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**MATRIC NUMBER: 22/MHS01/149**

**COLLEGE/DEPARTMENT: MHS/MBBS**

**AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT**

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?

**ANSWERS TO 1**

BAD INFLUENCE

The life of Demola serves as a prime illustration of this concept. Demola was considered by both his parents and classmates as a man with a bright future, a dedicated and intellectual young man. This implies that Demola was a fine and honourable man with the potential to be great; however, this was before meeting his buddies, KK and Bentol. KK reveed that Demola was chosen as his buddy because he was aware of Demola's wealthy background and also admits that he was the catalyst for Demola's negative actions.

RAPE

This is one of the principal themes of the play, “Good Morning, Sodom” and is reflected in the lives of two characters, Keziah and Stella. In the sixth movement, Keziah was drugged, charmed and raped by Demola. Still in the sixth movement, Stella described her experience as well; the son of her pastor and his three pals had raped her. The story underscores the scars rape leaves on its victim as these young ladies never forgot or forgave the perpetrators of the wickedness done to them. With exquisite sensitivity, the piece goes on to highlight the negative implications of such a scar on the victims' lives, including a decline in their academic performance, social life, religious life, self-blame, and shame.

CULTISM

Cultism is an additional issue that the plays emphasises. It is presented in the eighth movement, which depicts the cult's initiation. The drama continues by showing the effects of cultism. The kids who were a part of this secretive organisation suffered in many ways, including expulsion from school, legal penalties, and finally death. The play's speech and language make an impassioned appeal to everyone to avoid everything connected to cultism.

RELIGIOUS REDEMPTION

The drama also touches on the subject of religion and redemption in the church. In the sixth movement, Stella tells her narrative of being raped, and this is addressed. She also discusses how the experience strained her relationship with God. Her story continues by describing her struggle with and acceptance of religious redemption.

UNWANTED PREGNANCY

In this drama, the subject of unwanted teenage pregnancy is handled from various viewpoints. Her father disapproves of Keziah's pregnancy and puts pressure on her to get an abortion. Because of the shame associated with her pregnancy, Keziah was unable to attend school. She attempts suicide because she feels like "a disgrace to her family" despite the love of her mother.

**ANSWERS TO 2**

KEZIAH

The play's female heroine, Keziah, is a dynamic figure who goes through a number of transformations. She is a fair, young lady of average height who is a little plump. She is described as a Mayflower University undergraduate who is in her late teens. Keziah is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Richards.

Keziah is a focused, serious, and responsible young lady whose major goal is to achieve high academic standing and please her parents. She earns Demola's attention, one of her classmates from the same course. Due to Demola's outstanding traits, Bunmi and Ovie, two of her pals, push her to make friends with him. Keziah, who lacks confidence and is susceptible to outside pressure, succumbs to their pressure, but Demola betrays her by drugging and raping her. When she becomes pregnant, her father requests that she terminate the child to avoid humiliation. She attempts suicide due to the shame of her pregnancy and her father's animosity. Fortunately, both she and the unborn child lived. Her father, who is appalled by the occurrence, apologises and tries to make amends with his daughter. She serves as a reminder to those who have strayed, that there is still time to make amends for their errors and that although you cannot alter the past, you can shape a better future for yourself. Keziah gives birth to a lovely girl while also having the chance to further her studies.

DEMOLA

Demola plays the male protagonist of the play. He is a young man who is tall, black, and attractive. He is the son of Engineer Mr and Mrs Diran, who come from an affluent family. He is a bright young man who is clever. But he starts hanging out with the wrong crowd, which sets off his downhill trajectory. He finds Keziah Richards attractive and is eager to catch her eye. We witness how Demola's negative peer group affected the course of the play throughout. Demola is seen falling into the clutches of bad classmates, who eventually pressure him into making horrific decisions, as a result of inadequate parental care and neglect from his parents. Demola is persuaded by KK and Bentol to rape Keziah, a female classmate, with their help. He joins a cult and is killed in one of the group's operations.

STELLA

She is a student at Mayflower University. She is Keziah’s roommate.

She serves as a source of comfort to Keziah following Keziah's rape ordeal. Stella opens out to Keziah about her experience of being raped. Her pastor's son and his three buddies sexually assaulted her when she was a little child. She is Keziah's sole trustworthy companion and a source of religious inspiration. She encourages Keziah to grow in her relationship with God and not allow a traumatic event pull her down.

**ANSWERS TO 3**

Movement Two

In the book, Keziah and Demola had their discussion on the road. In the film, Keziah and Demola got to the library together. This brings a point of divergence as when Keziah left Demola in the written version of the play, Demola was standing, staring at Keziah's receding figure. In the film, however, he was left seated.

Movement Three

The film included some scenes that were not present in the published version of the play. During Dr Yusuf's lecture, two students walked in late. Dr Yusuf stops them and inquired about their reason for coming to his class late. They responded with an apology and he sent them out of the class. At the end of the lecture, the lecturer asked his students if they had any questions. In the book, Dr Yusuf's lecture was not interrupted and no student came late to his class.  He also did not allow for questions from his students.

Movement Six

Demola is seen in the published version talking to Keziah while laying on the bed. In contrast, he sits across from her as they converse in the movie. Additionally, contrary to what is shown in the novel, Keziah did not ask anything about her surroundings when she awoke following the rape. Instead, she frantically slaps Demola, pleading with him to explain what happened to her. Additionally, we witness only two men carrying out her garments for burning. According to the version that was published, there were a total of four males. In addition,  the man in Stella's dream who attempted to prevent her from drowning herself was attired in an ankara shirt and a pair of black pants and not in khaki shirt, shorts and a cap.

Movement Eight

Three young males wearing blindfolds are shown bowing and being encircled by cult members in the book. In the movie, there were just two blindfolded young males. Demola is seen to already be a part of the cult and was not initiated, as the book claimed.

Movement Nine

The ninth movement was not acted out in the film.

Movement Ten

The students quickly stopping a car to take Keziah to the hospital is not seen in the movie. The following scene, in which Stella is seen speaking to Keziah's mother, starts after Keziah faints and a few classmates rush to help her up.

Movement Thirteen

The movie shows four criminal in the DPO office but the book stated that there were three criminals in the DPO office.

The DPO directs Inspector Dele to tell the IPO to quicken his investigations, duplicate the case file, and provide a copy to the DPP for advice while they conclude their investigation as quickly as possible so that prosecution may begin. These words, which the DPO said after stating that the convicts should all be kept in the same cell, were not included in the book that was published.

Movement Fourteen

In the movie, Keziah was asked to pick her letter from the table. The book stated that the letter was placed in a book, which Keziah picked up before retrieving the letter. Also, the movie shows Keziah's mother coming in to sit beside her husband, however the book stated that Keziah's mother was seated before Keziah was called in by her father.

Movement Seventeen

In the movie, the Judge names the other criminals, a total of four men, and K.K. In the book, these men were not named. It is also to be noted that Bentol was not named as one of the criminals in the movie but was included in the book.

Movement Twenty-one

K.K. speaks to the parents of Demola who are seated in the room. Only Demola's father is present. We find out that Demola's mother passed away later in the movie. She was alive in the story, so that may be another distinction.

Movement Twenty-three

The name chosen for Keziah's daughter, according to the text, is Mouritha. However, her name appears in the film as Heritage Demola-Diran. In addition, Keziah and her parents' ultimate reconciliation defined the book's conclusion. But a narration brought the twenty-third movement of the film to an end.