

AFE 122 Assignment

NAME: Bala Muhammad Mustapha

COLLEGE: Engineering

DEPARTMENT: Civil Engineering

MATRIC NUMBER: 22/ENG03/012

Questions

1) Attempt an incisive interpretation of Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom*, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts and drama engages 2) Attempt detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom*

1a) **Bad Parenting:** In *Good Morning, Sodom* by Solomon A. Edebor, bad parenting is a recurring theme that is highlighted through the consequences of neglectful and permissive behavior. This issue is particularly prevalent among affluent parents who tend to cater to their children's every whim without proper investigation or discipline. This is exemplified in the nineteenth movement when Engineer and Mrs Diran, Demola's parents, admit to indulging their son's every request without question. However, their oversight and lack of oversight only becomes apparent when K.K reveals that he caused Demola's drug addiction and accidental death, as detailed in the seventh movement. Fortunately, Engineer and Mrs Diran exhibit a sense of responsibility towards the end of the play when they visit the Richard's house in the twenty-first movement. They apologize for their negligence and accept their failure as parents to Demola.

b) **Consequences of Rape:** The play also explores the devastating effects of rape on young women, both physically and mentally. This is illustrated through the experiences of Keziah

and her friend, Stella. In the sixth movement, Keziah visits Demola's house to complete an

assignment, only to be drugged and raped by him. Upon awakening, Keziah realizes what happened and runs away in anger. Her trauma is compounded when she learns of her pregnancy in the fourteenth movement and is met with disbelief and disappointment from her father and mother. In the sixteenth movement, Dr. Richards ignores his daughter, even going as far as disowning her, which causes Keziah to spiral into depression and attempt suicide in the eighteenth movement. The play underscores the importance of addressing

the serious and long-lasting consequences of rape and the need for victims to be supported and believed.

c) **Supremacy of the Law:** The play *Good Morning, Sodom* by Solomon A. Edebor highlights the supremacy of the law, demonstrating that no matter how powerful or influential one may be, they will eventually be held accountable for their actions. This is evident in the thirteenth movement, where the police finally apprehend the cultists, including Usman (Bentol), Sebiotimo (Spark), and Onaja (Jumo), who were already in their penultimate year or 300 level. The seventeenth movement shows that even though the defense counsel tries to convince the judge to set them free, K.K. (Nwoko) and the rest of the captured cultists are given lifetime imprisonment and two-year jail terms, respectively, for their crimes. Despite being students and having already been expelled in their final year, they are still punished for their illegal activities. Additionally, the fifteenth movement illustrates that all students involved in cultism are instantly expelled, including Demola, who had already been killed in a battle with the rival cult group, "The Sparrows." The play underscores the importance of upholding the law and holding individuals accountable for their actions, regardless of their status or background.

d) **Influence of Peer Pressure:** Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom* highlights the harmful impact of peer pressure on young adults. The play presents two significant cases of peer pressure. The first instance is on Keziah, as seen in the fifth movement. Her friends, Ovie and Bunmi, pressured her into befriending Demola, leading to her drugging and rape a few days later. The second instance is on Demola, who was a promising and intelligent young man until he met K.K. in the University. K.K., who was a member of a cult group, befriended Demola because of his wealthy background. In movement seven, it is revealed that Nwoko made Demola rape Keziah and persuaded him to take drugs. Demola succumbed to peer pressure and eventually joined the cult group, leading to his death. The play demonstrates the dangerous influence of peer pressure on impressionable young adults and emphasizes the need to resist negative peer influence.

e) **Cultism:** The play also highlighted how cultism affects the academic performance of students, as they often prioritize their cult activities over their studies. In the third movement of the play, the character of Keziah was shown to be academically strong and focused until she fell victim to cultism. After her rape and drugging incident by Demola, she became withdrawn and struggled with her academics, leading to her eventual expulsion from the university. Furthermore, the play also explored the issue of cultism as a societal problem. The cult groups in the play were

portrayed as being influential and having connections with powerful individuals in the society. This is shown in the eleventh movement, where the cult group leaders were seen meeting with a top government official to discuss their agenda. It highlights how cultism is not only limited to schools but also affects society at large. The author, through the play, made a strong statement against cultism, showcasing the devastating effects it has on individuals and society as a whole. The play serves as a warning to young people to stay away from such groups and the negative consequences that come with it. It also calls on authorities to take a more active role in combating cultism in schools and society. Overall, the theme of cultism in *Good Morning, Sodom* is a sobering reminder of the destructive nature of this societal problem and the need for a collective effort to eliminate it.

2a) **Demola**: is one of the central characters in the play, and his character development is a prominent theme throughout the narrative. Demola is portrayed as an innocent, intelligent, and friendly young man before he enters the university. However, his character begins to change when he meets Nwoko, his senior in the university, who becomes his friend and mentor. Nwoko introduces Demola to the world of cultism, drugs, and other antisocial activities, which eventually leads to his untimely death.

Demola's character is a victim of peer pressure and bad influence from his friend Nwoko. He initially tries to resist Nwoko's influence, but eventually succumbs to it due to a desire for acceptance and belonging. This highlights the theme of peer pressure and its negative impact on young adults.

Furthermore, Demola's character is also a symbol of the dangers of cultism and its consequences. As he becomes more involved in the cult, his behavior becomes erratic and violent. He ends up getting killed in a violent clash with a rival cult group, which illustrates the fatal consequences of engaging in cult activities.

Overall, Demola's character in *Good Morning, Sodom* serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of peer pressure and cultism. His character highlights the importance of making wise choices and standing up for oneself against negative influences.

b) **Keziah**: One of the main characters, Keziah is a vibrant, smart young girl. She is a student of Mayflower University. Her Parents were Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs

Joke Richards. Keziah, at the beginning of the play, was shown to be a much disciplined, law abiding student. She follows everything her mom tells her to do in the first movement. This kept going on even when she had an admirer, Demola, who publicly confesses his love for her. Keziah refuses, knowing fully well what would happen if she heard him out and started a relationship. Unfortunately, she was convinced by her friends to at least give him a chance at friendship, a chance which Demola squandered by drugging raping her the first time she comes to his house in the fifth movement. This made Keziah very angry and sad when she learnt that Demola was killed during a cult clash in the tenth movement.

3)Dr Aworawo: Richards is an interesting character in the play Good Morning, Sodom by Solomon A. Edebor. He is portrayed as a very busy man who values his reputation and that of his family. In the fourteenth movement, he was shown to be very concerned about not wanting to be disgraced in the society, and this was further emphasized in the sixteenth movement. He even brought up the idea of abortion, which his wife, Mrs Joke Richards, did not approve of.

Dr Richards' obsession with reputation made him act coldly towards his daughter, Keziah, and even denied her as one of his children. This hurt Keziah deeply and caused her to feel unloved and unwanted. Dr Richards later regretted his actions when Keziah almost committed suicide. He realized the error of his ways and apologized to his daughter. He showed her unconditional love and care, and even got her an admission and accommodation into the University of Ibadan.

Dr Richards' character can be seen as a representation of the societal pressure placed on individuals to maintain a certain image and reputation. He is an example of how this pressure can cause individuals to neglect their loved ones and prioritize their reputation above everything else. However, his redemption arc also shows that it is never too late to make things right and show love and care to those who are important to us.

QUESTION

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

1.

In the third movement, the film version includes a scene where Dr. Yusuf is interrupted by late students before continuing his lecture, whereas in the book, the lecture proceeds uninterrupted.

2. In the third movement, the film version includes a scene where Dr. Yusuf is interrupted by late students before continuing his lecture, whereas in the book, the lecture proceeds uninterrupted.
3. In the third movement, the film version depicts Demola asking Ovie about Keziah while they are sitting in class, whereas in the book, it is written that Ovie follows Demola to a corner to inquire about Keziah.
4. In the book, when Stella is about to share her story with Keziah, it is described that she moves to the window side and gazes into the distance, whereas in the film, she sits on a bed next to Keziah while narrating her story.
5. In the book, it is written that Stella wakes up from a dream, and then Emmanuella enters, while in the film, Emmanuella's meeting with Stella is portrayed as a separate scene.
6. In the book version, Demola is one of the three new members initiated into the Red Shadows cult group, whereas in the film version, only two new members are shown being initiated, and Demola is already a part of the cult group.
7. The book portrays the DPO (Divisional Police Officer) as a female, whereas in the film, the DPO is depicted as male.
8. In the fifteenth movement, the film version includes a scene where Mrs. Richards consoles her daughter Keziah in her bedroom, but in the book, no such scene exists.
9. In the book version, the seventeenth movement presents a detailed court session between the Prosecution Counsel and Defense Counsel, while in the movie, the court session is brief and quickly moves to the judge's judgment on the case.
10. In the film version, it is mentioned that Demola's mother is deceased, whereas in the book, Demola's mother is alive.
11. The film version reveals the name of Keziah's daughter as Heritage Demola-Diran, but in the book, her daughter's name is not mentioned.

Additionally, in the film version, the twenty-third movement is not shown; instead, it is mentioned in writing that Keziah transferred to the University of Ibadan.