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

Answer

1. Thematic thrusts in the drama "good morning, sodom.

a) Cultism:

One of the main thematic thrusts in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom was the negative impacts of cultism. In the eighth movement of the Author's play, some students are seen initiating some other students into their notorious cult group, "Red Shadows". Demola, was among those being initiated. It was later explained in the play that Demola was not actually interested in joining the cult, but was persuaded by his closest friend and senior, "K.K" also known as Nkanga Nwoko. He joining the cult was the greatest mistake of his life, as his life was accidentally ended by his same closest friend.

Cultism and anything related to cultism in both secondary and tertiary institutions never ends well, as the members are forced to stay in the cult in fear of being caught. A lot of students also end up being permanently maimed and lose their lives. This is seen when Demola was suddenly shown to be dead in the tenth movement. Those caught in the act of cultism are often expelled, jailed or even killed. This was portrayed in both the thirteenth movement where Nwoko was arrested and the seventeenth movement, where he was sentenced to life imprisonment along with the other perpetrators.

b) Peer pressure:

Peer pressure is a situation when you choose to do something you wouldn't otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by your friends. This is also the act of being influenced by members of the group an individual associate with.

Peer pressure is one of the greatest issues among children and young adults. There are two main cases of peer pressure in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom. Peer pressure can be scene in the fifth movement where Keziah friends, Ovie and Bunmi. They convinced Keziah into

befriending Demola. They were doing it with good intention but it back fired on her as seen in Movement six, Keziah went to Demola's house after being convinced by her friends and Keziah agreed because her intention was to go over to Demola's place to finish an assignment, but because of Demola's friends' flounders on him and his feelings of infatuation toward Keziah, he drugged her and raped her.

Another scene of negative peer pressure is witnessed between Demola and his friend, Nwoko. Demola was an innocent and intelligent young man until he met K.K in the University. K.K saw that Demola was the child of a wealthy parent. This caught his eye and immediately befriended Demola. It was seen in Movement seven when Nwoko said that he made Demola rape Keziah. He even convinced Demola to take a white powdery drug, which made him high. Demola followed him and ended up doing everything K.K convinced him to do. He even convinced him to join a cult group which led to his untimely death.

c) Retribution:

This is the punishment imposed (as on a convicted criminal) for purposes of repayment or revenge for the wrong committed.

In the play *Good Morning, Sodom* retribution is seen as how it portrayed that no matter how strong and powerful you are, the long arm of the law would eventually catch you. This is shown in the thirteenth movement where the Cultists are finally apprehended by the police. A lot of the other cultists like Usman (Bentol), Sebiotimo (Spark) and Onaja (Jumo) were already in their Penultimate year or in the 300 Level. It is also shown in the seventeenth Movement where K.K (Nwoko) and the rest of the captured cultists were given lifetime imprisonment and two year jail terms respectively and also pay a fee of a hundred thousand, even though the Defence counsel tries to convince the judge to set them free because of the fact that they were just students and were already punished enough by the management of the school after all getting expelled in their Final years.

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

d) Bad parenting:

This is a situation where where parents physically abuse, neglect, emotionally abuse, and sexually abuse their children resulting to depression and exhibition of bad character traits. In the case of Solomon Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom* neglect is one of the concepts to talk about. This was shown in the nineteenth movement when K.K was brought out of his cell only to meet Engineer and Mrs Diran, Demola's parents. They admitted to have provided and given every little favour or thing Demola asked for without proper investigation. They only realised this when K.K explained everything to them and confessing that he was the one who caused Demola's addiction to drugs as seen in the seventh movement and accidentally killed him. Although Demola's parents displayed some sense of responsibility towards the end of the play, in the twenty first movement, where

Engineer and Mrs Diran were seen at the Richard's house. They properly apologized for what Demola had caused and consoled each other when they were reminded of his death. They also accepted to have not dutifully performed their responsibilities as parents and failed Demola.

Bad parenting is also shown when Keziah's father Dr Richard after finding out about her pregnancy rejected her and stigmatized her, but later on in the play keziah's parents regretted their behaviour toward keziah after she almost lost her life due to depression.

e) Forgiveness:

This is a conscious deliberate decision to release a feeling of consentment towards a person who has harmed you. This is seen when Mr. and Mrs. Richard forgave their child after all the shame and disappointment she brought upon their parent and realizing that it was not entirely her fault.

2) Analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's good morning, Sodom.

a) Stella:

She is a roommate of keziah and she understand the trauma keziah is facing because she has suffered it to so her character serves as a remedy to ease the pain and guilt of being assaulted or used. This is seen in the play as how Stella was raped at the age of fourteen by her pastors son and three other of his friends so she had beendreaming consistently about her past and was very scared anytime she dreamt about it. But later on after a girl called Emmanuella came to her room prophesying to her to her life to Christ, she neglected it at first but later on gave into it and started going to church and she gave her life to Christ. To be honestest she was more like keziahs real friend

b) Demola:

Demola was a good student in mayflower university before her met two bad friends that introduced him to drug and cultism. This were the same friends that convinced him to rape one of his course mate which was Keziah. demola had good intentions to Keziah but because of the bad influence and company he kept, he raped her and spoilt the trust between them. during a cult fight between two cult groups, demola was killed mistakenly by his cult member which he later died.

C) Keziah:

She was born in the family of Mr and Mrs Richard, she was the only child. Keziah was more or less the main character in the story, Keziah was deceived by her course mate demola by drugging her also raped her in the process. When Keziah found out about the whole situation, she hated him and regretted the first day they ever met. Keziah eventually got pregnant due to the process. Keziah was ashamed and knew she had brought disgrace upon her and her parents. Time passed by and Keziah wanted to commit suicide by drugging herself to death if not because of the intervention of her father, after the whole situation Keziah asked for forgiveness from her parent and they lived happily after.

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

The main point of divergence between the published and film version of a play is that a published version is intended to be read while the film version is intended to be performed on stage.

The Movie "Good Morning, Sodom" written and directed by Dr Edebor Solomon, is indeed a masterpiece as well as the play, appealing to the optical senses and hearts of the audience on the life within the four walls of the university and the social vices present in the tertiary institutions of today. While most of the lines and scenes were mirrored exactly as the play, there was creativity in the movie as there were distinct characteristics and situations that took place in the movie to further peak the interest of the audience.

In the film version, the lecturer sent the late students out of the class for their tardiness, and asked if the class has any questions at the end of the lecture which didn't occur in the play but gave us the sense of discipline and order in the class room.

In the book version, in movement four Demola is said to be eating rice while he speaks to Keziah but in the film version Demola buys a drink at the cafeteria to spike a conversation with Keziah

In the sixth movement of the book version Demola was said to be sleeping on the bed, but in the film version he not on the bed when Keziah woke up and also in the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film version she was also agitated and sober but she also slapped Keziah showing an act of revenge.

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.

In the Seventh movement of the book, K.K gave Demola a white substance wrapped in a nylon to sniff but in the film, it was wrapped in paper. In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling down but, in the film, it was only two men. In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagen but in the film he was called Dragon.

The ninth movement wasn't shown in the film

In the tenth movement of the book it was said that Keziah fainted and was found bleeding. But in the film Keziah wasn't bleeding after fainting.

In the Twelfth movement of 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.

In the Thirteenth 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.

In the 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.

In the Sixteenth movement of the book 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.

In the 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 twentieth movement, Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch.

In the twenty first movement, Mrs. Diran was said to be dead in the film. Also in this 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.

In the Twenty Second Movement, The scene inside the labour room wasn't shown in the film version. However, 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;

In conclusion, It can be said although it was an interesting movie, it would seem that it was rushed and skipped some minor scenes like where we would see Keziah's daughter and how her Dad breaks the news of an admission into University of Ibadan.

Regardless of whatever adjustments were made in the movie adaptation, the relevance of "Good Morning, Sodom" by Dr Edebor Solomon remains the same and even increases with the movie. It is a very impactful piece that has taught life lessons to all and serves as an inspiration to the youths.