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GOOD MORNING SODOM ASSIGNMENT

The book Good morning, Sodom was written by Solomon .A. Edebor in the year 2023. Good morning, Sodom is a well written, inspiring, well researched and co-ordinated play. It brings our mind to moral behavior, parental care and upbringing, attitude in our higher institutions.

Five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages are: Love, peer pressure, anger, depression, forgiveness

*Love: It is a strong feeling of deep affection for someone or something especially a family member or friend. In the play, parental love is seen when keziah's parents didn't disown her when they found out she was pregnant. Platonic love is also seen when Keziah friend (Stella) was there to console her when she found out she was raped. Unrequited love is seen when Demola does everything to be with keziah because he was in love with her even if it means being friends with her first. He kept on disturbing her because he truly loved her until she finally decides to visit him.

*Peer pressure: It is when you do something because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends. It can be negative or positive but the one in the play is negative. Demola allowed his friends (K.k and Bentol) to lure him into raping Keziah. They made him start taking drugs and become a cultist that led to his death.

*Anger: It is an emotion/feeling that you have towards someone or something that you feel has deliberately or accidentally done you wrong. In the play, anger can be seen when Dr. Aworawo Richards felt disappointed at his daughter for getting pregnant because he felt she deliberately got herself pregnant and she wants to bring shame to him. He expected more good from her because of the home training he gave her and due to the fact that his high expectations of her crumbled, he neglected his fatherly love towards her and said hurtful things to her. In the play, Dr. Richards allowed his anger overcloud his emotions.

*Depression: It is a condition associated with lowering a person's mood making the person very sad and without hope. In the Play, Keziah was depressed in the play because of her father's attitude towards her and the disappointment that showed in the hurtful words he told her. Her father contributed highly in making her feel depressed even with her condition that made her attempt suicide.

*Forgiveness: It is the act to stop feeling angry with somebody who has done something to upset or make you angry. In the play Dr. Richard finally forgave his daughter (keziah) after she attempted suicide, he then realized he should have not chastise her but would have been a loving father in that condition she found herself.

THREE CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY ARE:

1) Demola---He is a tall, dark, handsome young man. He is a student of Mayflower university and also a good person until he was influenced negatively by his friends. His parents didn't notice because they so much trusted him that they failed in their parental responsibility towards him. He was madly in love with keziah and wanted to be with her at all cost even if it meant studying with her and followed her to give him a listening ear. To the extent that when keziah wasn't in school for a week he kept on asking about her where-about from her course mates (Ovie and Bunmi) that was how he earned their trust. After keziah was told, she finally decided to pay him a visit that was when he raped keziah because of the wrong advice from his friends. He later realized what he did was evil then tried apologizing to her but his friend (k.k) told him to take it easy. His friends later introduced him to drugs

and cultism but on their first operation as a cultist he was mistakenly shot and that led to his death.

2) Keziah---She is a medium height, slightly round, fair young lady in her late teens and also from a caring and loving home. She is also a student of Mayflower University and was a dedicated student to her studies, her parents had so much trust in her because of how they trained her. She is the one that Demola fell in love with but because of her home training and dedication to her studies, she didn't give him attention talk-more of being his friend. In the play we see when she later agreed on visiting Demola after her course mates talked to her. On the day she visited Demola he raped because of peer group influence. When her parents found out they were disappointed at her especially her father and he didn't take it easy with her, he also said hurtful things to her because he was angry. She later felt depressed because of these things and attempted to commit suicide but she survived it through the quick intervention of her father by taking her to the hospital. Her father later forgave her after the incident and at due time she had a delivered successfully. Then her father gave her the opportunity to go back to school to fulfill her dreams.

3) Dr. Richard: He is Keziah's father, he gave her a good upbringing and played his parental role well until something happened. When he learnt his daughter (Keziah) was pregnant he didn't give her listening ears because he expected her to only focus on her studies. He was very angry at her and neglected his fatherly role towards her. He also said hurtful things to her, he almost disown her but later forgave her and realized he neglected her when she attempted suicide. After Keziah gave birth he gave the opportunity to go back to school to complete her education and fulfill her dreams.

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

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

Third Movement

- In the film version, Dr Yusuf's class is interrupted by two students of opposite sex after they came to class late.
- 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 in the drying space outside

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

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 Dagen 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 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.

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

□□ 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.

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 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

□□ Lines for Mrs. Diran that were scrapped in the film are her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh line in the book

Twentieth Movement

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