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COURSE TITLE:
COMUNICATION IN ENGLISH
MATRIC NO: 22/PHARM01/183
COLLEGE: PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT: PHARMACY

ASSIGNMENT:

- 1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.**
- 2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.**
- 3. Explain the points of divergence of the movie from the play.**

NO 1

Peer Influence:

The book highlights the major damages caused by negative peer influence. It sets a perfect example in the case of Demola who is pressured by his friends to sexually take advantage of Keziah. He is also influenced by his peers to engage in hard drugs. He later joins an illicit cult group which ultimately leads to his death. Negative peer influence is a powerful theme in this book as the writer explores its consequences.

Cultism:

The topic of cultism is of essence in the play as it constituted part of the major plot in this book. The book shows the reality that cultism always leads to a disastrous end. All cult members in the book saw a terrible end. Firstly, all who were caught were expelled from the university, Demola met his untimely death, KK who committed the murder was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the rest of the cult members were also sentenced to a number of years in prison along with other punishments.

Parental Care and Monitoring:

The responsibility of parents towards their children is emphasized in this book. In the play, it is maintained that children no matter their age need guidance from their parents. It is seen in the case of Demola where he is neglected by his parents. In the midst of their pursuit of financial freedom, Eng. and Mrs Diran completely overlook the psychological and social well being of their child. The consequence of their action is evident as Demola continued to live a rebellious life and was punished in the end.

Justice:

Justice is a theme in the book as seen in the court room where justice was dispensed without fear and favour. The cult members on the basis of the crimes they committed were duly sentenced regardless of any plea. Thus, allowing justice to prevail.

Rape:

The issue of rape is addressed in the play. In the play, the writer gives two instances where victims were raped (the first being Keziah and the second Stella) and in both instances, the victims were left traumatized. Also, in both instances the perpetrators were punished. This goes on to show that rape is a heinous crime that affects both the victim and the criminal. It therefore, should be an abolished crime and should be eradicated from society.

NO. 2

Demola:

Demola is a tall, dark, young man who falls victim to negative peer influence. He is 200 level student along side Keziah. He is the child of Mr and Mrs Diran. His male friends are K.K and Bentol. He comes from a wealthy home but lacks parental care. He is also an egg head and disciplined just like Keziah. He admires her and shows interest in her. He is however influenced by his friends and after gaining Keziah's trust, he eventually rapes her. He then proceeds to engage in drugs, consecutively joins a cult, which finally leads to his demise. Demola gets pressurized easily, else, he wouldn't have listened to K.K's advice.

Dr Richards:

Dr Richards is Keziah's father. He is a 45 year old man of principles who holds certain expectations for his daughter. He expresses his anger after Keziah gets pregnant and refuses to forgive her or even acknowledge her as his daughter. He even went against his moral beliefs by suggesting that Keziah should have an abortion. He however changes his attitude towards her and turns over a new leaf when Keziah attempted suicide and was rushed to the hospital. He becomes a supportive parent and encourages Keziah to complete her education.

Stella:

She is Keziah's roommate who shows her immense kindness and is of great help to her. At a young age, Stella was molested sexually by her pastor's sons and their friends. This opened up a world of promiscuity for her. She continued to indulge in this lifestyle until she had an encounter with God that turned her life around. Its because of this reason she became friendly towards Keziah to prevent her from engaging in the lifestyle she once indulged in.

NO. 3

The play and the movie are almost alike, however, there are scenes and movements where there is little divergence. For instance, in the second movement of the book, Demola and Keziah were illustrated to be outside while having their conversation, the conversation where she leaves Demola standing there alone. However, in the movie, Demola actually accompanied Keziah all the way to the library room where they sit to have their conversation.

In the movie, the first scene of the third movement, there is a lecturer, Dr Yusuf, who is seen lecturing his students on Oral Literature. However, in the middle of the lecture, there was an interruption by some students who came late for the class. In the book, there was no mention of such intruders.

Also, in the sixth movement of the play, where Stella told Keziah her story, she was visited by Emmanuella while in her room whereas in the movie, she was outside putting up some clothes on the line.

Fourthly, the ninth movement of the book was omitted completely from the movie.

Furthermore, the police DPO in the movie, is a male not a female as mentioned in the book.

Additionally, in the seventeenth movement, the long details of the court case of the students responsible for the death of Demola was not included in the movie. Though, a brief scene showed where the judge gave his verdict concerning the case.

Similarly, Mrs. Diran did not appear in any scene unlike the book. She was even said to be dead. The scene in the book where K.K's mother fainted after the judge declared his verdict was also not included in the movie.

Also, the scene of the nineteenth movement where Engineer Diran met K.K in prison was shown as the flash back in twenty-first movement when Engineer Diran was explaining what happened to Keziah's parents. Mrs. Diran was also not present with her husband as stated in the nineteenth movement.

Moreover, in the play it was stated that K.K gave Demola's father the picture Demola gave him in his dying moment but it wasn't included in the movie.

Finally, the twenty-third movement where Dr. Richards gave Keziah a letter that made her happy was included in the play but not in the movie.