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1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon .A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom* underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

•Theme of Love:

This is from Demola to Keziah, both been each other's course mates. Demola professing his love to Keziah but Keziah is not interested in anything related to a relationship and rejecting his offer. But then the thirst for Keziah begins to grow deeper in Demola thereby resulting to other means to get her attention.

•Theme of Betrayal:

Demola betrayed Keziah by using other means to make her his. Thereby, resulting into drugging Keziah and ripping her of her dignity without the consent of Keziah. Also, Keziah's parents thinking she was not concentrated on her studies enough for her to get pregnant in school especially her dad was disappointed in her.

•Theme of Cultism:

The red shadows confraternity is a cult group where Demola was initiated to by Nkanga Nwoko popularly known as "k.k" and the remaining group members known as "spark", "Bentol" and "jumo". Making him commit offences introducing him to drugs and also pushing him to spiking Keziah's drink and taking advantage of her innocence.

•Theme of Forgiveness:

This is between Keziah's parents Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs Joke Richards. Especially her dad for not believing Keziah when she told the truth about her pregnancy but instead condemning her and hurling insults and abuses on her. But when the truth was found out he has to beg for forgiveness from Keziah and Keziah also had to plead with her parents for tarnishing their image.

•Theme of Violence:

The fight that occurred between the Red shadows and the sparrows, the sparrows being the opposition that killed Dagren and Festula. As a form of revenge a map out of killing was set by the Red Shadows against the sparrows but in return causing sporadic shooting leading to the death of Demola and the injury of k.k and others.

2. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon .A. Edebor's *Good Morning, Sodom*.

•KEZIAH:

A student of Mayflower University, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richards. An hardworking and intelligent student who is avoiding all distractions necessarily because of her goals and her parents. Also, a victim of rape resulting into early pregnancy.

•DEMOLA:

Also a student of Mayflower University, Keziah's coursemate. A member of the Red Shadows, son of Mr and Mrs Diran. He took interest in Keziah in a relationship way thereby growing into unquenchable lust for Keziah. He spiked her drink and raped her afterwards began to regret his

decision after Keziah cursed the sun that shone the day she set her eyes on him; Also the feeling of friendship that drew him to her. He later died as a result of sporadic shooting between the Red shadows and the sparrows.

•Nkanga Nwoko (a.k.a K.K.):

The leader of a cult group in Mayflower University known as Red Shadows. The sole cause of Demola's misbehavior from initiating him to cult to introducing him to drugs then making him leave the hostel for town, also encouraging him to rape a course mate that is Keziah which would not succumb to Demola's proposal of relationship. Also, the cause of Demola's death during the shooting.

3. The point of divergence between the written and the drama version of Solomon edebor's Good Morning, Solemn are;

The main point of divergence between a play and a written play is that a play is intended to be performed on stage, while a written play is intended to be read. A play is a form of live entertainment that is meant to be experienced by an audience in a specific time and place, with actors bringing the characters to life on stage. A written play, on the other hand, is a literary work that is meant to be read in a private setting, with the reader using their imagination to visualize the characters and setting. While a play is designed to be a collaborative effort between the playwright, director, actors, and audience, a written play is a solitary experience that relies solely on the reader's interpretation of the text. Additionally, a play often includes stage directions and other instructions for the actors and director, while a written play may include more detailed descriptions of the characters and setting.

1. Setting: In the written version, the author can describe the setting in detail, whereas in the drama version, the setting has to be conveyed through the use of scenery, lighting, and sound.

2. Dialogue: In the drama version, the dialogue has to be written in a way that sounds natural when spoken aloud, whereas in the written version, the dialogue can be more literary and poetic.

3. Characterization: In the written version, the author can use interior monologues and other techniques to explore the characters' thoughts and feelings, whereas in the drama version, the character's emotions have to be conveyed through their actions and dialogue.

4. Audience: In the drama version, the audience is present and can react to the action on stage, whereas in the written version, the reader is a solitary observer.

5. Interpretation: In the written version, the reader is free to interpret the text in their own way, whereas in the drama version, the actors, director, and other creative team members have to interpret the text and bring their own vision to the production.

These are just a few examples of the differences between the written and drama versions of "Good Morning, Solemn"