

1. The detrimental impact of peers

Good morning, Sodom by Solomon Edebor demonstrates how this has a clear thematic focus. When the character Demola is thought about, she gains additional relevance because she was a victim of negative influence.

In the twenty-first movement, Demola, KK, and Bentol have a conversation about a flashback. Demola's "friends" are chatting about how he's grown romantically interested in Keziah. His friends are telling him to drug her first in order to make himself feel satisfied before raping her. He was initially apprehensive, but as his friends' influence grew, he started to give in. He probably wouldn't have engaged in such criminal behavior if his friends hadn't put pressure on him. The joy is brief as he starts to feel terrible and beg Keziah's pardon. Undoubtedly rejected, he again gives in to peer pressure. Demola is given a white powder by KK to sniff; it's probably a hard substance. Giving in to peer pressure bears some very serious implications in this drama. A few more awful acts that Demola committed as a result of Kk's control over him were revealed to Mr. and Mrs. Diran. This drama emphasizes the significance of the influence that even one friend may have on another. Additionally, it highlights the severe consequences of giving in to peer pressure, as demonstrated by Demola's quite unfortunate outcomes.

Effects of rape

The consequences of rape are a prominent part of this story. The experience of being raped has a profound effect on the victim, as seen in the play. Keziah experiences a great deal of difficulty as she struggles with mental and emotional problems, and even her loving father starts to lose sight of her.

In this play, Stella, another friend of Keziah's, was also violated. She also experienced intense mental and emotional pain, which was quite damaging. She was so impacted by it that she got crazy and lost her senses. Dramatization of the suffering rape victims endure helps us to better understand their emotions and approach them with caution while offering support.

Cultism

One of the drama's most interesting thematic threads is the subject of the cult act that was shown in Solomon Edebor's Good Morning Sodom. In the backdrop of a typical Nigerian institution, the author tried to create a vivid picture of the initiations, activities, and even risks connected with cultism.

The eighth movement of the drama paints a scene. Three students are around by a group of peers in school uniforms, including a red T-shirt and a black beret, as they kneel in the shadows while wearing blindfolds. When "Spark" refers to them as the "Red Shadows," the group reacts in unison. This section just covers the ensuing rites and how new cult members are introduced. As the play goes on, a second cult known as the "Sparrows" is introduced, and it soon becomes clear that the two cult groups are rivals because each has murdered members of its own cult.

After hearing about the tragic event that affected a student at Mayflower University, everyone should refrain from joining cults or participating in cult behaviors. One of the three students who were inducted into the cult, Demola, was slain in the tenth movement after becoming embroiled in the struggle between the rival cults. Demola was one of the three students. Anyone involved in a cult knows that it never has a happy ending. Senseless deaths also bring shame to the family members, like in the case of Nkango Nwoko (Kk), who was facing his verdict in the seventeenth movement.

The End of the Tunnel

The last point I want to make is that, unlike the play's rape victims, not everyone's story needs to end in misery or regret. The first case in point is Stella, who was raped by four people and went on to lead a wayward life as a result of the shame she continued to experience from others even after the assault. Thanks to a spiritual intervention, she was able to overcome her anguish and come to terms with her mistakes.

The second example is Keziah, another rape victim. She experienced a lot of sorrow as well, and she attempted suicide because she was so terribly depressed. Luckily she was rushed to the hospital soon after. Her parents began to accept her out of guilt over her accident, she made a full recovery and were even allowed to keep her child. She even managed to go back to school after being raped. These individuals need to help rape victims and let them know that being raped does not make them useless.

Neglecting Parental Education

The problem of carefree upbringing, especially Demora's parents, is another important theme for him. After Demora's death, the Dylan and Richards families in the 21st movement have a conversation. In the living room is Dylan, an engineer who feels guilty and regrets his actions with his wife. Starting with everything that KK revealed to him earlier in Agobi Prison, Demora's father begins to recount the whole incident. We confess that we have allowed our desires to obscure our responsibilities. They focused on giving their children what they thought was important. As a result, basic actions that parents should take. careless upbringing

The issue of irresponsible upbringing, created largely by Demora's parents, is another overarching thematic thread. After Demora's death, in movement 21, we witness Dylan and Richard's family conversation. Engineer Dylan and his wife are in the living room feeling regret and remorse. Demora's father starts talking about everything KK revealed to him in Agobi Prison. His parents acknowledge their shortcomings as parents, saying their desire to protect Demora's financial future overshadows their responsibilities. Their upbringing focused on giving their child what they believed was essential. So the basic things parents should do. As a result, parents neglected simple things like showing affection to their children and increasing their overall well-being. Demora was involved in a variety of activities, including lying, cults, rape, and even drug use, the results of which came to light. He didn't have a solid relationship to get close to his parents, so he couldn't confide in them. All these factors led him to eventually join a cult, which caused his death.

QUESTION 2

Stella

Keziah shared her room with Stella, a Mayflower College student. She was one of the rape victims depicted in this story. She was exposed to something similar when she was 14 years old. On the big day, she followed her father to the local pastor who was the leader of the church. When an emergency forced her father and pastor to leave immediately, she had to stay with her pastor's sons, Daniel and Tosin. Her two friends then turned up there and they seemed to leave Stella behind as they continued to talk. Eventually, she was lured to the minister's bedroom, where she was beaten and repeatedly raped by four young men. This stunned her. The boys were briefly detained, and when she awoke in the hospital, her damage had already been done. Stella's parents decided not to press charges after being strongly convinced that moving would help her recover.

Stella was so affected by the rape that she began to despise God and she stopped praying to him. She became incredibly tough and she started acting immoral. Even in college, she maintained her routine. She experienced two spiritual encounters in her dream form before returning her life to Christ and overcoming the events that happened to her. The rape victim in this drama, Stella, overcame her ordeal after she was also sexually assaulted and even empathized with Keziah. is born a suffering, abandoned and sophisticated "monster". It's also proof that rape victims recover from pain and don't have to stay in pain.

Demola

Another Mayflower College student whose father was an engineer was Demola Diran . He was his 200th level student in the English Department. In this drama, Demola is a man from a wealthy family and he is one of the same faculty who brought Nkanganuwoko aka Kk who was a 400 level student closer to him. He was persuaded to commit many evil deeds. He tricked his parents into believing that the campus could not support all students and forced them to seek out his whereabouts off-campus. He was also exposed to drugs and even joined a cult. Under intense pressure, he is persuaded to rape his student Keziah. He was a member of the Red Shadow Cult when he died accidentally as a result of all these effects.

In the play, the character Demola demonstrates the amount of damage that can come from being surrounded by unreliable friends and parents. His parents' idea of keeping him from becoming poor was not a bad thing, but they had other obligations towards him, such as love, care, and a desire to know every trivial information about him. was neglected. Because of all these factors, he sought clarification from his classmates rather than his parents. A lesson for parents, children and students alike.

Nkanga Nuwoko

Nkanga Nuwoko, a Mayflower College student who has been described as the drama's "villain", is Demora's biggest inspiration for the play and is a 400-level English student. Kk was another name for him.

Kk was still a student when Demora stepped into his life and changed it forever. He exerted many negative influences on Demora, including negative and even tragic consequences for two of him. brought. This character exemplifies the negative effects of spending time with unreliable friends and people who are unable to nurture your positive growth. He portrays a typical

Nigerian student whose primary motivation for studying is not to learn new things and obtain a degree.

Kk is a fictional character who demonstrates the potential consequences of blindly trusting individuals of questionable morals. Readers should be aware that while this guy is not someone to emulate, there are always people like him in society and they should learn from him.

QUESTION 3

Point of Divergence

3rd Movement

- In the film version, Dr. Yusuf's class is interrupted by two of his students of the opposite sex after being late for class.
- In the film, Dr. Yusuf greeted his students with 'Hello' while greeting them with 'Good morning' in publications.
- His first two lines of Demola, Bunmi's first line, Ovie's first line were not said in the movie.
- In the film, the name of the Nigerian scholar was not mentioned during the lecture.

4th Movement

- The release version said 'Demola takes a sip of rice and then looks up at Keziah', but in the film there was no rice, only one cup. sixth sentence
- In the book, Keziah sobbed in excitement as she woke up, but in the movie she did the same, but she also hit Demola.
- Stella's dream of a man burning his clothes is said to have happened at night in the book, but was depicted during the day in the film.
- In the book, it was said that his four men under Adeyoju's command brought the clothes, but in the film he was only shown as one man.
- The character 'MAN' is said to have been wearing a khaki shirt and shorts with no hat, but in the film he wore traditional clothing without a hat.

In the original story, Stella wakes up in bed after her first dream and she is touching Emmanuel after waking up, but in the movie, she is touching Emmanuel in an outdoor drying room instead of seeing her waking up.

7th Movement

- In the book, KK gave her Demola a white substance wrapped in nylon to smell her, but in the film it was wrapped in paper.

8th Movement

- In the book he is supposed to be blindfolded and kneeling by three men, but in the movie he was only two men.
- In this book, during the final ceremony to formally accept converts, the K.K. group leaves and returns with a blood-stained gourd for initiation. However, it's not KK who walks in the film, it's another member of the cult, who has a ceramic pot instead of a gourd and isn't stained with blood.
- In the book he is Jumo removing the blindfold and in the movie KK plays that role. • Demola is said to have been part of an undercover cop kneeling in the middle, but the film shows Demola as a cult member standing around a convert.

In the movie, Spark raises his right hand instead of his left hand after proclaiming himself a new Red Shadow member, and while singing Red his Shadow, he does not roam the cult and his circle as in the book, but stands up. I am staying.

- In the original, all the members of the red shadow wore black berets, but in the movie, only the leader, Spark, wore a black fedora.

- Spark snaps his hand twice in the book, but not in the movie.

In the book one of his deceased cultists was named Dougren, but in the movie his name was Dragon.

9th Movement

- The ninth movement did not appear in the film, which briefly describes a shootout between rival cult he groups.

10th Movement

- In the movie, Stella didn't bleed after she lost consciousness, and her car didn't stop when she glanced at Demora's dead body.

- Keziah's palms could not be raised to her temples, nor could she withdraw from the crowd, but she fainted shortly after seeing Demora's body.

11th Movement

- After the lights go out, there are no nurses, students, or hospital staff participating in various activities as depicted in the book.

- Next to the bed Mrs. Richards doesn't cry like the book says.

twelfth movement

- Keziah's mother was the only parent with Stella and her driver. This contrasts with the book describing her as staying with her parents.

- Stella was not seen crying in the film as depicted in the book.

In the book, Stella hugs Keziah before she says goodbye, but in the film, Stella helps Keziah get into the car and while sitting in the front seat of the car with the lights out. , follow them.

13th Movement

- In the book she was called a DSB female, but in the film she was a DSB male. • Two police officers entered with KK and three other students, but according to the book there were two other students.

- In the film, the DPO instructed her two police officers to ask the IPO to expedite the investigation. He also asked me to make a copy of the case file and send it to his DPP for consultation. Ultimately, they were told to finish the investigation quickly so that prosecution could begin, but in the book that didn't happen

14th Movement

- In the movie, Mrs. Richards sends Keziah to her father in the living room. Because Keziah doesn't smack her feet or bite her lip like she's portrayed in her book, and her mother doesn't sit on the couch like Booch. She must still be there, she says.

- In the book, Dr. Richards told Keziah to pick up her book from her center table and hand it over. However, he stopped her halfway through her and asked her to open it, revealing that there was a letter to her inside her. There was no book in her film, only a letter.

- The book says that her mother and her father are in the living room with Keziah. Richard speaks, but the film shows her mother interrupting the conversation.

15th Movement

- At the beginning of the book campaign, Zuweira and Nonso's conversation about the list of expelled students was not shown in the film.
- Zuweira and Nonso's sympathetic dialogue at the end of the sentence, before the book's discussion of school issues was changed, was not shown in the film.

16th Movement

- The introduction to the 16th movement of this book was not shown in the film. There, it is stated that Miss Richards and a late-pregnant Keziah are seen preparing food. The doorbell rings and Keziah is sent by her mother to see who is at the door. She then got up and wiped her hands before checking on her and discovered it was her father.
- This movie does not include a scene where Keziah sobs as she welcomes her father. And her mother is convinced that her father still stigmatizes her after seeing her in such a sober state.
- In the book, Dr. Richards the unborn child is a "bad thing", but in the movie the child was called a "bastard".
- Where Keziah is said to be lying on her left side, she is seen lying on her right side.
- Movies have additional scenes. Keziah is seen crying in her room, her mother comforting her after her father treats her after returning from her job.

17th Movement

- The only statements made by the prosecutor and defense counsel in the film are: I am extremely grateful. resting."

The only statement made by the Judge in the film and book is his sentence "After examining the facts and circumstances of this particular case" in his second, third and last lines. was. • The court clerk did not say a word in the film

- Names of K.K.'s accomplices. It was mentioned in the film version of the play, but not in the book, and its name is:

Turkuma Okorye, Moussa Abubakar, Orpitan Steve, Seviotimo Phillips

- The book said the judge wore glasses, but in the movie he didn't.
- At the end of the courtroom scene in the book, the judge is said to have placed the glasses and the rest of his belongings on the table before handing them to the priest. But this was never shown in the movie
- K.K.'s mother is mentioned in the book, but she never appears in the film.
- The final story of the book movement states that there was a violent environment when KK and others were pulled out of court. It also said that some members of the public lamented the verdict, while others expressed satisfaction. In all these events, it was discovered that KK's mother passed out and immediately came in a van to take him off the premises. None of these events were shown in the play during that time

18th Movement

- In the book, Dr. Richards can be seen sitting behind a Toyota Venza, while in the film, a Toyota he can be seen sitting behind a Sienna.
- The book also notes that Mr. Richards' driver, Patrick, is spinning his car on the orders of his boss, but this is not shown in the film.
- The book says that after Mr. Richards opened the door to his house, he cradled his file to his chest, but in the movie it was a book, not a file.
- After Mr. Richards read the letter and tried to recover from the sight of Keziah lying dead on the ground, the book says that Patrick helped Keziah into the car and rushed to Emamzo

Hospital. Also, two nurses were at the hospital with Patrick and Mr. Richards and tried to put Keziah on a stretcher before taking her to the emergency room...but none of them were shown in the play.

- His last 5 lines of conversation with Dr. Hanson and Mr. Richards in the book about Keziah's recovery and Mr. Richard's thanks to the doctor were removed from the film.

nineteenth movement

- The story here is in his 21st sentence of the film's story approach.
- The book says Mrs. Diran was in the movement, but she didn't appear in the film.
- some Diran's lines were used as Engineer Diran's lines in the film.
- The part where K.K creates his image of Mr. and Mrs. Diran has been removed from the film.
- Mrs. Diran's lines discarded in the film are her 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th lines in the book.

20th movement

- In the book, Keziah is supposed to be lying on her bed in her room, but in the movie she was lying on the sofa in the living room.
- In the movie, Dr. Richards punched Keziah in the forehead and the lights went out, but Keziah was lying on the couch and was not seen being flattened in his bed. I don't put my arms around my wife.

21st movement

- Mrs. Diran is said to be dead in the movie, but not in the book.
- After her 21st sentence in the movie, a scene was added in which Keziah is shown in her own room before she gives birth in despair as if the water had burst. She is then immediately cared for by her mother, who then calls. Richards calls to report the situation before the lights go out.

22nd Movement

The delivery room scene was not shown in the movie version

- Dr. Hanson and his eight lines at the end of Dr. Hanson's conversation. Richards and Mrs. Richards in the book were cut from the film. The film ended with Mrs. Richards saying, "Oh! Thank you, Jesus!" She turned to her husband. Note:

The 23rd movement was not performed in the film. Keziah's daughter was named Maurita in the book, but her name was Heritage Demola Diran in the film credits.