woman who like her husband, appears only at the beginning, and towards the end of the drama. She is the mother of Keziah and the wife of Dr. Richards. She is a soft character whose role throughout the drama is to offer comfort and warmth to her husband and her daughter. She constantly stands, steadfastly holding unto her faith till the very end. She represents a positive force in the life of her family. She played the role of a good mother, a wonderful wife and a true christian.

**These are the points of divergence between the published and film version of “Good Morning Sodom” by Dr. Solomon Edebor.**

**POINTS OF DIVERGENCE.**

1. The Venue at which Emmanuella Preached to Stella: According to the sixth movement in the published version of the play, Emmanuella who was Stella’s floormate, woke her up from her dream by knocking on the door, after which she preached God’s love to Stella. This is a divergence from the play because According to this scene in the play, Stella had already woken up and had even gone to dry her clothes before Emmanuella came
2. The Venue of Stella’s Narration of her Sorrowful Encounter: In the sixth movement of the published play, it was portrayed that Stella gave the full account of her rape to Keziah in the confines if her bedroom. This is different from the film version of the play which clearly exhibits Stella and Keziah walking on a pathway and later settling down under a tree in the second half of their discussion
3. Demola’s standing in “Red Shadows”:- The published version states that Demola had not been a cult member, but was only initiated newly into the cult after having his way with Keziah, whereas the film version showed that Demola was already a cult member even before raping Keziah.
4. The Gender of the D.P.O. of Police:- The D.P.O. of police is a female according to the published version of the play while the D.P.O. of police is a male in the film version of the play.
5. Mrs Diran’s appearance Throughout the play:- Mrs Diran is present in the meeting of K.K. and Demola’s parents and the meeting of the parents of Keziah and the parents of Demola according to the book. In the film version, Mrs Diran makes no appearance at all.
6. Status of Mrs Diran:- In the published and printed copy (book) of the play, Mrs Diran is healthy and living as opposed to the film version which states that Mrs Diran is dead.
7. The name of Keziah’s Daughter:- Mouritha is the name given to Keziah’s new-born daughter in relation with the published copy of the film, while the name of Keziah’s new-born daughter is Heritage Demola-Diran in the film version of the play.
8. The End of the play:- The last scene of the film version of the play ends in the hospital after Keziah gives birth to a healthy child, after which the lights fade out and a dialogue is placed on the screen giving information about Keziah’s continuation of her education This is different from the published version of the play whose last movement takes place in the Richards residence where Keziah receives the shocking news of the continuity of her education with her daughter in her arms.