**AFE BABALOLA UNIVERSITY**

**Afe 122 Assignment 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 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.

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**Inclusive Interrogation of Good Morning Sodom by Solomon A. Edebor**

The play "Good Morning Sodom" revolves around Keziah, a diligent student who had a strong desire for education. However, she was simultaneously neglected by her parents, who were more devoted to their jobs than to their child. Keziah's life was further complicated by an unhealthy relationship and a traumatic experience of rape, which caused her to face numerous difficulties and interrupt her studies briefly.

Upon careful review of the play, it is evident that the issue of negative peer pressure was not adequately highlighted. Despite being portrayed as a serious, hardworking, and intelligent character, Demola ended up disappointing his parents and exhibiting morally unworthy actions, which eventually cost him his life. It is clear that Demola allowed himself to be negatively influenced by his friend, K.K. and Bentol, who orchestrated the plan to drug and rape Keziah, convincing Demola to carry out the act. This singular action nearly derailed Keziah's life. Demola was also lured into drug addiction, which was depicted as a means of escaping one's problems and feeling sober. Additionally, Demola was introduced to cultism, which was the last straw of mischief that he engaged in before his life was taken as atonement for his sins.

The issue of parental neglect was evident in the play. Keziah's father, Dr. Richards, was a busy man who rarely had time for his daughter and seldom visited her at the university. Mrs. Richards also visited infrequently, and when she did, she did not engage in in-depth conversations or critical examinations with her daughter, as a parent should. Keziah's parents attempted to compensate for their absence by showering her with gifts and surprises. However, as a young and naive girl, Keziah was left to make important decisions in her life without the emotional, psychological, and moral support of her parents. This led her to seek unconventional and unhelpful advice from her friends, which resulted in the loss of her virginity and an unwanted pregnancy.

The play also explored the theme of regret and reflection. Demola's immoral and indiscreet actions towards Keziah left an undeniable and profound mark on her life, and as Demola reflected on his mistakes, he felt haunted by the feeling of regret and the damage he had caused. Keziah also displayed signs of regret as she felt remorseful for abandoning the standards she had set for herself and allowing Demola to become romantically involved with her, a decision that was largely influenced by her friends' advice and Demola's persistence. This decision, in turn, led to significant problems in her life. These events gave Keziah much to contemplate, reflect on, and feel remorseful about.

The play also touches on the theme of redemption and forgiveness. Keziah's attempted suicide seemed to have led her father to forgive her and accept the child that resulted from the rape. He seemed to have realized the error of his ways in how he previously treated his daughter with disdain and had a change of heart. He realized that his initial approach to the matter had almost cost him the life of his daughter. Additionally, K.K's confession of his crime and admission of intentionally leading Demola to his early demise may have given him a sense of redemption. However, the guilt for the action he perpetrated could not be erased.

Yes, the theme of death and destruction is prominent in the play. The actions of the characters had serious consequences that led to negative outcomes and ultimately to their own destruction. Keziah's life was greatly affected by the rape and the unwanted pregnancy that resulted from it, leading to her attempted suicide. Demola's actions led to his expulsion from the university and eventually to his death. K.K's involvement in the criminal acts also led to his own downfall. The play serves as a warning that the consequences of our actions can have serious and sometimes irreversible effects on our lives and the lives of those around us.

**Detailed character analyses of some characters in Good morning, Sodom.**

Nkanga Nwoko [a.k.a KK ] : It's clear that KK played a significant role in Demola's downfall. He was able to manipulate Demola and convinced him to carry out immoral and unethical actions. KK's lack of empathy and poor decision making skills are evident in his reckless behavior and ideas that he put in the mind of Demola. His actions not only led to the destruction of Demola's life but also brought legal consequences upon himself. KK's behavior shows how dangerous negative peer pressure can be and how easily it can lead to tragic consequences.

Keziah: She appears to be hardworking and determined, someone who sets goals and relentlessly pursues them. However, she is also young and indecisive. Although Keziah is willing to put in effort to achieve her goals, she struggles with decision making, as seen in the mistake she made with Demola, indicating her naivety and indecisiveness due to her youth.

Dr. Richards: Dr. Richards can be seen as a neglectful father who was without doubt more focused on work more than his daughter’s wellbeing. This behavior obviously affected his relationship with the daughter and their communication channel was not stable. Dr. Richards also proved to be a disciplined and principled man as he didn’t fail to scold his daughter for her unwanted pregnancy.

**Points of Divergence between the published and the film version of Good Morning Sodom.**

Movement 1: No difference.

Movement 2: In the film, Keziah did not reveal the reason for going to the library to Demola, while in the published version, she did. Additionally, in the film, Demola did not ask to escort her, while in the published version, he did ask.

Movement 3: In the film, Dr. Yusuf did not mention the Nigerian scholars, while in the published version, he did. Additionally, there was a scene of two students being sent out of class in the film, while in the published version, this was not shown. Also, in the film, Dr. Yusuf greeted the class with "good day," while in the published version, he greeted them with "good morning." Furthermore, in the film, Demola did not ask if speaking to Bunmi and Ovie would take much time, while in the published version, he did.

Movement 4: No difference.

Movement 5: No difference.

Movement 6: In the film, Keziah only picked up her phone but did not mention who messaged her, while in the published version, she said it out loud.

Movement 7: In the play, Demola remained silent while K.K remained seated, while in the published version, it was the opposite.

Movement 8: In the film, a different song was sung during the initiation of new members than the one in the published version. Additionally, in the film, Demola was already in Red Shadows, while in the published version, he was being recruited. Also, in the film, two men were to be recruited, while in the published version, there were three.

Movement 9: In the film, there was no scene of the shooting between the two cult groups, while in the published version, there was.

Movement 10: In the film, there was no scene of Mrs. Richard crying, while in the published version, there was.

Movement 11: No difference.

Movement 12: No difference.

Movement 13: In the film, the officer brought in four students with K.K, while in the published version, there was no scene. Also, they referred to the DPO as "sir" in the film, while in the published version, they referred to the DPO as "ma."

Movement 14: In the film, Dr. Richard called Keziah to pick up a letter without a book, while in the published version, there was a book. Additionally, Mrs. Richard was not present in the scene for Keziah to turn to in the film, while in the published version, she was there. Also, in the film, the scene of Dr. Richard complaining about how Keziah disgraced their family name was not shown, while in the published version, it happened.

Movement 15: In the film, the movement stopped after Nonso said the incident would prevent them from reaching certain places in life, while in the published version, it did not end there.

Movement 16:

i. The scene in the film started with Keziah opening the door for Mr. Richard, whereas in the published version, it did not begin that way.

ii. In the film, Mrs. Richard asked who was at the door, but in the published version, she did not inquire.

iii. Mr. Richard's statement about keeping the memory of a boy who impregnated their daughter and suffered an ignominious death was only in the published version, not in the film.

iv. The statement by Mr. Richard about not wanting to hear a homily on how to be a good father was in the published version but not in the film.

v. In the film, there was a scene of Mrs. Richard consoling Keziah in the room, but in the published version, this did not occur.

Movement 17:

i. In the film, the scene started with the judge passing judgment on the cultists after a prosecution counsel requested that the judge temper justice with mercy, while in the published version, the entire scene occurring in court was mentioned.

Movement 18:

i. After Mr. Richard ended the call, in the film, he did not tell Patrick to turn the car around; the scene shifted to him entering the house, whereas in the published version, he informed Patrick.

In the film, the 20th movement was acted before the 21st movement, and then it returned to the 19th movement.

Movement 19:

i. In the film, there was no picture from Demola to give his parents, but in the published version, there was.

ii. In the film, only Engineer Diran came to Agobi Prison, whereas in the published version, both parents arrived.

Movement 20: No difference.

Movement 21: In the film, it was mentioned that Mrs. Diran was late, but in the published version, she was alive. There was a scene of Keziah giving birth in the house before she was taken to the hospital.

Movement 22: In the film, there was no scene of Dr. Hanson assisting Keziah with giving birth, but in the published version, there was.

Movement 23: In the film, their daughter was named Heritage Demola-Diran, whereas in the published version, she was named Mouritha.