

MATRIC NO: 22/MHSO2/155

DEPARTMENT: Nursing

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- Attempt a detailed incisive interrogation of Solomon .A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
- Attempt a detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon .A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom.

Good morning, Sodom – Solomon Adedokun Edebor

The play focuses on vagaries of life, life and death situations, love and hate situations, consequences of bad choices, hope and hopelessness. Keziah an unfortunate victim of rape has to live with the consequences, but there is light at the end of the tunnel for her unlike Demola, whose decisions led to a shameful death.

Stella – exemplify's the fact that where there's life there is hope to Keziah when she was devastated. Mrs Richard, Keziah's mother shows her the unconditional love of a mother, and helps her get through this tough time. Demola's parents and Nkanga Nwoko known as K.k also face the consequences of their faults in life.

Characterization.

- Main characters: keziah, Demola, Engineer and Mrs Diran, Dr and Mrs Richards, Nwoko Nkanga.
- Minor characters: Bentol, Dr Hanson, Chinenye, Stella, Bunmi, Ovie, Patrick, Court clerk, Defence counsel, Prosecution counsel, Judge, Mrs Nkanga, Nonso, Zuwaira, D.P.O, Inspector Dele, Man, Adeyoju, Emmanuella, Mmaobi, Dr Yusuf, Olumide.

Demola Diran: He's the son of Engineer and Mrs Diran. Demola had a good heart, he had a good conscience but that wasn't enough. He was lost, he had surrounded himself with the worst company and whenever he needed advice he would turn to them and they'll give bad answers, till they finally killed him. He needed attention and his parents were too busy trying to give him the best of life and forgot to check on him emotionally, they didn't notice his change in behaviour and stand their ground to correct such as good parents. He was a good boy who met with bad company and that deteriorated his life.

Keziah Richards: She's the daughter of Dr and Mrs Richards. Keziah was always morally upright but she wasn't spiritually sound. She later fell into Demola's trap, she should have stood her ground and not taken that drink in the first place. She is a brilliant girl, eager to learn but she wasn't street smart and experience has taught her to be wise, so she can't make the same mistakes again. The effect of Demola's betrayal left her with the trauma of worthlessness which led to her suicide attempt.

Dr Richards: He's Keziah's father. He was a good father but he let the hurt and anger take the best of him till keziah committed suicide before he regained his composure and let go of the past. He wasn't understanding and patient, all he saw was the shame Keziah brought to the

family and didn't think of her emotions. He had good intentions for his daughter.

Setting:

- Temporal setting: Contemporary setting.
- Spatial (physical space): Mayflower University hostels, Demola's room off campus, Mayflower University lecture hall, Barika police station, The Richards' home, Court room, Agobi prison, Emamuzo specialist hospital.

Thematic thrusts:

- Proselytization: Proselytization is the policy of attempting to convert people's religious or political beliefs. In this play, the agent of proselytization was Stella, She advised Keziah to give her life to Jesus Christ and find comfort for the misfortune that fell upon her.
- Peer pressure: Peer influence is a big issue among this generation. Youths don't want to do somethings but are pressurised to do them all because they don't want to loose some freinds, or want to be seen as the 'big boys'. In this play Demola was pressurised by K.k and Bentol till it led to his fatal end. Keziah was also pressurised by Bunmi and Ovie to let Demola in as a 'freind', knowing fully well that wasn't his intention for her.
- Indifferent parenting: Nowadays parents mistake good parenting as being able to provide for your children alone, but it's gone past that. The most important parts of your child's life are the emotional and moral aspects. Demola'sparents failed to look into those aspects of his life because they were so focused on material things. Keziah'sfather was already taking this path due to anger but he later regained his senses and got on track. I also blame Mrs Nkanga partially for Nwoko's outcome.
- Cultism: Cultism is one of the major problems the Nigerian universities are facing today, students are bullied, killed and some constantly live in fear of the unknown. K.k influenced Demola to join a cult(The red shadows) and this led to Demola's death and K.k's expulsion from Mayflower University and sentence to prison.
- Suicide: Suicide is the act of taking one's own life due to the feeling of worthlessness. Keziah attempted suicide in this play because she was really affected by her father's anger towards her and the trauma of rape and emotional manipulation.
- Rape: Rape is the act of engaging in sexual intercourse with a person without their consent, either by force, threat or drugging. Keziah was raped by Demola, after he drugged her when she came to his room under the guise of an answer to an assignment, this later led to her attempted suicide.
- Lack of care in relation to one's security: Keziah didn't consider her safety when she went to Demola'sroom outside campus alone, she should have told a freind to accompany her, something worse could have happened.

3. What is the points of divergence between the written and film version of goodmorning sodom ?

Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom was adapted into a film in 2014 by Nigerian filmmaker, Stanley Ohikhuare. While the film remains faithful to the themes and general plot of the play, there are several points of divergence between the two versions. Here are some of the

key differences:

1. Narrative structure:

One of the significant differences between the written play and the film version is the narrative structure. The play is structured as a series of interconnected vignettes that explore various aspects of Nigerian society. In contrast, the film has a more linear narrative structure, with a clear storyline that follows the character, Haggai, as he navigates the challenges of living in Lagos.

2. Characterization:

The film version of *Good Morning, Sodom* features some new characters, and some of the characters in the play are portrayed differently. For example, the character of Mama Risi, who is a central character in the play, is a minor character in the film. In contrast, the character of Haggai is given a more prominent role in the film, and his backstory is explored in more detail.

3. Tone and style:

The play is a satirical work that uses humor and irony to critique Nigerian society. In contrast, the film version of *Good Morning, Sodom* is a more somber and serious work. The film's cinematography and visual style are also quite different from the play, with the film featuring more cinematic shots and a more polished look.

4. Setting:

The play takes place in various locations across Lagos, with each scene presenting a different aspect of Nigerian society. In contrast, the film version of *Good Morning, Sodom* is primarily set in a single location, a slum in Lagos. The film uses the setting to explore the harsh realities of life in Lagos and the challenges that the characters face.

Overall, while the film version of *Good Morning, Sodom* remains true to the themes and general plot of the play, it is a distinct work that diverges from the play in several key ways. The film's more linear narrative structure, somber tone, and different characterization all contribute to a unique cinematic experience that is different from the written play.