

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 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, Keziah 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 book, the officer said that they had apprehended three of suspected cultists but in the film, he said they had apprehended four suspects
- 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 in the film
- 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 that were also in the book were his second line, the statement 'Having looked into the facts and circumstances of this peculiar case' from 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 in the middle 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;

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**MATRIC NO. 22/Law 01/230**

**QUESTION 1.**

Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's good morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

**ANSWER**

The five underscoring underlying thematic thrusts are: love, peer pressure, anger, hatred, forgiveness, repentance.

- 1 **Cultism:** A group of people lead by a charismatic and self -appointed leader ,who excessively controls its members, requiring unwavering devotion to a set of beliefs and practices which are considered deviant .this was seen when spark (the cult leader) initiated demola to the cult (RED SHADOWS) after being introduced by k.k and bentol in movement eighth
- 2 **Stigmatization of teenage pregnancy:** Teen mothers are stigmatized for violating age norms for being members of devalued racial or socioeconomic group, this was seen when DR Richards refused to accept keziah's pregnancy.
- 3 **Love:** love is an intense deep affection for another person. We can notice in the play that demola loved Keziah . although it wasn't reciprocated well between them
- 4 **Peer pressure:** this is when you choose to do something you wouldn't otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends. Due to the affection demola had for Keziah and the pressure of his friends made him to drug her by using a handkerchief and then raped her. The peer pressure also leads him into drugs because he was feeling bad after what he did to Keziah, his friend K.k now had the opportunity to lure him into drug that it would make him feel better.
- 5 **Hatred:** This is an extremely strong feeling of dislike for someone. After demola raped Keziah, Keziah hated him because she trusted him and expected him not to do such a thing and she thought her life has been ruined.
- 6 **Anger:** This is a strong emotion characterized by antagonism towards someone which you feel has deliberately done you wrong. Dr. Richard and mrs Richard were angry with keziah for getting pregnant because they trusted her in the sense that she knew what she was at the university for and they thought they raised a well-trained child.
- 7 **Forgiveness:** This is a conscious deliberate decision to release a feeling of consentment towards a person who has harmed you. Dr. Richard forgave his daughter when she attempted to commit suicide .
- 8 **Repentance:** this is a sincere remorse or regret. K.k was remorse of his action, the death of demola and the bad decision he made. Demola father was regretful for not being there for his son. Dr. Richard was remorse for making a bad decision concerning his daughter's pregnancy which almost led to her death.

## QUESTION 2

Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's good morning, Sodom.

## ANSWER

- o DEMOLA: Demola is a guy from a rich home who attended the same school with keziah and fell in love with her, due to the peer pressure of his friends he raped her. He also got involved in drugs and joined a secrete cult group which led to his death.
- o KEZIAH: Keziah is from a loving family which her parent loved and trusted. She was a well-trained girl who was serious with her academic life. She was raped by demola and got pregnant which later attempted to commit suicide because of the anger of her father and the disgrace she brought to her family but she was later forgiven. She gave birth to as baby boy and her father also gave her the opportunity to continue with her studies.
- o Mrs RICHARD: She is the MOTHER of keziah. she showed her love and satisfied her with everything she needed like a loving mother should. After hearing that her daughter got pregnant, she was astonished . MRS Richard forgave her after she attempted to commit suicide and She accepted her child to be his grandchild.