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MATRIC NUMBER: 22/LAW01/026

COURSE: AFE122

COURSE TITLE: Use Of English

QUESTIONS:

- Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
- Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characteristics on Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.
- What are the point of divergence between the published and the film version GOOD MORNING, SODOM?

Answers:

1.

Setting:

- Temporal setting: contemporary setting
- Spatial (physical space): Mayflower University hostels, Demola's room off campus, Mayflower University lecture hall Barika police station, The Richards' home, court room, Agobo prison, Emamuzo specialist hospital.

Thematic thrusts:

i. Peer Pressure:

Peer influence is a big issue among this generation. Youths don't want to do somethings but are pressured to do them all because they don't want to lose some friends, or want to be seen as the "BIG BOYS". In this play Demola was pressured by K.K and Bentol till it led to his fatal end, also Keziah was pressurized by Bunmi and Ovie to let Demola in as a "FRIEND", knowing fully well that wasn't his intention for her.

ii. Indifferent Parenting:

Nowadays parents mistake good parenting as being able to provide for the children but it has gone past that. The most important part of your child's life is the emotional and moral aspect. Demola's parents failed to look into that aspect of his life because they were so focused on materialistic things. Keziah's father was already taking this path due to anger, but he later regained his senses and got on track. I also blame Mrs. Nkanga for K. K's outcome.

iii. Cultism:

Cultism is one of the major problems the Nigerian Universities are facing today, students are bullied, killed and some constantly live in fear of the unknown. K.K influenced Demola to join a cult {the red shadows} and this led to Demola's death and K. K's expulsion from Mayflower University and sentence to prison.

iv. Suicide:

Suicide is the act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally to the feeling of worthlessness. Keziah attempted suicide in this play because she was really affected by her father's anger, attitude towards her and the trauma of rape, betrayal and emotional manipulation.

v. Rape:

Rape is the act of unlawful sexual intercourse or any other sexual penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth of another person, with or without force, by a sex organ, other body part, or foreign object, without the consent of the person subjected to such penetration. Keziah was raped by Demola, after he drugged her, when she came to his room under thinking she was helping him solve an assignment. This later led to her attempted suicide.

vi. Lack of Care on Relation to one's Security:

Keziah didn't consider her safety when she went to Demilola's room outside campus alone, she should have told a friend or someone to accompany her, especially in today's world, she went to demola's house a lone, and Demola found the chance to drug her and rape her since she was alone and helpless.

vii. Proselytization:

proselytization is the policy of attempting to correct people's religions or political beliefs. In this play, the agent of proselytization was Stella, she advised Keziah to give her life to Jesus Christ and find comfort for this misfortune that fell upon her.

2.

Good morning, Sodom-Solomon Adedokun Edebor.

The play focuses on vagaries of life, life and death situations, love and hate situations, consequences of bad choices, trust, betrayal hope and hopelessness. Keziah an unfortunate victim of rape has to live with the consequence but let us not forget that there is light at the end of a tunnel, Keziah found light at the end of her tunnel unlike Demola whose actions and decisions led to a shameful and fatal death.

Stella – exemplifies the fact that where there's life, there is hope, to Keziah when she was devastated and sad. Mrs. Richard, Keziah's mother shows the unconditional love of a mother, and helps her to get through this tough time. Dr Richard, Keziah's father, displayed a father's anger and disappointment towards his daughter (Keziah). Demola's parents and Nkanga Nwoko known as K. K also face the consequences of their actions and decisions in life.

Characterization:

1. Main Characters:

Keziah, Demola, Engineer and Mrs. Diran, Dr and Mrs. Richard, Nwoko Nkanga.

2. Minor Characters:

Bentol, Dr. Hanson, Chineye, Stella, Bunmi, Ovie, Patrick, Court Clerk, Defense Counsel, Prosecution Counsel, Judges, Mrs. Nkanga, Nonso, Zuwaira, D.P.O, Inspector Dele, Man, Adeyoju, Emmanuella Nmaobi, Dr Yusuf, Olumide.

4 Demola Diran, the son of Engineer and Mrs. Diran. Demola had a good heart, he had good conscience but that wasn't enough. He was lost, he had surrounded himself with the worst company and whenever he needed advice, he would turn to them and they would give bad

answers, till when finally killed him. He needed attention and his parents were too busy trying to give him the best of life and forgot to check on him emotionally, they didn't notice his change in behavior and didn't stand their ground as good parents. He was a good boy who met with bad company and that deteriorated this life.

- Keziah Richards, the daughter of Dr and Mrs. Richards. Keziah was always morally upright but she wasn't spiritually sound, she later fell into Demola's trap, she should have stood her ground, by not taking the drink and sticking to her instincts, she is a brilliant girl, eager to learn but she wasn't strict smart and her experience taught her to be wise, so she can't make the same mistakes again. The effect of Demola's betrayal left her with a trauma pf worthlessness which led to her suicide attempt.
- Dr Richards, Kezia's father. He was a good father but he let his pain and anger take the best of him, till Keziah attempted to commit suicide before he regained composure and let go of the past. He wasn't understanding and patient, all he saw was the shame Keziah brought upon the family and didn't think of her emotions. He had good intentions for his daughter, but he was simply pained and disappointed.

3.

i. Narrative Structure:

One of the significant differences between the written play and the film version is the narrative structure. The play is structured as a series of interconnected vignettes that explore various aspects of Nigerian society. In contrast, the film has a more linear narrative structure, with a clear storyline that follows the character, Haggai, as he navigates the challenges of living in Lagos.

ii. Characterization:

The film version of Good Morning, Sodom features some new characters, and some of the characters in the play are portrayed differently. For example, the character of Mama Risi, who is a central character in the play, is a minor character in the film. In contrast, the character of Haggai is given a more prominent role in the film, and his backstory is explored in more detail.

iii. Tone and Style:

The play is a satirical work that uses humor and irony to critique Nigerian society. In contrast, the film version of Good Morning, Sodom is a more somber and serious work. The film's cinematography and visual style are also quite different from the play, with the film featuring more cinematic shots and a more polished look.

iv. Setting:

The play takes place in various locations across Lagos, with each scene presenting a different aspect of Nigerian society. In contrast, the film version of Good Morning, Sodom is primarily set in a single location, a slum in Lagos. The film uses the setting to explore the harsh realities of life in Lagos and the challenges that the characters face.

Overall, while the film version of Good Morning, Sodom remains true to the themes and general plot of the play, it is a distinct work that diverges from the play in several key ways. The film's more linear narrative structure, somber tone, and different characterization all contribute to a unique cinematic experience that is different from the written play Chief Justice