

Name: ABDULKAREEM AMEERAH MORENIKEJII

Agricultural Science Department

Matric number: 22/SCI07/001

College of science.

Course: Afe122 (use of English)

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: Another thematic thrust in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom was the consequences of bad parenting. Bad parenting is very prevalent especially among the wealthy parents of today. These parents listen to every little thing and excuse provided by their children. This was shown in the nineteenth movement when K.K was brought out of his cell only to meet Engineer and Mrs Diran, Demola's parents. They admitted to have provided and given every little favour or thing Demola asked for without proper investigation. They only realised this when K.K explained everything to them and confessing that he was the one who caused Demola's addiction to drugs as seen in the seventh movement and accidentally killed him.

Fortunately, Demola's parents displayed some sense of responsibility towards the end of the play, in the twenty first movement, where Engineer and Mrs Diran were seen at the Richard's house. They properly apologized for what Demola had caused and consoled each other when they were reminded of his death. They also accepted to have not dutifully performed their responsibilities as parents and failed Demola.

b) Consequences of Rape: The play talks about the effect of rape on young women both physically and mentally. This was shown on both Keziah and her friend, Stella. In Movement six, Keziah went to Demola's house after being convinced by her friends. She only went with a harmless intention of finishing up an assignment with Demola. Demola also went along with Keziah and were both doing the assignment. Demola ended up drugging Keziah and raped her. She realized that she had been raped only after waking up and ran off angrily. She was traumatized and was even more traumatized after she learnt about her pregnancy in the fourteenth movement. Here, it is seen that her dad raging with disappointed in her and. Refuses to believe her. Her mother also does the same. 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.

3) Attempt a detailed incisive interrogation of Solomon .A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

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harmless intention of finishing up an assignment with Demola. Demola also went along with Keziah and were both doing the assignment. Demola ended up drugging Keziah and raped her. She realized that she had been raped only after waking up and ran off angrily. She was traumatized and was even more traumatized after she learnt about her pregnancy in the fourteenth movement. Here, it is seen that her dad raging with disappointed in her and. Refuses to believe her. Her mother also does the same. It was later explained in the play that Demola was not actually interested in joining the cult, but was persuaded by his closest friend and senior, "K.K" also known as Nkanga Nwoko. He joining the cult was the greatest mistake of his life, as his life was accidentally ended by his same closest friend. Cultism and anything related to cultism in both secondary and tertiary institutions never ends well, as the members are forced to stay in the cult in fear of being caught. A lot of students also end up being permanently maimed and lose their lives. This is seen when Demola was suddenly shown to be dead in the tenth movement. Those caught in the act of cultism are often expelled, jailed or even killed. This was portrayed in both the thirteenth movement where Nwoko was arrested and the seventeenth movement, where he was sentenced to life imprisonment along with the other perpetrators.

2a) Demola: Demola was a very good child, until he came into the university. He was also very smart and friendly, all these stopped when he met Nwoko, his senior. Nwoko influenced him and persuaded him to do a lot of stuff that were bad and ended up getting him killed.

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.

c) Dr Aworawo Richards: Dr Aworawo Richards, otherwise known as Dr Richards is a busy man and the father of Keziah. He is also the husband to Mrs Joke Richards. He is a man who takes his and his Family's reputation very seriously. This was shown in the fourteenth and sixteenth movements where he emphasized on not wanting to be disgraced in the society. He even went as far as bringing an idea of abortion, an idea which Mrs Richards did not like in the sixteenth movement. His obsession for a better reputation made him act coldly to his daughter and even at some point, denied her to be one of his children. He ended up regretting that decision when his daughter almost committed suicide. After he realized his actions. He apologized to his daughter and made it upto her by showing her unconditional love and care and also getting her an admission and accommodation into the University of Ibadan.

3) Attempt a detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon .A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom.

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, hope and hopelessness. Keziah an unfortunate victim of rape has to live with the consequences, but there is light at the end of the tunnel for her unlike Demola, whose decisions led to a shameful death. Stella – exemplify's the fact that where there's life there is hope to Keziah when she was devastated. Mrs Richard, Keziah's mother shows her the unconditional love of a mother, and helps her get through this tough time. Demola's parents and Nkanga Nwoko known as K.k also face the consequences of their faults in life.

Characterization.
Main characters: Keziah, Demola, Engineer and Mrs Diran, Dr and Mrs Richards, Nwoko Nkanga.

Minor characters: Bentol, Dr Hanson, Chinenye, Stella, Bunmi, Ovie, Patrick, Court clerk, Defence counsel, Prosecution counsel, Judge, Mrs Nkanga, Nonso, Zuwaira, D.P.O, Inspector Dele, Man, Adeyoju, Emmanuella, Mmaobi, Dr Yusuf, Olumide.

Demola Diran: He's the son of Engineer and Mrs Diran. Demola had a good heart, he had a

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'll give bad answers, till they 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 behaviour and stand their ground to correct such as good parents. He was a good boy who met with bad company and that deteriorated his life.

Keziah Richards: She's 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 and not taken that drink in the first place. She is a brilliant girl, eager to learn but she wasn't street smart and experience has taught her to be wise, so she can't make the same mistakes again. The effect of Demola's betrayal left her with the trauma of worthlessness which led to her suicide attempt.

Dr Richards: He's Keziah's father. He was a good father but he let the hurt and anger take the best of him till Keziah committed suicide before he regained his composure and let go of the past. He wasn't understanding and patient, all he saw was the shame Keziah brought to the family and didn't think of her emotions. He had good intentions for his daughter.

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, Agobi prison, Emamuzo specialist hospital.

Thematic thrusts:

Proselytization: Proselytization is the policy of attempting to convert people's religious 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 the misfortune that fell upon her.

Peer pressure: Peer influence is a big issue among this generation. Youths don't want to do somethings but are pressurised 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 pressurised by K.k and Bentol till it led to his fatal end. Keziah was also pressurised by Bunmi and Ovie to let Demola in as a 'friend', knowing fully well that wasn't his intention for her.

Indifferent parenting: Nowadays parents mistake good parenting as being able to provide for your children alone, but it's gone past that. The most important parts of your child's life are the emotional and moral aspects. Demola's parents failed to look into those aspects of his life because they were so focused on material 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 partially for Nwoko's outcome.

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.

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

Rape: Rape is the act of engaging in sexual intercourse with a person without their consent, either by force, threat or drugging. Keziah was raped by Demola, after he drugged her when she came to his room under the guise of an answer to an assignment, this later led to her attempted suicide.

Lack of care in relation to one's security: Keziah didn't consider her safety when she went to Demola's room outside campus alone, she should have told a friend to accompany her, something worse could have happened.

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

Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom* was adapted into a film in 2014 by Nigerian filmmaker, Stanley Ohikhuare. While the film remains faithful to the themes and general plot of the play, there are several points of divergence between the two versions. Here are some of the key differences:

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.

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.

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.

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.