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DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING (SMS)

**QUESTION**: 1. An incisive interrogation underscoring five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

2. 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?.

The book Good Morning, Sodom’ which is written by Solomon Edebor is a book that focuses on the students of Mayflower university. The drama shows the causes of some nuisances that have been affecting university campuses. The book identifies some factors like bad parenting, negative peer influence, cultism and lots more. It also draws attention to how parents should play good roles in their children’s lives in order for their children to avoid indulging in anti-social vices. This book also teaches that constituted authorities in school need to ensure that criminal tendencies in schools need to be curbed to avoid use of hard drugs in school, cultism and so on.

**THEMES OF THE BOOK GOOD MORNING, SODOM’ BY SOLOMON EDEBOR**

1. Negative peer influence
2. Cultism
3. Parental neglect
4. The use of hard drug
5. Regret

**NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCE**: The theme of negative peer influence is one of the most prevailing themes in Solomon Edebor’s book titled ‘Good Morning, Sodom’. Peer influence is regarded as choosing to do something you wouldn’t otherwise do, due to longing for acceptance and value from friends. In the fifth movement of the book, Keziah’s friends, Ovie and Bunmi pressure her into giving Demola a chance as he had been persistent in seeking for her companionship. It is not in Keziah’s initial interest to give him a chance but after much pushing and persuasion from her friends, she finally accepts Demola’s offer of companionship. Sadly, this leads to her detriment as she is drugged and raped by Demola. Another instance where we can identify the theme of negative peer influence is in the case of Nkanga Nwoko who is a friend of Demola and is a bad influence on him. Nkanga Nwoko, who is popularly called K.K is the one who talks Demola into joining cult. K.K is also seen confessing to Demola parents about him encouraging Demola to stay off campus. He also introduces Demola into drug abuse and encourages him to rape Keziah hence, Demola Diran is also a victim of negative peer influence.

**CULTISM**: The theme “cultism” is another obvious theme in the book. Cultism is defined as ritual practices by a group of people whose membership, initiation, policies, and activities are done in secret. Most times people join cult to feel accepted and to be feared by other students. This theme can be recognized in the eighth movement where the ‘Red Shadows’ cult members have their night meeting. Afterwards in the book, we can see the various effects of cult membership some of which include death (as in the case of Demola), life imprisonment (as in the case of K.K), drug abuse, expulsion

**PARENTAL NEGLECT**: This is another theme in the book. This theme is recognized where Mr. Richard fails to be there for his daughter. Mr. Richard is portrayed as a busy man who is always occupied with one business or the other and this caused his neglect of parental duty which includes being present in his daughter’s life to guide and nurture her growth. Demola is also a victim of parental neglect as his parents Engineer and Mrs. Diran seldom make out time to check on their son to know how he is doing in school.

**USE OF HARD DRUGS**: Hard drugs cause a lot of harm to the body. They are very harmful to the normal functioning of the system and should be avoided at all costs. In the book, we are able to see that some students are involved in dealing with hard drugs. K.K encourages Demola into taking hard drugs in order to make him high and forget his troubles. It is also seen that the constituted authorities of Mayflower University don’t ensure that drugs are not smuggled into the school environment.

**REGRET**: Regret is a theme in the book and it is recognized where Mr. Richard regrets not always being there for his daughter which results to his daughter being a victim of unwanted pregnancy. Also Engr. And Mrs. Diran regrets not teaching their son the morals he is expected to know. Another character in the book that regretted her actions was Keziah. Keziah regrets listening to her friends by befriending Demola as her predicament would not have occurred had she not. Keziah also regrets poisoning herself after she is saved by father. Nkanga Nwoko also regrets encouraging Demola into cultism, hard drugs, rape: he regrets being the reason why Demola died.

**ANALYSIS OF THREE CHARACTERS IN THE BOOK “GOOD MORNING, SODOM” BY SOLOMON EDEBOR.**

1. Keziah
2. Demola
3. Nkanga Nwoko

**KEZIAH:** Keziah Richard is the main character of the book or the protagonist of the book and the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard. According to her description in the book, she is of medium height, slightly rotund and a fair young lady. She attends Mayflower university and she stays in the school hostel. She is a student who is very devoted to her studies and brilliant girl as at that. She is a ‘no nonsense’ type of girl and doesn’t involve herself in unintentional relationships of any sorts. She also loves going to the library to read. Demola Diran, another character in the book picks up interest in her and seeks her companionship and after much pressure from her friends Ovie and Bunmi, she later agrees to give him a chance. She ends up being a victim a rape and unwanted pregnancy. In the book, she is also neglected by her father Mr. Richard who is always busy with work. At the end of the book, Keziah is offered to go to school again in University of Ibadan.

**DEMOLA**: Demola Diran is one of the major characters in the book. Demola Diran is the child of the Engineer and Mrs. Diran. He is a tall, dark, and handsome looking man. Demola is a student of Mayflower University. Demola is a very good friend of Nkanga Nwoko. He is also a member of the cult group called the “Red Shadows”. Demola is encouraged into raping Keziah which is planned by him and his friends. He drugs and rapes Keziah. He lies to his parents about him staying in campus meanwhile he is staying off campus. Demola Diran is a victim of parental neglect and cultism. He is mistakenly killed by Nkanga Nwoko.

**NKANGA NWOKO**: Nkanga Nwoko who is popularly known as K.K is one of the characters of the book. He is a cultist member and a part of the cultist group called “Red Shadow”. K.K is a drug addict who influences Demola into taking drugs in order to make him ‘high’ so as to temporarily evade Demola’s sorrow and guilt of raping Keziah. K.K is also a murderer; he mistakenly kills Demola and is taken to the court to be judged. He ends up in prison with punishment of life imprisonment, and a fine of 100,000 for the unlawful possession of fire arms. In the book, K.K is seen confessing to Demola’s parents that he is the one that encourages Demola into taking drugs and raping Keziah as well as other terrible things that Demola did.

**POINTS OF DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED AND THE FILM VERSION OF GOOD MORNING, SODOM.**

Divergence in this context is simply the differences between the published book and the film version. The fourth movement in the published book. Keziah is eating rice with beans and plantain as Demola joins her with his own food and drink, while in the film, Demola is seen with only drink on his table. In the sixth movement, in the book Stella is said to be waking up on her bed in the hostel and hears a knock on the door and it is Emmanuella at the door which means that Emmanuella visits Stella at her room. But in the film version, Emmanuella visits Stella outside while Stella is packing her dried clothes.

Eight movement in the published book, the Red Shadows are said to be having their meeting for welcoming of new members. Demola is kneeling at the centre as Spark begins to address them. In the film version, Demola is not seen kneeling at the centre. The ninth movement in the book explains how gunshots were heard from directions revealing some students hiding, but in the film version, that scene does not occur.

Thirteenth movement in the published book, the DPO who addresses the criminals is a woman but, in the film, the DPO is a man. Seventeenth movement in the book, after Nkanga Nwoko is declared guilty by the judge, his mum collapses and is quickly rushed to a waiting van that conveys her out of the premises, while in the film, this act does not occur. Nineteenth movement in the book where K.K confesses to Engr. And Mrs. Diran how he influenced Demola into doing the terrible things that he did but, in the film, Mrs. Diran is not there; only K.K and Engr. Diran have the conversation. Twenty first movement in the book, Demola’s mother and father decided to take responsibility for Keziah’s child on behalf of their dead son, while the in the film, Demola’s mum is dead and Demola’s father decides to take responsibility of his son’s child. Finally, divergence is also recognized where Keziah daughter is called Mouritha in the published but in the film Keziah’s daughter is named Heritage Demola Diran.