AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT

 *ON GOOD MORNING SODOM BY SOLOMON EDEBOR*

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**An incisive interrogation of Solomon Edebor’s *Good Morning Sodom* stating the thematic thrusts the drama engages**

1. Poor Parenting.

Good morning Sodom sheds more light on the theme of poor parenting. Bad parenting makes a child more prone to criminal behaviors. This leads to some of the causes of some lingering atrocities that have been bedeviling the nation for example, Demola’s parents allowed the desire to secure their Childs financial future to be more than taking care of their child also, Stella’s Dad did not think of the consequences of leaving his daughter with two grown up boys but instead he worried about the pastor’s wife who was involved in an accident.

2. Negative Peer Pressure

Exploring the theme of negative peer influence, Good Morning Sodom shows how peer groups can influence and persuade young people towards dangerous activities such as criminal behavior, underage drinking, drug use and abuse, cultism. Using Demola as an example, he was a victim of peer group influence which swayed him into substance abuse, rape and cultism. He died an untimely death.

3. Corruption

 The theme of high-level corruption, Good Morning Sodom exposes the unhealthy religious sentiments in the church in Nigeria, capturing where a rape victim is told to dismiss a court case to avoid the name of the Pastor’s children to be soiled in public. The Church must intensify its efforts to equally take decisive steps towards curbing such. This can be seen in Stella’s case.

4. Social Vices

 social vices affect not only institutions but a society as a whole, Good Morning Sodom shows the actions which stray from accepted moral norms and violate human rights, such as cultism, rape, physical attack, etc. These social vices often times lead to the untimely death of young people. This can be seen in the case of Demola whom was a cult member.

5. Suicide

 A tragic and sad issue that has become common in our society today which has surprisingly been concluded to be an “escape” from problems. Keziah being emotionally stressed from the thoughts of her being a disappointment and disgrace to her family took this course of action, Stella also had thoughts of doing such after her terrible rape incident.

**CHARACTER ANALYSIS**

1. KEZIAH

One of the major characters in “Good Morning Sodom” is Keziah. Keziah is a diligent and focused student in the university but she is constantly being disturbed by Demola who is interested in dating her. Many times, she refused his demands of friendship. She was inexorable about her relationship with men. After some time, she decides to let her guard down with Demola but she regretted this as she was raped. While she was feeling bad her friend Stella gives her strength by sharing her own bad experience of rape. Later on, Keziah tries to end her life when her dad starts treating her like a disappointment and doesn’t trust her.

Keziah represents us youths of today as we encounter life in the university. Some of us are focused and willing to do well at school but unforeseen circumstances might make us miss our way sometimes. The play also teaches us to believe in God and keep good friends so that we can make achieve our goals.

1. DEMOLA

At first Demola seemed to be harmless and persistent of his feelings for Keziah. He was the protagonist in the book. Later on, we realize he is the villain in the book and is a cult member, He is later pressured by his peers to rape Keziah a girl which was proving difficult and to do drugs. He was later killed on the school premises.

This shows us that keeping bad company and involving ourselves in vices which are against the norms of the society will never end well for us.

1. Stella

Stella is Keziah’s friend. She meets Keziah the day after she was raped and comforts her by narrating her own rape incident to her. She talks about how she lost faith in God for about 5 years and later went back to God. Stella is a very strong person. She helps Keziah through her bad time.

This tells us that unfortunate events will take place but we must not lose hope or faith in God.

3**. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of Good morning Sodom?**

1st Movement:

 No difference

2nd Movement:

1. In the film Keziah did not tell Demola the reason she was going to the library but in the published she told him.
2. in the film Demola did not ask if he could escort her but in the published, he asked her.

3rd Movement:

1. In the film Dr. Yusuf did not name the Nigerian scholars while in the published he mentioned.
2. In the film there was a scene of two students walking into his class late but got sent out.
3. In the film Dr Yusuf had a scene requesting from the class if they had any question and greeted good day while in published, he greeted good morning.
4. In the film Demola had a scene where he was sited behind Bunmi and Ovie but did not ask if having a word with them will take much time while in the published Demola asked the question ahead.

4th 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.

5th Movement:

No difference.

6th Movement:

1. In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film she did the same but slapped Demola also.
2. In the published version, Demola is said to be lying on his bed but in the film, he wasn’t on a bed.

7th Movement:

1. In the play Demola remained silent but K.K remained where he sat while in the published it was the opposite.
2. 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.

8th Movement:

1. In the film a different song from the song in the published was sang during the initiation of new members.
2. In the film Demola was already in Red Shadows but in the published he was being recruited.
3. In the film two men were to be recruited newly while in the published there were three men.

9th Movement:

In the film there was no scene of the shooting between the two cult groups but in the published there was a scene about that.

10th Movement

In the film there is no scene of Mrs. Richard crying while in the published there is a scene.

11th Movement:

No difference.

12th 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.

13th Movement:

1. 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.
2. They identified the DPO as a sir but in the published they identified the DPO as ma.

14th Movement:

1. In the film Mr. Richard called her to pick the letter on the table which there was no book but in the published there was a book.
2. Mrs. Richard was not in the Scene for Keziah to turn to but in the published she was there.
3. ln the film the scene of Dr Richard complaining of how Keziah disgraced their family name was not seen but in the published it happened.

15th Movement:

 In the film the movement stopped at where Nonso said this incident will rob them of getting to certain places in life while in the published it did not end there.

16th Movement:

1. ln the film the scene started with Keziah going to open the door for Mr. Richard while in the published it didn't start like that.
2. In the film Mrs. Richard asked who was at the door while in the published she did not ask.
3. This statement said by Mr. Richard "how do you prove your point to me when you have chosen to keep the memory of a boy that impregnated our daughter and suffered ignominious death there after" Was said in the published and not in the film.
4. In the book, Dr Richard called the unborn child ‘evil thing’ but in the film the child was called bastard.
5. In the film there was a scene of Mrs. Richard coming to console Keziah in the room but in the published this did not happen.

17th Movement:

1. In the film this scene started from the judge passing judgement to the cultists after a prosecution counsel said the judge should temper justice with mercy while in the published the whole scene happening in the court was stated.
2. In the book K. K’s mother is mentioned while in the film she has no single appearance.

18th Movement

1. ln the film after Mr. Richard ended the call, he did not tell Patrick to turn the car around the scene just moved to him entering the house but in the published he told Patrick.
2. In the film the 20th movement was acted before the 21 movement then back to the 19th movement

19th movement

1. The part where K.K brings out a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Diran was scrapped in the film.
2. In the film only Engineer Diran came to Agobi Prison while in the published both parents came. Mrs. Diran wasn’t in this movement neither did she appear in the film.

20th movement:

Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch

21 movement:

1. ln the film it was acknowledged that Mrs. Diran was late but in the published she was alive.
2. There was a scene of Keziah being in labor in the house before she was taken to the hospital

22nd movement:

In the film there was no scene of Dr. Hanson helping Keziah with giving birth but in the published there was.

23rd movement:

In the film they named their daughter Heritage Demola-Diran but in the published she was named Maurita.