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**22/LAW01/093**

AFE 122-USE OF ENGLISH

1. Attempt an inclusive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages

2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom

1. Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning is a realistic play that attempts to call attention to the destructive acts often engaged in by students resulting into deaths of students and dear ones and causes shame and disappointment in the house of individual engaged in such destructive activities, it shows a realistic picture of how seemingly harmless encounters among students turns out to be deadly and utterly destructive.

 He uses the cast of the students in Maybe Flower university, the activities surrounding their lives and the effect of reckless decisions, and in the presence of indifferent parents and the inability of the constituted authority to make decisive steps towards moral decadence to point out the lessons to be learnt from mistakes resulting from peer pressure, indifferent parenting, lack of care in relation to one’s security.

The play is an attempt to inform us the causes of some lingering atrocities that have been tormenting the nation’s campuses**.AS he wrote the play he explored different thematic thrusts like Negative peer influence, Lack of adequate parental care and monitoring, Inefficiency of constituted authority to discharge their duties, Moral decadence, Effects of cultism, Hard drug intake and their side effect, Effect of rape**

1. **Negative peer influence:** This is present everywhere, Where youths especially university students are often victims of peer pressure. Where they are influenced into doing things they do not want to do or things they will never do. The character of Demola is used to explore this theme .He was talked into lying to his parents by KK (a higher level friend) into lying about the university accommodation so he would be able to stay off campus. He was also influenced into raping the girl that he liked after putting much effort into gaining her trust. He gave into the highest pressure when he was influenced into consumption of hard drugs and also joined a cult which unfortunately ended his life. He was a victim of peer pressure which caused him to do terrible things that made him a disappointment to his parents and the society and he suffered a very unpleasant fate. Demola surrounded himself among people who would influence him negatively hence we should surround ourselves with good company and people who would influence us for the best (Bad company corrupts good manners).
2. **Lack of adequate parental care and monitoring**: The time when youths fall victim of a lot of causalities is when they are in the tertiary level. Parents are to do well to ensure that their children have a good foundation all round in the spiritual, moral and academic standing. They should check up on them regularly to ensure they are working on the right path. They should not withdraw the hand of correction when their children are not treading towards the right path. The writer used the family of Demola to illustrate the damages of inadequate parental care, they did not do their job right when it came to adequate parental care they where only adequate financially and materially and they were absent for him physically and psychologically. Demola lied to his parents on different occasions and he always got away because they they not bother to visit him to check up on him. KK and bento took their place in his life and they lead him astray, persuading him to engage in different activities which cost his life. It was at a point of regret they realized they have failed as parents and they had to live with the consequence of their negligence which cost them a life.
3. **Inefficiency of constituted authority to discharge their duties:** The constituted authority at the tertiary level should put in appropriate and effective authorities, laws, policies, and punishments to curb the destructive activities of students in their various institution of learning .If the institution possesses the presence of authorities in the tertiary level the rate of cultist groups and drugs addict will reduce drastically. When people who engage in such activities are expelled those who want to engage or those that have started those activities will be influenced to stop. Maybe if the authorities were able put punishments of engaging in such vices in place Demola’s life would have been saved. The death of Demola influenced the authorities to put in efforts to curb such vices. The present authorities should not wait for the death of an individual to start putting in place punishments to curb vices. This was the writer intended to pass across to the readers
4. **Moral decadence**: The writer explores one of the social vices going on in the society. The deplorable moral decadence in the society which has spread to the higher institutions of learning which shows up in the use of hard drugs, head turning alcoholic drinks, cultism and brutish sexual drive. The writer shows how such destructive activities is adapted in the life of students and the devastating results of such destructive activities with the aim of informing the readers of the end result of such activities that ends in pain, shame and regrets.
5. **Effects of cultism;** Youths in university seeks to enter secret society so as to gain popularity and feel among. That was the same for Demola, kk they entered into a cult in search of popularity and protection. After they entered cult they thought they found freedom and happiness but the end was destruction. Demola died a young and wasteful death and the others suffered expulsion and they were also tried in court and found guilt some were imprisoned for a short time some for life and charged to pay fine their youthful and productive age wasted and they will be remembered as ex-convict by the society. Solomon Edebor uses this play to advise students that they should not give in to peer pressure and no matter what they should not join a secret society in search for popularity. The repercussion is bad and is hard to overturn.
6. **Hard drug intake and their side effect ;** university students this days take hard drugs for a euphoric experience and when they have tried it once they become addicted to the happiness and feeling they achieve when they are on drugs. When one takes in hard drug they are forget their problem and begin to behave intoxicated and they do what they will never do without drugs. Solomon A. Edebor uses the play to shoe what hard drugs can do in an individual life. Demola took hard drugs for the first time he almost got into an accident but that did not teach him a lesson because when he was feeling guilt and sorrowful for raping Keizha he was always influenced into taking drugs but tried to resist but he remembered the pleasure he got when he took it the first time hence he took it again because it became an addiction. AS a lesson for us we should not even take hard drugs and if we have started we should try to stop and we should also seek counsel to overcome the addiction.

**CHARACTER ANALYSIS**

**KEIZIAH RICHARDS:** She is a 200lvl English student of Mayflower University; she has a bright future ahead of her as she shows an high level of diligence and dedication to her studies. She becomes a centre of attraction to her fellow course mate Demola who tries everything in his might to befriend her but all the wooing goes into dead hears as she is goal ridden towards her studies. She is advised by her friends Ovie and Bunmi to give him a chance as he has proven himself to be a responsible and caring boy. She finally gives into his sweet words on the advice of her friends and she goes to his house to get clarification on an assignment. Unknown to her a plan has been mapped out on how Demola will gain access to the hidden treasure between her thighs. Disappointed by Demola’s action she is left disorientated and dejected as she considers herself a fool for allowing this unpleasant fate to befall her. She finds comfort momentarily in the company of a friend called Stella who assures her that all hope is not lost as she shares her own story of how she was raped. She believed that the damage had been done and there was no remedy and way forward in her current situation. Few days later she learns of the death of the death Demola leaving her unconscious on the cold sick bed of the university centre. Due to the controversies surrounding the reason why she fainted, her father discovered that his only child is pregnant at a young age. Disappointed and heartbroken by the news he begins to ignore her despite the plea of his wife. His action influences her to commit suicide as she is now a disappointment to her father. He begins to see the consequences of ignoring his daughter due to her mistakes and he decides to accept her present situation and support her. Keziah finally puts to bed, Giving birth to a girl Mouritha. Her dreams are not shattered as she is presented with another opportunity to start afresh in the University of Ibadan

**DEMOLA DIRAN:** He is a 200 level English student of Mayflower University from a wealthy family of Engr&Mrs Diran. Despite his unhealthy obsession with Keziah he was a bright student. He had a numerous amount of loop holes due to the absence of parental care. This resulted to Nkanga Nwoko [k.k] stepping up and taking their place in his life and leading him toward a destructive part. His genuine love for Keziah is corrupted by kk who advices him to use the opportunity of her visits to his room to get what he has been longing for through a devious method. He heeds to his advice and results to raping her. He is downcast by the outcome of the events because Keisha sees him as a monster and refuses to associate with him again. He is introduced to cultism and use of hard drugs by friends who only see him for is wealth only. He officially becomes a member of the sacred Red sparrow confraternity. But his cult membership is short lived as he is killed accidentally by kk during a cult clash. K.K is sentenced to life imprisonment on numerous charges. Engr&Mrs Diran visits k.k and learns the truth about their son’s lies and they begin to regret on their absence in his upbringing. They made a decision to help in the caring of his child with Keziah.

**STELLA:** She is keizha room mate and the first person to learn about the unfortunate events that had taken place in her life. With kind and soothing words, she tries to encourage Keziah by sharing her sad experience. Seven years ago at that time she became a victim to rape when she accompanied her father to their pastor’s house. She was raped by the two sons of the pastors alongside with their friends. Although the perpetrators were dealt with by the law. The shame and disgrace lead to her wayward life and constituted her disbelief in God. She had a recurring dream, symbolic to her call to repentance. She was not forgotten by God. Coincidentally a floor mate Emmanuella knocks on her door to share the good news of salvation but she rejects it abruptly. After her departure the message is left pondering in her heart and she decides to submit herself before the altar and plea for saving grace .From that day she lived her life anew. Few days later she was present at Demola’s killing site and calls Keziah to come to the scene. After the turns out of events she rushes Keziah to the hospital after she faints and bleeds from in-between her thighs. After Keziah is stable at the centre she also calls her mom to inform her the situation at hand. She was a good friend all round

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

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

 Having Watched Good Morning Sodom, I came across several point of divergence between the play and the film first, in the second movement of the play Keziah and Demola converse outside the library, in the film they converse in the library. Third Movement

In the film version, while Dr Yusuf’s was lecturing the undergraduates he is interrupted by two students of opposite sex and he sends them out for coming late but in the play no student interrupted his class

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 while she was drying her clothes outside

Seventh movement

In the book, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in 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 Demola was a newly initiated into the red shadow cult but in the film Demola was already a member of the cult.

In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagren 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 acted as 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

Some movements were not said in the film. The long speeches by the prosecutor and the defence counsel were not said. Only the judgment of the judge was said in the film which is likely due to the timeframe allocated for each scene.

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, and 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 movements in the films story approach

Mrs. Diran was dead while she was very much alive in the book and was present for kk’s confession and the confession with Keziah’s parents 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