

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/sms 08/01

COURSE CODE: AFE 122

DEPARTMENT: Political science

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

I) Theme of Love

The theme of love can be seen all through the book, Mrs. Richards love for her daughter and her ability to see past Keziah's pregnancy and help her through it, Demola's love for Keziah which drove him to do drastic things to get her.

II) Theme of Betrayal

The theme of betrayal is seen when Demola tricks Keziah to follow him home and then drugs her and rapes her. It is also seen when it is revealed K.K, at first, only used Demola as a friend because he was from a rich home and influenced him to be involved in many terrible things.

III) Theme of Violence

The theme of violence is prominent in the clash between the sparrows and the red shadows. The sparrows being the opposition that killed Daren and Festula. As revenge the red shadows planned an attack on the sparrows, but unfortunately Demola was caught in the crossfire and shot to death.

IV) Theme of regret

The text also emphasizes how some characters later regretted their actions at the end. K.K committed despicable acts which were punishable by the law. He also regretted shooting Demola despite it being unintentional which led to his death. Also, Demola regretted over listening to his friends when he was asked to take advantage of Keziah and couldn't bear to see the feelings of hurt and betrayal in Keziah's eyes, after the deed had been done.

E) THEME OF IGNORANCE

This book also explains ignorance. It shows how ignorant engineer Diran was, he never expected that his actions could make him lose his son. Even Dr Richard does not have a clue of how much his behavior towards her after finding out that she was pregnant could make her commit suicide. Stella was ignorant of how her behavior towards God could make her lose her life if she continues in that path.

2) Attempt a detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon.A.Edebor

'Good morning, Sodom'

A) MRS RICHARDS

Mrs. Richards can be seen as a good example of a mother figure. She took it upon herself to visit Keziah in school when her father embarked on a business trip. She was able to understand the pain Keziah was going through when her father found out she was pregnant, after being drugged and raped by so-called friend, even her father neglected her. She stood by her daughter and showered her with motherly love when the father was unavailable. She convinced the father about the consequences of his actions when he neglected her, and also how Keziah is being affected when he chooses not to understand the mother and daughter pair.

B) DEMOLA

A student at Mayflower University, Keziah's course mate. A member of the Red Shadows (a confraternity cult group at the university), son of Mr. and Mrs. Diran. He took interest in Keziah in a romantic sense thereby growing to unrest his able lust for Keziah. Demola can be described as someone who, due to the absence of his parents, gives in to peer influence and listened to the advice of his friends, which made his betrayed his love for Keziah, betrayed the trust his parents had in him when he started taking drugs and also joined the red shadows confraternity cult group in school which led to his death, he wasn't able to set his eyes on the seed he sowed in Keziah before he left.

C) Nkanga Nwoko (aka K.K.)

The leader of a cult group in Mayflower University known as the Red Shadows. The sole cause of Demola's misbehavior from initiating him into the cult to introducing him to contrabands like drugs then making him leave the campus hostel for an apartment in town, also encouraging him to rape a course mate that is Keziah which would not succumb to Demola's proposal of relationship. Also, the cause of Demola's death during the shootings of the red shadows and the sparrows (another confraternity cult group in the university)

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