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COURSE: AFE 122

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MATRIC NUMBER- 22/PHARM01/106

1. Attempt and incisive interrogation of Solomon A.Edebors Good morning ,Sodom understanding at least five underlying thematic thrust the drama engaged.

Answer –

1. Peer group influence / peer pressure- this is defined as the influence from one's peer , this was seen in the case of both Keziah and Demola but it is more severe in the case of Demola though both of them were negatively influenced. Keziah's course mate ( Ovie and Bunmi) influenced her negatively by telling her to give Demola the chance to know her better , even if this had little effect the repercaution was great WHILE Demola was influenced negatively by his friends K.K and Bentol ,they succeeded in leading him into cultism , drugs, rape and more this is seen in the seventh and eighth movement.
2. Rape – is a type of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse this is done either through force, charm, drugs etc . Keziah was raped by Demola when his friends gave him the wrong advice which turns out destroying the life of keziah this is seen in the sixth movement.
3. Cultism- is an act of belonging to a secret cult in an educational institution .K.K, Bentol, Demola, Spark and some others were associated in a cult group called Red Shadow .Demola joined because of K.K influence this is seen in the eighth movement.
4. Anger- this is a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure or hostiity. Keziah showed this feeling whenever she was with Demola , her father on the other hand showed anger toward Keziah when he found out that she was pregnant and this anger would have led to the death of Keziah . This is seen in the sixteenth movement.
5. Permissive Parenthood- These are parents who show emotional concern for their children, they also provide whatever their children ask of them but they lack in enacting rules or checking up on the welfare of their children always. Mr and Mrs Diran ( Demola's parents) always provided for Demola's financial need but didn't pay attention on what was going on in their sons life this was why KK took their place as parents in Demola 's life and this led to his devastating end . This is seen in the nineteenth movement.

2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any 3 characters in Solomon A.Edebor's Good morning Sodom.

Answer-

1. Keziah – she is one of the main characters of the play Good morning Sodom , she is a disciplined and a focused student who is always interested in her studies , but was negatively influenced by her course mate ( Ovie and Bunmi) and she fell into demola's trap. Demola is keziah's admirer who was always chasing after her ,after much persuasion, she finally went to his house with the aim of finishing an assignment but it seemed something other than that happened. She was charmed and raped by Demola ,she cursed the day she met him but few days later Demola was found dead and when she came to the site of where this happened she fainted and was bleeding from her private part she was rushed to the hospital where she was confirmed to be 9 weeks pregnant, this made her drop from school during that period, her dad despise her at that moment

.she was at the verge of committing suicide but was saved by her Dad . After this incident she was able to reconcile with her family yet again ,she later delivered a baby girl and was sent back to school with the help of her dad .

2. Mr Richard Aworawo- he is keziah's father ,he was also a busy man who was always not around . He heard about keziah being pregnant and was pregnant for a cultist member that made him disappointed, and despised her after this but he later had to accept the reliever reality and he forgave her and they lived happy .

3.Stella- she is Keziah's room mate who help keziah when she was going through hard times( when she was raped). She told keziah the story of how she was raped by 4 boys who raped her turn by turn , she hated God after this incident but she kept having nightmares that scare her but she later retraced her steps and came back to God she was at least able to relieve keziah at that moment.

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

#### POINTS OF DIVERGENCE-

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 Dagen 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;