Name:**ABDULKADIR MARYAM OCHUWA**

Level: **100LEVEL**

Course:**AFE 122**

College: **PHARMACY**

**ASSIGNMENT**

* Attempt a detailed character analysis of any three characters in Good Morning Sodom.
* Attempt an incisive interpretation of Solomon. A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom.
* What are the points of Divergence between the written and the filmed version.

**CHARACTER ANALYSIS**

* **KEZIAH**

She is the main protagonist and a character of the play. She’s a 200 level student of Mayflower University and the only child and daughter to Mr and Mrs Richards. She comes from a family with a good background and has an ambitious nature. She’s someone who’s disciplined and strict with her words and actions. She has three roommates namely Stella, Mmaobi and Emmanuella. Keziah is girl who is responsible and always attends her lectures, she had high hopes for her future but unfortunately became a Victim of rape from her course mate and friend Demola who on different occasions had tried to woo her but to no avail, because of Keziah’s adamant nature. Due to this incident, Keziah became pregnant to her and her parents dismay. Her mother was able to move on and accept the pregnancy but her father couldn’t, which made it hard for Keziah to move on which resulted in her attempting suicide. Fortunately her father was there to save her and she survived the suicidal attempt. Her father later forgave her and promised to stay by her side. She eventually gave birth to a baby girl which she named Mouritha and decided to continue schooling but in a different school. Her father helped her secure an admission into the University of Ibadan so that she could still achieve her lost dreams.

* **DEMOLA**

He is the second main character and one of the antagonist of the play. He is a 200 level student of Mayflower University and the only child and son of Engineer and Mrs Diran. He is also an intelligent and hardworking boy. His love interest was Keziah and he did everything within his power to gain her attention but to no avail. He is a kid who lacked his parents attention and that’s when he met Nwoko aka K.K who influenced him to do all sorts of bad things. He persuaded him to rape Keziah because according to him she was proving hard to get. He was also the one who influenced him to join his cult which eventually led to his untimely death because Nwoko shot at him instead of a rival.

* **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. Thus was shown in the fourteenth and sixteenth movements where he emphasized on not wanting to be disgraced in the society.

He 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 of being his daughter. He ended up regretting his decision when his daughter almost committed suicide. After he realized his actions were not right against his daughter, he apologized to his daughter and later made it up to her by showing unconditional love and care and also getting her an admission and accommodation in the university of Ibadan.

**THEMES**

**BAD PARENTING**

A thematic thrust in Solomon Edebor’s Good morning, Sodomwas the consequences of bad parenting. Bad parenting is very prevalent especially among wealthy families of today. These parents listen to every little thing and excuse provided by their children. This was shown 8n the nineteenth movement when K. K was brought out of his cell only to meet Demola’s parents. They admitted to have provided and given every little favour or request Demola made without proper investigation. They only realised this after K.K explained everything to them and confessing that he was the one who caused Demola’s addiction to drugs as seen in 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 Demola’s parents where seen at the Richard’s house. They properly apologized for what Demola had caused and consoled each other when reminded of his death. They accepted to be part of the baby’s life and play Demola’s supposed role.

**CONSEQUENCES OF RAPE**

The play talks about the effect of rape on 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 having being convinced by her friends. She only went with a harmless intention of finishing up an assignment with Demola. Unfortunately, Demola ended up drugging and raping Keziah. She realized later that she had been raped only after waking up and she left angrily. She was traumatized and became even more traumatized after she learnt she was pregnant in the fourteenth movement. Here it was seen that her dad was raging with disappointment at her and didn’t believe what she said. On the sixteenth movement, Mr Richards is seen ignoring his daughter after just coming back from work. He even claimed not to be her Father anymore as she caused a lot of damage and disgraced her family name. This takes a toll on Keziah who later fell into depression and decided that suicide was the next option for her in the eighteenth movement

**SUPREMACY OF THE LAW**

In the play it is portrayed that no matter how strong and powerful you are, the firm arm of the law would eventually catch up with you. This is shown in the thirteenth movement where the cultist are finally apprehended by the police. A lot of the cultist like Usman(Bentol), Sebiotimo (spark), and Onaja(Jumo) were already in their penultimate year or 300level. It is also shown in the seventeenth movement where K.K(Nwoko) and the other cultists were given lifetime imprisonments. Though the defence tries to convince the judge to set them free because of the facts that they were just students and were already punished enough by the school management after all getting expelled.

It is also shown in the fifteenth movement, where all the students who engaged in the antisocial act of cultism where expelled. Demola was also included in the list, even though he had already been killed while battling their rival cult group “The Sparrows”.

**PEER PRESSURE**

This is one of the greatest issues amongst children and the youths. There are two main cases of peer pressure in Solomon Edebor’s, Good morning, Sodom. The first and the smallest effect of peer pressure in the play was on Keziah. This was seen in the fifth movement where Keziah’s friends, Ovie and Bunmi convinced her into befriending Demola. They were doing it with good intentions and did not know the outcome would be dangerous. Keziah taking her friends advice into consideration decided to offer Demola a chance at friendship, something she later regretted after she was betrayed by Demola.

The other case of the negative influence of peer pressure was on Demola and his friend K.K . Demola was an innocent and intelligent man until he met Nwoko. K.K saw that Demola was a child with wealthy parents, this caught his attention and he immediately befriended Demola. It was seen in movement seven where Nwoko had confessed to have convinced Demola into raping Keziah, he also led Demola into taking drugs which made him high. Demola followed him and ended up doing everything K.K told him to do which also involved joining a cult which led to his untimely death.

**CULTISM**

One of the thematic thrust in Solomon Edebor’s, Good morning, Sodom is the negative effects of cultism. In the eighth movement I’m the play, some students are seen initiating some other students into their cult group, “Red Shadows”. Demola a 200 level English student was among those who were being initiated. It was later explained into the book that Demola had no interest in joining the cult group but was rather coerced by his friend K.K . He joining the cult was the greatest mistake he made in his life, as his life was mistakenly ended by the same friend.

Cultism and anything related to cultism in both secondary and tertiary institutions never end well, as members are forced to remain in the cult. Some students even end up being maimed and some lose their lives. This was seen when Demola was shown to be dead in the tenth movement. Those caught in the act are often expelled, jailed or even killed. Thus was portrayed in both the thirteenth movement where K.K was arrested and the seventeenth movement where he was sentenced to life imprisonment along with other perpetrators.

**POINTS OF DIVERGENCE**

**Third movement**

* In the film version, Dr. Yusufs class was interrupted by two students of opposite gender after they came to class late.
* In the film Dr. Yusufs greeted his students with Good day but in the book he greeted with Good morning
* Demola’s first two lines weren’t said in the film, Bunmi’s first line wasn’t said so was ovie’s.

**FOURTH MOVEMENT**

* In the published version, it was written that Demola takes a mouth spoonful of rice but in the movie he had only one drink to himself and no rice.

**SIXTH MOVEMENT**

* In the published version, Demola was said to be lying on the bed but in the film version he wasn’t on the bed.
* Line 8, 9, 12, 14 ,15 weren’t used in the film version.
* In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing, in the film version she did the same but also slapped Demola.
* In the book, four men were said to be bringing out 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 version, her waking up scene wasn’t shown and her interaction with Emmanuella was in a drying space outside.

**SEVENTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in a nylon to sniff but in the filmed version it was wrapped in a paper.

**EIGHTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling down, but in the filmed version only two men were kneeling down.
* Spark snaps his hand twice in the book but in the film he didn’t.
* In the book one of the deceased cultist was called Dagren but in the film was called Dragon.

**NINTH MOVEMENT**

* Ninth movement wasn’t shown in the film

**TENTH MOVEMENT**

* In the film, Stella wasn’t bleeding after fainting and no car stopped after she sighted Demola lifeless body.

**TWELFTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, Stella waves goodbye to Keziah after hugging her but in the film Stella helps 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.
* 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 files 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 never happened.

**FOURTEENTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, Mr 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 a letter for her inside but 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 both parents converse but in the film her mom walks in on the conversation.

**SIXTEENTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, Mr Richards called the unborn child an evil thing but in the film he called it a bastard.
* In the book, where Keziah laid down on her left side, in the film she laid in her right side.
* There is an added scene where Keziah is seen crying in her room and her mother is seen consoling her after the treatment her father gave to her after he came back from work.

**SEVENTEENTH MOVEMENT**

* The only statements the prosecution and defence 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 and his final line.
* The court clerk didn’t make a single statement in the film .
* In the book the judge was said to have had glasses but in the film he had no glasses.
* In the book K.K’s mother was there but in the film she made no appearance.

**EIGHTEENTH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, Mr Richards is said to be sitting at the back of a Toyota venza, bit in the film he was seen sitting at the back of a Toyota Sienna.

**NINETEENTH MOVEMENT**

* Mrs Diran wasn’t in this movement neither did she appear in the film.
* Most of Mrs Diran lines were used as lines for Engineer Diran in the film.
* The part were K.K brings out a photo of Engineer and Mrs Diran was scrapped out of the film.

**TWENTIETH MOVEMENT**

* In the book, Keziah was said to be lying down on the bed but in the film she was in the 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 .
* Twenty third movement wasn’t acted in the film, Keziah’s daughter’s name was Mouritha in the book but in the film was called Heritage Demola-Diran.