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**DEPARTMENT: MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION
STUDIES**

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QUESTIONS

- 1) Attempt an incisive interpretation of Solomon A. Edebor' s Good Morning, 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.**

1a) Bad Parenting: Another thematic thrust in Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom* was the consequences of bad parenting. Bad parenting is very prevalent especially among the wealthy parents of today. These parents listen to every little thing and excuse provided by their children. 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.

Fortunately, 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.

b) Consequences of Rape: The play talks about the effect of rape on young women both physically and mentally. This was shown on both Keziah and her friend, Stella. In Movement six, Keziah went to Demola's house after being convinced by her friends. She only went with a harmless intention of finishing up an assignment with Demola. Demola also went along with Keziah and were both doing the assignment. Demola ended up drugging Keziah and raped her. She realized that she had been raped only after waking up and ran off angrily. She was traumatized and was even more traumatized after she learnt about her pregnancy in the fourteenth movement. Here, it is seen that her dad raging with disappointed in her and. Refuses to believe her. Her mother also does the same. In the sixteenth movement, Dr Richards is seen ignoring his daughter after just

coming back from work. He even claimed to no longer be her father anymore as she caused a lot of damaged and disgraced her family Name. This takes a toll on Keziah and makes her fall into a state of depression and eventually even try to commit suicide in the eighteenth movement.

c) Supremacy of the Law: In Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom*, It is 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 cultist 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, 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) Peer Pressure: 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*. The first and the smallest case of the effect of peer pressure in the play was on Keziah. This was seen in the fifth movement where Keziah friends, Ovie and Bunmi. They convinced Keziah into

befriending Demola shortly after she ignored his conversation again. They were doing it with good intention and did not know that the outcome would be the way it got to be. Keziah, taking her friends talk into consideration, decided to offer Demola a chance at friendship, a chance she later regretted when she was drugged and raped by Demola a few days later.

The other case of the negative effect of peer pressure was seen on Demola's 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 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.

e) Cultism: One of the main thematic thrusts in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom was the negative impacts of cultism. In the eight movement of the Author's play, some students are seen initiating some other students into their notorious cult group, "Red Shadows". Demola, a 200 Level English student was among those being

2

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.

a) Demola: Demola was a very good child, until he came into the university. He was also very smart and friendly, all these stopped when he met Nwoko, his senior. Nwoko influenced him and persuaded him to do a lot of stuff that were bad and ended up getting him killed.

b) Keziah One of the main characters, Keziah is a vibrant, smart young girl. She is a student of Mayflower University. Her Parents were Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs Joke Richards. Keziah, at the beginning of the play, was shown to be a much disciplined, law abiding student. She follows everything her mom tells her to do in the first movement. This kept going on even when she had an admirer, Demola, who publicly confesses his love for her. Keziah refuses, knowing fully well what would happen if she heard him out and started a relationship. Unfortunately, she was convinced by her friends to at least give him a chance at friendship, a chance which Demola squandered by drugging raping her the first time she comes to his house in the fifth movement. This made Keziah very angry and sad when she learnt that Demola was killed during a cult clash in the tenth movement.

c) Dr Aworawo Richards: Dr Aworawo Richards, otherwise known as Dr Richards is a busy man and the father of Keziah. He is also the husband to Mrs Joke Richards. He is a man who takes his and his Family's reputation very seriously. This was shown in the fourteenth and sixteenth

movements where he emphasized on not wanting to be disgraced in the society. He even went as far as bringing an idea of abortion, an idea which Mrs Richards did not like in the sixteenth movement. His obsession for a better reputation made him act coldly to his daughter and even at some point, denied her to be one of his children. He ended up regretting that decision when his daughter almost committed suicide. After he realized his actions. He apologized to his daughter and made it up

to her by showing her unconditional love and care and also getting her an admission and accommodation into the University of Ibadan.

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

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE

Third Movement

- In the film version, Dr Yusuf's class is interrupted by two students of opposite sex after they came to class late.
- In the film, Dr Yusuf greeted the students with 'Good Day' while in the published he greeted with 'good morning'.
- Demola's first two lines weren't said in the film, Bunmi's first line wasn't said and also Ovie's first line wasn't said.

Fourth Movement

- In the published version, it was written that 'Demola takes a mouthful of rice then looks up to Keziah' but in the film, he had no rice only 1 drink.

Sixth Movement

- In the published version, Demola is said to be lying on his bed but in the film, he wasn't on a bed
- Line 8,9,12,14,15 were not used in the film version.
- In the book, Keziah woke up agitated and sobbing while in the film she did the same but slapped Demola also.
- 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

Seventh movement

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

Eighth movement

- In the book, three blindfolded men were said to be kneeling down but, in the film, it was only two men
- Spark snaps his hand twice in the book but in the film he didn't
- In the book, one of the deceased cultists was called Dagren but in the film he was called Dragon

Ninth movement

- The ninth movement wasn't shown in the film

Tenth movement

□□In the film, Stella wasn't bleeding after fainting and no car stopped once she got a view of Demola's lifeless body

Twelfth movement

□□In 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.

Thirteenth movement

□□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 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.

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.

Sixteenth movement

□□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

□□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

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 and also in the book were his second line, the statement 'Having looked into the facts and circumstances of this peculiar case' in 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 book, the judge was stated to have glasses but, in the film, he had no glasses

□□In the book K. K's mother is mentioned while in the film she has no single appearance.

Eighteenth Movement

□□In the book, Dr Richards was said to be sitting at the back of a Toyota Venza but in the film, he was seen sitting at the back of a Toyota Sienna

Nineteenth Movement

□□The story here was in the twenty first movement in the films story approach

□□Mrs. Diran wasn't in this movement neither did she appear in the film

□□Some of Mrs. Diran's lines were used as lines for Engineer Diran in the film

□□The part where K.K brings out a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Diran was scrapped in the film

□□Lines for Mrs. Diran that were scrapped in the film are her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventhline in the book

Twentieth Movement

□□Keziah was said to be lying down on her bed in the book but in the film, she was on a couch

Twenty First Movement

□□Mrs. Diran was said to be dead in the film

□□After the twenty first 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.

Twenty Second Movement

□□The scene inside the labour room wasn't shown in the film version

Note: 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;