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**DEPARTMENT: MECHATRONICS**

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**COURSE: AFE 122**

**QUESTIONS**

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.**

**1.) CULTISM:** Talking on this, I would like to explain the meaning of cultism, and also give some effects on it. Cultism can be defined as a term is also used for a new religious movement or other social group which is defined by its unusual religious, spiritual, or philosophical beliefs and rituals, or its common interest in a particular personality, object, or goal.

**Effects of cultism**

### ****1. Untimely Death****

One of the pathetic effects of cultism is the loss of lives prematurely.

### ****2. Loss of Moral Values****

Cultism leads to loss of values in young people.

### ****3. Incomplete Education****

Most cultists end up not completing their academic programme.

Relating this to the play, we can see that there were students who were involved in cultism, and later regretted their actions. There were mainly four known members of the “Red Shadows Confraternity”, which were Nkanga Nwoko (a.k.a. K.K), Usman Yibo (a.k.a. Bentol), Onoja Edmund (a.k.a. Jumo) and Sebiotimo Philips (a.k.a. Spark) which was the head of this cult group. They were involved in drugs, pressurised fellow students and had a way of convincing students to tell lies to their parents, telling them that they are matured enough to take their decisions by themselves, separating them far away from their parents, like what they did to Demola, who was also a recruit. Spark, being the leader of the confraternity was someone who always forced members to do his will. K.K, one of the cult members noticed Demola, an intelligent and hard working boy who was determined to study and had dreams to fulfil, he made friends with him, influenced him negatively, and changed his perception about things, K.K misled Demola such that he introduced him to drugs, told him to drug Keziah who was an aspiring friend of his, and raped her, although Demola felt guilty of his actions, K.K also brought him the the cult initiation, making them one of their members, and this act brought to the demise of Demola in a cult clash shoot out. As listed above, that death is one of the consequences of cultism, Demola induldged in this, and untimely death caught up with him. There were ways to prevent this occurrence, but Demola chose to ride on the wrong. This story tells us that cultism is a very bad act that we shouldn’t involve ourselves in it because the consequences of it may is disastrous.

**2.) FAMILY:** Family is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household interacting and inter-communicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture who live together. These bonds are important because family helps us get through the most disastrous times and the best times. Family is important because they can offer support and security coupled with unconditional love; they will always look to see and bring out the best in you even if you cannot see it for yourself.

Keziah had what we call family, her parents were always there for her, her Mum, Mrs. Richards loved her so much, such that she drives to her university to drop off some provisions and at times give her calls and she never stops checking on her. When a sudden incident happened to her, she had her family by her side, getting support so that she wouldn’t feel discouraged, though her Dad felt embarrassed because the cause of Keziah’s pregnancy was through rape. So Dr. Richards felt ashamed, but even at that, the Mum didn’t give up on her because she was still her daughter, Mrs. Richards stood by her daughter always. This is a prove that no matter what happens to us, our family will always be with us at all times. In this situation, the role of family was played.

1. **) TRUST:** This is a fiduciary relationship between two parties,it is the trait of believing in the honesty and reliability of others. Trust is a feeling you satisfaction you have towards someone, making you secure about your selve because you know that he/she cannot do anything to harm you. This was the same feeling Keziah was feeling towards Demola at some point in the play, because Demola was willing to teach her literature and in one way or the other, she started to like him, because Demola took it upon himself to teach her, but she didn’t know that his intentions weren’t pure. So, the feeling or emotion Keziah had when she went to Demola’s apartment is called “trust”, but reaching there, they had few conversations before Demola offered Keziah a drink which was already drugged because he wanted to manipulate his ways in having sex with Keziah without her consent. After the deed had been done, Keziah woke up and saw that Demola had defiled her by the virtue of rape. This was when the trust Keziah had for Demola got shattered, she couldn’t entrust any of her belongings with Demola, when you have distrust for someone, you tend to dislike and hate such, this was how Keziah was feeling, living with hate for Demola because of what he did.
2. **) JUSTICE** the maintenance or administration of what is just especially by the impartial adjustment of conflicting claims or the assignment of merited rewards or punishments. It isthe quality of being just, impartial, or fair. It is also the conformity to truth, fact, or reason. Towards the ending of the play, at the seventeenth movement of the play, it is seen that there is a court procession going on with the Judge treating a case of cultism and murder of some students from Mayflower University. K.K and Bentol, members of the Red Shadows Confraternity were to face charges for the crime they committed. Though Nkanga Nwoko was from a poor home where his Mum sells plantain to sponsor his education, but still, the Judge wasn’t partial about the judgement meted out to them, he also kept in consideration, the damages that has been made, so they were charged with life imprisonment according to the Criminal Code Act CAP C28 LFN 2004 of section 319. The Judge was being fair, and this act of fairness is called Justice.
3. **) HOPE: Hope** is an optimistic state of mind that is based on an expectation of positive outcomes with respect to events and circumstances in one's life or the world at large. It also means to cherish a desire with anticipation. Keziah lost this when she got raped, she thought everything had ended. She lived her life like as if it was a worthless one, blaming herself for her present situation. Her Dad didn’t really care about her, so she thought that that she didn’t deserve to live, so she committed suicide, but still had a chance to live after being rushed to the hospital, what made her think of killing herself was the effect of lost hope, she thought the last option for her to do was to kill herself since no one would have to bother about her.
4. **) FRIENDSHIP: Friendship** is a relationship of mutual affection between people. It is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an "acquaintance" or an "association", such as a classmate, neighbour, co-worker, or colleague. Keziah had friends, those who influenced her positively and negatively. Ovie and Bunmi were bad influence on Keziah, they encouraged her to accept the proposal of Demola who eventually took advantage of her. Stella, her room mate a Christian, one who always encourages Keziah, someone who told her a real life story to encourage her that she being a victim of rape is not the end of the world. If Keziah hadn’t met Stella, she would have been living a regrettable life, but she saw someone who cared like a family. The relationship Keziah shared with Ovie, Bunmi and Stella was friendship.

**2.) KEZIAH:** Keziah Richards, the protagonist of the play. She is a loving and caring daughter. She was a brilliant and hard-working student at Mayflower University. She was a room-mate to Stella and Mmaobi. She turned down Demola’s proposal due to her belief that all boys were just looking for someone to sleep with. She was later betrayed by Demola who drugged and raped her after inviting her over to his house for studies.

Keziah was shocked, sad, and angry at Demola for forcefully taking her virginity. She deeply regretted honouring Demola’s invitation.

She was further saddened by the medical test result her father handed to her which stated that she was pregnant and heartbroken when her father denied her as his daughter.

After being ignored severally by her dad and overhearing her parents’ argument, Keziah decided to commit suicide. She wrote a letter to her parents asking for forgiveness then she took some drugs that made her collapse on the floor.

Fortunately, she was found by her father and rushed to the hospital where she was treated.

In the hospital ward, Mr. Richards, Keziah’s Father, begged Keziah to forgive him for treating her like a stranger.

A few months later, Keziah gave birth to a baby girl, Mouritha, and about a year later, she was offered admission into the University of Ibadan to continue her studies. The admission gave Keziah and her family hopes that she would be able to continue chasing her dreams.

1. **MRS. RICHARDS**:

The mother of the protagonist (Keziah Richards) and wife to Mr. Richards. She is a loving, caring, and supportive mother who supported Keziah while she was pregnant.

Mrs. Richards loved her daughter so much that she often argued with her husband about the way he was treating their daughter.

1. **ENGINEER DIRAN**:

The father of Demola. He is a wealthy and ill-tempered man. He was very angry as well as troubled over his son’s recent antisocial behavior and tragic death. He and his wife are portrayed as irresponsible parents because they were unable to monitor or check up on their son and advise him against cultism, keeping bad friends, and abusing drugs.

He took responsibility for his deceased son’s mistakes by offering to support the Richards in taking care of his granddaughter, Mouritha.

**3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING SODOM?**

**POINTS OF DIVERGENCE**

Firstly, I would give the differences between the movie and the book.

In the book, the author spends a lot of time providing details of characters, events, objects, and places, while in the movie, there were no lengthy detail.

In the book, the reader has to use his/her imagination to create a visual image from the words contained in the book, whereas the movie present the reader with a ready visual image.

**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;