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QUESTION: 1. An incisive interrogation underscoring five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

2. Detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning Sodom.

3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of Good Morning Sodom.

Answers

The book “ Good Morning, Sodom which is written by Solomon Edebor is a book that centers around the students of Mayflower university. The drama shows the causes of some atrocities that have been affecting university campuses. The book identifies some factors like bad parenting , negative peer influence , cultism and so on . it equally draws attention to how parents ought to play good roles in their children’s lives inorder for their children to avoid indulging in anti-social vices. The book also shows us that constituted authorities in school need to ensure that criminal tendencies in schools need to be curbed to avoid use of hard drugs in school ,cultism e.t.c . I will be showing the themes of the book “ Goodmorning , Sodom.

1. THEMES OF THE BOOK “ GOOD MORNING , SODOM BY SOLOMON EDEBOR

-Negative peer influence

-Cultism

-Parental neglect

-The use of hard drug

-Regret

-NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCE: The theme of negative peer influence is seen as one of the most important themes of the book. First of all , peer influence is when you choose to do something you wouldn't otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends .This theme can be seen in " Good Morning, Sodom" in a different movement. In the fifth movement , the friends of Keziah , Ovie and Bunmi is seen telling Keziah to give Demola a chance .It is not Keziah's interest to at first to follow Demola or accept being his friend. Keziah follows him because her friends told her to, which lands her into being drugged and raped. Also Nkanga Nwoko who is a friend of Demola is a bad influence on him. Nkanga Nwoko, who is popularly called K.K is the one who talks Demola into joining cult .K.K is also seen confessing to Demola parents about him encouraging Demola to stay off campus. K.K also introduces Demola into taking drugs. He also encourages Demola into raping a female coursemate. Nkanga Nwoko succeeds in making Demola to do terrible things .K.K is a very bad influence on his friend Demola.It is very obvious that Demola Diran is also a victim of negative peer influence. The pressure to conform (to do what others are doing) can be powerful and hard to resist.

-CULTISM: The theme “cultism” is seen as one of the most important theme in the play. Cultism is defined as ritual practices by a group of people whose membership , initiation ,policies , and activities are done secretly. Most times people join cult to feel accepted and to be feared by other students. This theme can be seen in the eighth movement where cult members meet for their first meeting in the play,they are called the ‘Red shadows’. In the play we can see various effects of the cult like death; where in the tenth movement demola dies which is part of the consequences of him joining cultism. Another senario is when K.K is sentenced to life imprisonment as a result of him killing Demola which is a mistake on his part which causes him his life because of cultism. Another effect of cultism as seen in the play is drug abuse generally when a person join cultism he tends to behave like them, in the play we can see some cultists like K.K and Bentol lures Demola into taking drugs which make in to become high and not get what he is doing then listens to whatever bad advice they have to tell him. We also have expulsion has one of the effects of cultism as seen in the play in the fifteenth movement, we see that all the cultist are expelled from the school after the incident that happened in which they had a fight against another set of cultists where some lives were lost, the expulsion from school which cost them public disgrace and also dissapointment by the school authorities,their parents and loved ones . They will have to start again from the beginning and no school in the country would admit them as a student because their names as been published on newspapers as we can see in the movement fifteen of the play. The last effect of cultism from the play is imprisonment as we can see in the seventeenth movement where the judge sentences the guilty ones in which all of the where found guilty to two years imprisonment and a fine of hundred thousand naira for unlawful possession of firearms except K.K who is given life imprissonment, two years imprisonment and also a payment 100k for possession of firearms which brings them lots of pains and regret at the end of the play.

- PARENTAL NEGLECT: This is another theme of the book.This theme is seen where Mr. Richard is not always there for his daughter . Mr. Richard is the type of man who is always busy with work ,which made him not to have time for his daughter. Demola is also a victim of bad parenting. Engineer and Mrs. Diran also did not check on their child to know how he is doing in school to the extent that Demola leaves campus and lies to his parents that he is in campus and they did not bother making sure that he is staying in the university campus. It is seen that Engineer and Mrs. Diran did not inform their child about the negative consequences of peer influnce as well as cultism and so on .

-USE OF HARD DRUGS: Hard drugs are very harmful to the body . They cause a lot of damage in the body system. In the play, we are able to see that some students are involved in drug dealing . K.K encourages Demola into taking hard drugs inorder to make him high. It is seen that the constituted authorities of Mayflower University don't ensure that drugs are not smuggled into the school environment.

-REGRET: Regret is seen in the book where Mr. Richard regrets not always being there for his daughter which results to his daughter being a victim of unwanted pregnancy. Also Engr. And Mrs. Diran regrets not teaching their son the morals he is expected to know. Another character in the book that regretted her actions was Keziah . Keziah regrets listening to her friends by following Demola , because if she had not done that , she will not be raped. Keziah also regrets poisoning herself after she is saved by father. Nkanga Nwoko also regrets encouraging Demola into cultism, hard drugs , rape, and so on .He regrets being the reason why Demola died.

2. ANALYSIS OF THREE CHARACTERS IN THE BOOK “GOOD MORNING, SODOM” BY SOLOMON EDEBOR.

-Keziah

-Demola

-Nkanga nwoko

-KEZIAH: Keziah Richard is the main character of the play or the protagonist of the play and the only child of Mr and Mrs Richard. She is of medium height,slightly rotund and fair young lady. She attends Mayflower university and she stays in the school hostel. She is a very serious and brilliant girl when it comes to her education. She is a type that didn't have time for boys but her studies alone. She also loves going to the library to read. Demola likes her and she is later influenced by her friends Ovie and Bunmi and they tell her to give Demola a chance. She ends up being a victim a rape and unwanted pregnancy.In the book, she is also neglected by her father Mr. Richard who is always busy with work. At the end of the book , Keziah is offered to go to school again in University of Ibadan.

-DEMOLA: Demola Diran is one of the major character of the play. Demola Diran is the child of the Engineer and Mrs. Diran. He is a tall , dark, and handsome looking man. Demola is a student of Mayflower University. Demola is a very good friend of Nkang Nwoko. He is also a member of the cult group called the “Red Shadows” .Demola is encouraged into raping a female coursemate by name is Keziah which is planned by him and his friends. He drugs and rapes Keziah. He lies to his parents about him staying in campus meanwhile he is staying off campus. Demola Diran is a victim of parental neglect and cultism. He is mistakenly killed by Nkanga Nwoko.

-NKANGA NWOKO: Nkanga Nwoko who is popularly known as K.K .He is one of the character of the book . He is a cultist member. He is part of the cultist group called “Red Shadow”. K.K is a drug addict who influences Demola into taking drugs to make him high inorder to banish away Demola’s sorrow and guilt of raping Keziah. K.K is also murder , he mistakenly kills Demola and is taken to the court to be judged. He ends up in prison with punishment of life imprisonment, also two yrs imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 for the unlawful possession of fire arms. In the book, K.K is seen confessing to Demola’s parents that he is the one that encourages Demola into taking drugs and raping Keziah as well as other terrible things that Demola did.

3. POINTS OF DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED AND THE FILM VERSION OF GOOD MORNING, SODOM. First of all , divergence in this context is simply the differences between the published book and the film version. Here, we are going see the divergence between them. The fourth movement in the published book. Keziah is seen eating rice with beans and plaintain as Demola joins her with his own food and drink. While in the film, Demola is seen with only drink on his table. During the sixth movement in the published book , it notifies that it is three weeks later that Keziah goes to Demola’s room also after Keziah is drugged and raped ,she wakes up after being unconscious finding out how she has been ruined. Demola gradually wakes up. While In the film version , it is made known that it is three weeks later that Keziah went to Demola’s house also Keziah is seen waking Demola up. Still on the sixth movement, in the book Stella is seen waking up on her bed in the hostel , she hears a knock on the door. It is Emmanuella at the door which means that emmanuella visits Stella at her room . But in the film version, Emmanuella visits Stella outside while Stella is packing her dried clothes. Eight movement in the published book. The Red shadows are seen having their meeting for welcoming of new members. Demola is seen kneeling at the centre as Spark begins to adress them. While in the film version , Demola is not seen kneeling at the centre .The ninth movement in the book shows how gunshots were heard from

directions revealing some students hiding . But in the film version ,the scene is not seen. Thirteenth movement in the published book. The DPO who is seen addressing the criminals is a woman but in the film DPO is a man. Seventeenth movement in the book , after Nkanga Nkoro declares guilty by the judge , Nkanga Nkoro's mum collapses and is quickly rushed to a waiting van that conveys her out of the premises. While in the film ,this movement is not seen. Nineteenth movement in the book where K.K is seen confessing to Engr. And Mrs.Diran how he influenced Demola into doing terrible things but in the film. Mrs. Diran is not there, it is only K.K and Engr. Diran having the conversation. Twenty first movement in the book. Demola's mother and father decided to take responsibility for Keziah's child on behalf of their dead son. While the in the film, Demola's mum is dead and Demola's father decides to take responsibility of his son's child. Finally, divergence is also seen where Keziah daughter is called Mouritha in the published but in the film Keziah's daughter is named Heritage Demola Diran.