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**College: Business Administration**

**Matric:22/sms03/024**

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**AFE 122(USE OF ENGLISH)**

**100 LEVEL**

1. Attempt an inclusive interpretation of Solomon A.Edebor’s Good Morning’s Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts and drama engages.

2. Attempt detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom.

3.What are the point of divergent between the written and the drama version of Solomon Edebor’s good morning sodom.

**1A. Consequences of Rape:** The play discusses the psychological and physical effects of rape on young women. This was evident in both Keizah and Stella, a friend of hers. After being persuaded by her companions, Demola goes to her home in movement six. She merely went to finish an assignment with Demola with good intentions. Along with Keizah, Demola completed the assignment as well. Keizah was eventually sedated and raped by Demola. After she woke up, she became furious and fled after realizing that she had been raped. After experiencing trauma, she became even more traumatized when she discovered she was pregnant in the fourteenth movement. Here, it can be seen that both her mother and father reject her account of events out of anger and disbelief. After returning from work, her father, Dr. Richards, is observed ignoring his daughter. Even still, he disputes that he is her father. She developed a gloomy state as a result of this.

b. Cultism: The detrimental effects of cultism were one of Solomon Edebor's main themes in "Good Morning Sodom." Some pupils are shown inducting other kids into the infamous cult group "Red Shadows" in the play's eighth movement. A member of this sect is Demola. He wasn't especially interested in joining the cult, but his friend K.K. convinced him to do so.

In secondary and tertiary institutions, cultism and anything related to it never go well, and neither does the member's life. Many students lose their lives or are badly injured as a result.

c. Bad Parenting: Today's wealthy parents frequently experience this. These parents pay close attention to all of the justifications offered by their kids. This was demonstrated in the nineteenth century when K.K. was taken from his cell only to meet Demola's parents, Engineer and Mrs. Diran. They acknowledged doing and giving Demola every little favor and thing she requested. They only became aware of this after K.K. explained everything to them and admitted that he was the one who gave Demola the pills that led to his unintentional death in the seventh movement.

D. Supremacy of the law: No matter how strong you are, the law will eventually find you, as is illustrated in the play. This is demonstrated in the thirteenth movement, as the police successfully apprehend the cult members. It is also demonstrated in the fifteenth movement, where all students involved in cult activities were ejected right away, including Demola, who had already perished fighting their adversaries "THE SPARROWS."

e. Peer Pressure: One of the biggest problems among kids and young adults is peer pressure. In Solomon Edebor's Good Morning Sodom, peer pressure has two main sources.

Keizah was the play's first and smallest example of the impact of peer pressure. The fifth movement featured Keizah's buddies Ovie and Bunmi where this was evident.

They had the best of intentions, but they had no idea how the situation would turn out. Considering what her friends had said, Keizah made the decision to give Demola a shot at friendship -a decision she subsequently came to regret after being drugged and raped by Demola a short time later. On Demola and his companion Nwoko, peer pressure also had a bad impact. Before meeting K.K in the university, Demola was a kind and bright young man. Demola was an affluent youngster, as K.K could see.

This drew K.K's attention, and he became friends with Demola, which led to the rape of Keizakind his joining a cult, which ultimately caused his untimely demise.

2A. Demola: Before entering the university, he was a very good boy from an affluent family. He was intelligent and outgoing, but all of that changed when he met Nwoko, a senior who convinced him to join a cult and ultimately killed him.

b. Dr. Aworawo Richards: Dr. Richards is a busy man who is also the father of Keizah and the husband of Mrs. Joke Richards. He takes great pride in the reputation of his family, as evidenced in the fourteenth and sixteenth movements when he stressed the importance of not wanting to be disgraced in society and went so far as to bring up abortion and deny his daughter, which he made up for by demonstrating his unwavering love and care for her and

C. Keizah: A central figure and a lively, intelligent young woman. Dr. Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards were her parents. At the start of the play, Keizah was shown as a focused law student. This continued until she met Demola, her admirer who openly confessed his love for her. Demola asked her out, but she declined because she was fully aware of the consequences of doing so. Sadly, she was persuaded to give him a chance by her friends. After drugging and raping her for the first time when she visited his place, he wasted that money.

NUMBER 3:

Movement 1: Nothing changed.

Movement 2:

1. Unlike in the novel that was published, Keziah did not explain to Demola why she was going to the library in the movie

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ii. Demola didn't offer to escort her in the movie, but he did in the novel that was eventually published.

Movement 3:

1. Although he didn't name them in the film, Dr. Yusuf did so in the book that was eventually released.

ii. Although two students entered his class late in the movie and were ejected, this scenario was not included in the final version of the book.

iii. In the movie, Dr. Yusuf wished his students a "good day," while in the novel, he wished them a "good morning."

iv. In the movie, Demola was sitting behind Bunmi and Ovie, but did not ask if he could speak with them. In the published book, he asked the question beforehand.

Movement 4 and 5: No changes made.

Movement 6:

i. In the movie, Keziah picked up her phone but did not identify the sender, whereas in the published book, she said it out loud.

ii. Demola did not ask if Keziah's phone was an android or iPhone in the movie, but he did in the published book.

iii. Mogbe-e-e-e was not shouted by Keziah in the movie, and she did not pick up her clothes as shown in the published book.

iv. Stella did not say where the boys were hiding when she entered the room, but in the published book, she stated they were behind curtains.

v. In the film, there is no scene of Stella waking up from her dream, but in the published book, there is.

vi. There was a scene in the movie where Emmanuella meets Stella outside while drying her clothes, but it was not shown in the published book.

Movement 7: In the play, Demola remained quiet while K.K kept to his seat, but in the published book, their roles were reversed.

Movement 8:

i. A different song from the one stated in the published book was sung in the movie during the initiation of new members.

ii. In the movie, Demola was a member of the Red Shadows, but in the published book, he was being recruited.

iii. In the movie, two men were to be recruited, but in the published book, there were three.

Movement 9: There was no scene of a shooting between two cult groups in the movie, but in the published book, there was.

Movement 10: In the movie, there is no scene of Mrs. Richard crying, whereas in the published book, there is a scene.

Movement 11 and 12: No changes made.

Movement 13:

i. In the movie, the officer brought in K.K and four students, but in the published book, there was no such scene.

ii. The DPO was referred to as "sir" in the movie, while in the published book, he was called "ma."

Movement 14:

i. In the movie, Dr. Richard asked Keziah to pick up the letter on the table without a book, but in the published book, there was.

ii. Mrs. Richard was not present in the scene in the movie, but she was there in the published book.

iii. Dr. Richard didn't complain about Keziah disgracing their family name in the movie, but in the published book, he did.

Movement 15:

i. The statement made by Nonso about the incident robbing them of certain opportunities ended the scene in the movie, but in the published book, it did not.

Movement 16:

i. In the movie, the scene begins with Keziah opening the door for Mr. Richard, but in the published book, it did not.

ii. Mrs. Richard asked who was at the door in the movie, but she did not ask in the published book.

iii. Mr. Richard's statement about keeping the memory of the boy that impregnated their daughter was only in the published book.

iv. Mr. Richard's statement about not wanting to hear a homily on being a good father was in the published book, but not in the movie.

v. In the movie, there was a scene of Mrs. Richard consoling Keziah in her bedroom, but in the published book, it did not occur.

Movement 17:

i. In the movie, the scene starts with the judge delivering his judgment after the prosecution counsel requested that he temper justice with mercy. However, in the published book, the entire court scene was depicted.

Movement 18: After the phone call ended, Mr. Richard did not instruct Patrick to turn the car around in the movie, while he did in the published book.

Movement 19:

i. In the movie, there was no picture sent to Demola's parents, whereas in the published book, there was.

ii. Only Engineer Diran visited Agobi Prison in the movie, but in the published book, both parents visited.

Movement 20: No changes made.

Movement 21:

i. In the movie, it was mentioned that Mrs. Diran had passed away, but in the published book, she was alive.

ii. Keziah was shown in labor at home before being taken to the hospital in the movie, but in the published book, it was not depicted.

Movement 22: In the movie, there was no scene of Dr. Hanson assisting Keziah during childbirth, whereas in the published book, there was.

Movement 23: In the movie, the baby was named Heritage Demola-Diran, but she was named Mouritha in the published book.

Text above was Paraphrased.

1)In the filmed version of  Good Morning Sodom, scene three where Dr Yusuf was taking the course oral literature he was interrupted by two students who came late to his class, whereas, nothing of such happened in the play( movement three).

2).After the rape incident with Keziah, Stella( Keziah’s roommate) was narrating her life encounter with rape, in the play it was narrated that she woke up from her sleep after she had a dream before Emmanuella paid her a visit rather it was shown in the filmed version that she was drying her washed clothes.

.3)Also, in the play, movement eight it was stated that the new cult members of red shadows were three.Whereas, in the filmed version only two new cult members of the red shadows were displayed.

4).In the filmed version, after the red shadow cult members were apprehended and brought to the police station, the inspector brought them forward to the male DPO, meanwhile, in the play the DPO was portrayed as a female.

5).Lastly, in the filmed version of Good Morning Sodom, it was revealed that Demola’s mother( Mrs Diran) was late. Whereas, in the play, she was in the company of engineer Diran( her husband) when the went to see kk in Agobi prison in movement nineteen.