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Good morning sodom

1. *AFE 122 ASSIGNMENTS*:

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts 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?

1.a. Theme of betrayal: this is present in the play as it shows how people can betray those who are closest to them for their personal gain .. it shows how the world we live in is such a cruel place. Keziah is betrayed by Demola when she finally begins to trust him and she warm up to him . She decided to give him a chance because her friends vouched for him . She went to visit him at his place and he drugged her and had his way with her .

b. Theme of regret : keziah begins to regret the day she set her eyes on Demola. She regretted going to his house or even deciding to give him a chance . She swears that she will never forgive him. Demola was later killed by one of his friends , and he regrets it and shows remorse even though it was an accident and cannot be undone . theme of regret can also be seen when keziah tries to commit suicide , her father regrets treating her badly to the extent she wanted to end her life

c. Theme of love : the theme of love is not so evidently portrayed in the play .. we can see in the play that Demola actually lives and cares for keziah even if he listens to his friends by raping her . We can see he genuinely cares for her .. tge theme of love is shown between the relationship between keziah and her parents . Keziah was determined to make her parents proud and we can see she was happy when her mum came to see her in school . Even when her parents found out about her pregnancy her mumm continued to support her despite the disappointment and hatred from her father . Keziah cannot stand the looks her father gives her and she tries to kill her self . Her father regrets treating her like that and begins to treat her like before with love and care.

d. Theme of bad influence : Demola is seen as someone who can easily be influenced. He can easily be led astray . The negative peer influence is between k.k and Bentol on Demola . Demola goes to his friends for advice on his love for keziah and they advise him

to drugged her. He first declines and tells them he loves her and she still insists he drugs her. Also it is good to know that Demola's friends are cultists. Due to the bad friends Demola had he kicked the bucket early.

e. Theme of disappointment: this theme is shown by Keziah's parents. They are ashamed and disappointed in her after they learnt she was no longer a virgin and how she went to see Demola at his place. She told them she was raped but they did not believe her because of where the incident took place. Her father was angrier when he found out she was pregnant. He looked at her with disgust and said he wasn't her father. He later stopped treating her badly after her suicide attempt.

2.

a. Keziah: Keziah from the beginning of the play till the utmost end is seen as a good girl who will do anything to make herself and her parents proud. She is very smart and hardworking. She avoids all the distractions in school and continues to pursue her education. She had a very good relationship with her parents. She was focused and determined to excel in flying colors. She saw Demola as a distraction in her life and she tries to avoid him at all cost. Her friends vouch for him and tell her to give him a chance and she gives in. She goes to his house to see him and is later raped and drugged by Demola. She feels ashamed because her dignity has been taken away from her. She cries to her friend Stella and she tells her she can move on with her life and avoid Demola. Stella also opens up to Keziah about her own incident where she was raped by a group of boys which was her pastor's sons and his friends. She also tells her about her hatred for God that if God truly loved her it wouldn't have happened. She also feels guilty for not telling Keziah to stay away from Demola. Keziah due to the disappointment that sat on her parents' face after seeing her pregnancy results she decides to commit suicide but unluckily for her she and her baby makes it out alive. Her parents decide to be supportive of her and send her back to school with a maid to care for her daughter.

b. Stella: Stella is one of Keziah's friends. She was raped by her pastor's sons and his friends when she was only fourteen. She opens up to Keziah after Keziah had been raped by Demola. She tells her about her relationship with God how she loved God till that day. She tells Demola she hates God for not saving her that day and for allowing her to be humiliated. She tells Keziah that she was concerned about her those times she was gradually becoming with Demola. That she was preventing her from falling into the pit she was once in. She tells Keziah that it is not too late and everything will be fine.

c. Demola: Demola is a good and naive person. He loved Keziah but he hurt her. He was influenced by his friends to rape and drug her. Due to his decision to follow bad friends he paid the price by being killed.

3. 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;