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PURPOSE: ASSIGNMENT

COURSE CODE: AFE 122

QUESTIONS

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Good morning Sodom underscoring five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Attempt a detailed character analyses of any three characters in Good morning Sodom

ANSWERS

[A].THEME OF NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCE

From the start of the play we can see that Demola is interested in Keziah as a lady but Keziah is not giving him any attention because she is more concerned about her studies and therefore sees Demola as a distraction. However, we figured out later in the play that due to the fact that Demola likes Keziah, he adheres to the advice his friend KK who is a cultist gave him.

Bentol and KK negative influence on Demola started due to Demola's wealthy lifestyle. KK noticed Demola's love for Keziah and then advises Demola to rape Keziah by giving her a charmed handkerchief to enable him have his way with her. KK is also responsible for Demola's practice of taking drugs and some harmful substances, his influence on him heightened when he introduced Demola to cultism which later led to his death.

[B]. Theme of justice

The play simply implies that offenders must be properly punished according to the law of the country so as to uphold justice and maintain a corrupt, evil-free society. It is seen that due punishment of offenders serves as a warning and lesson to others, as KK and other cultists served as lessons for others to learn from.

[C].THEME OF HOPE

Stella who is Keziah's roommate always carried inside herself hope whenever she tries to sympathise with Keziah because she is in a worst situation than Keziah. Stella believed Keziah could go back to her normal lifestyle without becoming friends with Demola again. She is responsible for giving hope to Keziah that she could stand on her two feet once again.

[D].THEME OF LOVE

Love is portrayed in Kendra's relationship with her parents from the first movement, she was filled with so much joy and happiness just from seeing her mom and when she

notices the absence of her father she became passive. Her mother's love for her doesn't reduce even after getting informed about Keziah's pregnancy. Mrs Richards even tried to talk her husband to try and support his daughter. Without the love of Keziah's father for her, she couldn't survive the hatred her father had for her, his repulsive attitude towards her made her attempt suicide.

[E]. Theme of Inadequate parental guidance and monitoring

The drama explains how little or no parental guidance on campus, can expose students to the wicked hands of bad influence and social vices. Damola's parents assumed that their son will be completely safe and fine without their guidance, causing them to lose their son.

2. Keziah

Keziah is the daughter of Dr and Mrs Richards. She is an undergraduate of Mayflower University. She is the protagonist of the play, Good Morning, Sodom. She is a very brilliant student and spends most of her time reading or engages in school activities.

She introduces the play together with her mum, as her mum comes to visit her in the absence of her dad, which causes her to be pensive but immediately becomes cheerful after she was told that her dad would gift her for his absence. In the next movement she is approached by a handsome guy, Demola. From their conversation, we can see that it was not the first time he had tried to approach her to talk with her, in regards to dating her. As always, she turned deaf ears to him as she makes her way to the library.

Furthermore, we are surprised by the turn of events in movement six, where we can see Keziah in Demola's House. This turn of events later leads to being raped by Demola. After the unfortunate events that she passes through, she once again loathes Demola as she had to experience such dreadful event while trying to be his friend.

b. Mr Richards

Mr Richards is the father of Keziah. He has a major character in the theme of Parental responsibility. At the first movement, we were made to understand that he wasn't able to come visit his daughter because of an unforeseen trip.

He allowed anger towards Keziah to distract him from carrying out his parental responsibility. After finding out that Keziah had been raped after visiting Demola at his house and goes further by blaming her. He even opines to Mrs Richards that the baby should be aborted at an early stage of pregnancy as he doesn't support the birth of such a baby.

He later regrets his actions when his loath towards his daughter pushes her to attempt suicide. He is the one who sees her suicide note, rushing to her room to see her unconscious on the floor.

Mr Richards makes up to Keziah after being discharged from the hospital. Both the father and the daughter apologise for the actions and misconduct. He even helps her get admission into the University of Ibadan, to allow her change her location and continue her education.

c. Doctor Hanson

Doctor Hanson is not a major character in the Play. He is the chief Medical Director of Emamuzo Specialist Hospital. He is seen in movement eighteen and twenty-two.

He was responsible for flushing Keziah's system of the drugs she took to kill her self and also the delivery of her baby.

3. First, as described by the writer in the movement, Keziah was with neatly plaited hair, but in the film she was putting on a wig.

In the second movement, Keziah was said to be on her way to the library when she got a phone call so she stopped to pick the call, but in the movie the scene began with her on her phone.

In the third movement, when Dr. Yusuf was lecturing in the class he mentioned some Nigerian scholars but in the film he didn't mention any Nigerian scholars. In the book he was said to have cleared his throat but in the movie, he was interrupted by students who came late to class so he sent them out. And also, in the book Demola spoke to Ovie alone about Keziah's absence from school but in the movie, he spoke to both of them.

In the fourth movement, it was only Dr. Richard that was seated in his living room while Keziah was standing in the absence of her mother when her father was rebuking her and asking her why she has brought shame to the family, contrary to what was scripted in the book Mrs. Richards later joined them then sat and crossed her leg.

In movement six, according to the book Stella woke up and was still contemplating on the meaning of the dream she had while a girl named Emmanuella came knocking on the door to preach the Gospel to her, while in the film Emmanuella came to preach to Stella when she was spreading her clothes outside.

In the movie, Stella was telling Keziah her story of how four boys raped her then they went outside to stroll but in the book, Stella was telling Keziah of how she was raped and her encounter with God while they were sitting on her bed. Still in the sixth movement, when she was telling her story, she said four young men were seen bringing clothes from the house, but in the movie, only two men brought and burnt the clothes. Also from the description in the book, I understand that Keziah on seeing Demola's dead body, her palms were raised to her temples, she pulled away from the crowd and fainted. The writer also said she was found bleeding, as Stella in tears carried her to the car. But in the movie, her palms were not on her temples and the scene where bled and was rushed to the hospital wasn't shown.

In the thirteenth movement, the DPO was a man so he addressed as (sir) but in the book, the DPO was addressed as (Ma).