

NAME: OLUWADA OYINSIMI NIYI-OYEBANJI

MATRIC NUMBER : 22/PHARM01/114

COLLEGE: PHARMACY

COURSE CODE: AFE 122

COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT ON GOOD AFTERNOON SODOM

A) THEMES:

1. DECIT:

In the play, Demola was deceived by his friends, K.K. and Bentol, to do some anti-social vices such as cultism, doing drugs, etc. Keziah was deceived by Demola. She expected to just study in his house and leave hail and hearty. Only for her to be drugged and raped by Demola resulting in pregnancy and bring dishonour to her parents.

2) NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCE :

In the play, the result of bad peer pressure was brought to light. Demola was talked into doing a lot of bad things. Some of those things include lying to his parents, raping, doing drugs, and joining cults by no other than his trusted friends. Though Demola was a young boy with a good heart and good intentions, he could not stand his ground or tell between right or wrong as regarding the situations he faced from time to time, and sheepishly succumbed to the advice gotten from his peers. Students should imbibe good cultural values so as to excel in their academic life.

3) LACK OF PARENTAL CARE/SUPERVISION:

Good parental care, and proper upbringing are very essential towards

instilling societal core values in a child. In the play, good parental care and supervision was not properly given to Demola. In a way, one of the reasons for Demola's death was the nonchalant attitude by his parents. Whatever Demola said to his parents was the truth to them. They didn't bother to check on their son to know if he is still on the right path or derailing from it. Demola's parents didn't even know that he had joined a cult, but if they had been a bit curious about their son's whereabouts or affairs, and had given Demola the attention and advice when he needed them the most, he probably wouldn't have met his unexpected end.

4) DRUG ABUSE:

Drug abuse played a substantial role in how this story played out. First, K.K. introduced Demola to drugs after which he started using them more frequently. Secondly, it was the fact that Demola had drugged Keziah with his handkerchief which led to her rape and pregnancy. These instances are perfect illustrations of drug abuse in the play.

5) REGRET:

A lot of people in the play show regret towards their actions or decisions they made. Such people are Demola, who regretted raping Keziah, which made her hate him and cost him any chance available to ever make her love him. Keziah regretted trusting and going to Demola's house, which resulted in her getting raped and pregnant. Demola's parents regretted not keeping an eye on their son's social activities, which led to his derailment and untimely death. Demola's friend, K.K. regretted giving Demola bad advice and killing him with his own hands .

B. DETAILED CHARACTER ANALYSIS ON ANY THREE CHARACTERS:

1) DIRAN DEMOLA:

Demola is a handsome young man with a good head on his shoulders. He is a 200-level student studying English at Mayflower University. He is the only child of Engr. Diran and Mrs. Diran. He came from a wealthy home but wasn't given enough parental supervision. When he entered university, with no one advising him on what and what not to do. He befriended a 400-level student named Nkang Nkwo, K.K. for short. He took a deep liking to one of his female course mates, Richard Keziah, but when he asked her out or offered to be her friend, he was rejected over and over again till he was able to convince her to come to his house. Since Demola had no parental supervision or care, he resorted to asking his friends how to get Keziah to like him back. K.K. suggested he drugged her and do as he pleases when she's knocked out. Unfortunately, he raped her and forever lost the chance he could have had with her. He then fell into depression and frustration and was introduced to drugs by his friend, K.K., who told him that it would make him forget his sadness and sorrows. After hearing this, he succumbed to taking the drugs and became high in no time. K.K. then introduced Demola to a cult called Red Shadows. In the middle of a fight with another cult group, he was shot by mistake and died on the spot.

2) RICHARD KEZIAH :

She is a 200-level student studying English at Mayflower University. She is the only child to Mr and Mrs Richard. She was brought up in a godly home and grew up to be a no-nonsense and beautiful young lady. In the play, she was continuously pestered by a fellow course mate, Demola, but because of how she was brought up, she didn't give him any chance and kept

rejecting his offers and confessions. She was then influenced by her friends, Ovie and Stella, to give Demola a chance and get to know him. Over time, she dropped her guard and went over to his house to study. Little did she know of the plan he had in store for her. In the middle of their study, Demola drugged her with the use of a handkerchief. Ultimately, she was raped by Demola, resulting in pregnancy and bringing shame to her parents, who, though disheartened and ashamed, still decided to take care of Keziah and her baby.

3) NKANG NKOWO

He is a 400-level student studying English at Mayflower University. He is a young man who lacked parental supervision and care and thus found himself doing all manner of anti-social vices. When he first saw Demola, he found him different from other boys, and after finding out he was from a wealthy home, he decided to befriend Demola. Though he wasn't an ideal good friend, he genuinely liked Demola, but he didn't give him the best advice. He convinced Demola to do drugs, lie to his parents, rape the girl he likes, and join a cult. Even though he later regretted his decision and confessed to Demola's parents, the damage had been done, and he had lost a good friend forever.

C) .What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNINGSODOM?

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

i. Third Movement

In the film version, Dr Yusuf's class is interrupted by two students of

opposite sex after they

came to class late.

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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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, 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

iv. 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

v. 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 Dagren but in the film he was called Dragon

vi. 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

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

ix. 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.

x. Sixteenth movement

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

xi. 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.

xii. 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

xiii. 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

xiv. Twentieth Movement

Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch

xv. 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.

xvi. 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.