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

a. The Theme of Peer Pressure

The theme of peer pressure was evident in the life of Demola, and the sources were mainly Nkanga Nwoko also called K.K. and Usman Yibo a.k.a. Bentol. The rape situation was carried out by Demola who allowed himself to be influenced into drugging and charming his course mate, Keziah, with the use of a spiked drink and a handkerchief given to him by K.K. (movement six). Even after the rape incident, K.K. is seen persuading Demola to take a white substance, which, according to Demola, was of no good to him but the pressure made him half-heartedly take the substance (seventh movement, page 39).

Also, in the eighth movement, we read on Demola's initiation into the cult group. Although, there isn't proof of him being pressured to join the group but from earlier instances of him succumbing to peer pressure, it is safe to say he was pressured by K.K. into joining the cult. However, this case of giving in to peer pressure cost Demola his life. Later, in the nineteenth movement, K.K. was seen talking to Demola's parents about the fact he felt guilty and deeply regretted his actions.

Keziah, was also a victim of peer influence. Her course mates, Bunmi and Ovie tried to convince her to give into Demola's proposal. She refused multiple times but eventually gave in and visited him and that also cost Keziah her chastity and some time away from her studies. The theme of peer pressure is mainly centred on Demola.

b. The Theme of Betrayal

Keziah was on the receiving end of the betrayal in the play. With a lot of effort, begging, care and persuasion on Demola's part, Keziah finally began to trust him, although she wanted nothing more than friendship and had made that clear on multiple occasions, Demola had ulterior motives. When she accepted his invitation into her home, he betrayed her trust by charming, drugging and raping her (movement six).

Another example of betrayal in the play, involved Keziah and her father, Dr Aworawo Richards. Dr Richards refused to believe Keziah when she tried explaining that she was raped by her course mates and he continuously shunned her and blamed mother for the situation they found themselves in, this eventually led to Keziah being attempting suicide by drug overdose as she was unable to bear the betrayal, shame and pain (movement eighteen).

c. The Theme of Remorse

Remorse is a feeling of deep regret for one's wrongdoing. Demola felt remorse after raping Keziah. K.K and the other cult members also felt remorse as they pled guilty of their crimes. K.K. felt remorse to the extent that he called Demola's parents to apologize to them on behalf of their son and to tell them the truth. Keziah's father also felt guilty for his actions when his daughter attempted suicide.

d. The Theme of Justice

One should always remember that there really can be no peace without justice and there can be no justice without truth. The theme of justice was emphasized in the seventeenth movement. According to the context; Nkanga Nwoko was sentenced to life imprisonment for the offence of man slaughter, two years imprisonment for the offence of membership of an unlawful society and a fine of hundred thousand naira for unlawful possession of firearms. The judge made sure that all the offenders were punished for their crimes without being bias, it was made clear that justice knows no sympathy or remorse.

e. The Theme of Hope

Keziah's character is a great example of a hopeful person. She had been through a lot yet she still had hope that she would one day continue her studies without allowing previous trauma to affect her future. Demola also displayed this by continuously pursuing Keziah in hopes that she would eventually agree to his proposal.

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

a. Keziah

Keziah was a medium height, slightly rotund, fair young lady. She was in her late teens. Keziah was a student of Mayflower University. She was a girl who was deeply loved by her parents.

In the second movement, Demola was introduced, he had always wanted to speak with Keziah but she never showed interest in him. From the play, Keziah doesn't really share personal things with her friends, she only tells them what she wants them to know. Bunmi and Ovie were Keziah's friends. They advised Keziah to give Demola a chance. Demola and Keziah suddenly became friends and one day Keziah went to greet him in his house, off campus. Demola drugged and raped her. She got pregnant, and although the pregnancy was unplanned and would likely become a burden to her, she still kept it. This speaks volumes about her character.

When her parents found out about her pregnancy, they were disappointed. Her father started showing no concern towards her and that was her major reason for attempting suicide. Fortunately, her father came in and saw the suicide letter she wrote and immediately rushed her lifeless body to the hospital. Fortunately, she survived and gave birth to a Mouritha after a few months. In the twenty third movement, her father surprised her by helping her gain admission into the University of Ibadan which made her happy and proved to us that after rain, there'll always be a rainbow.

b. Demola

Demola is a tall, dark and handsome young man. Demola was very interested in Keziah, infatuated with her even. He always wanted to be around her even as she rejected him multiple times. One could say he never gave up which is an admirable quality.

After Keziah paid him a visit in his home off campus, peer pressure and lust clouded his judgement and he ended up drugging her and robbing her of her chastity. Demola joined a cult out of persuasion and used what I assume to be drugs too. This shows that Demola was a very gullible and pliable young man.

Peer pressure affected him in a negative way and he ended up being shot instead of a member of the rival cult group. He was the hope of his parents, but he paid for his crime, ignorance and foolishness with his life.

c. Stella

Stella was Keziah's roommate. She was a God fearing lady. She trusted God so much and loved dealing with things involving his work. When she was fourteen, she followed her father to their pastor's house. An emergency occurred and her father had to leave her with the Pastor's sons, Daniel and Tosin. Their friends came to visit them then they went inside to discuss. Daniel then told Stella that her dad wanted to speak with her in his dad's bedroom. The four of them overpowered her and raped her in turns. After that incident, she lost her trust in God and promised herself that she would never worship him again. When Keziah was betrayed by Demola, Stella sympathized with her and told her the story of how she was raped by her pastor's sons and their friends. Stella also had two different dreams and they were in the form of a message. They were meant to draw her closer to God. Emmanuella, Stella's floor mate told her that God sent her to tell Stella that he still loves her dearly and that she should return to him. Eventually, Stella returned to God and used her story to uplift Keziah.

3. **Point of Divergence Between The film Version And Published Version Of Good Morning Sodom.**

SECOND MOVEMENT: In the book, Keziah is seen having a conversation with Demola on her way to the library and he insists on accompanying Keziah to the library. He then tries to persuade Keziah into being friends with him. But he gets turned down, and Keziah leaves Demola standing outside. This scene in the book took place on their way to the library. But, in the film version the scene of their conversation where they were heading towards the library was cut short and moved to the next scene which took place when they were already inside the library, Demola gets turned down but was left alone in the library. The major difference here is the setting; where the event took place.

THIRD MOVEMENT: in the film version the lecturer is seen holding a lecture with his students, when two other students stepped in and they were sent out of the class because they came in late in the book no student was sent out of the class, immediately after this scene Demola is seen asking Ovie about Keziah's whereabouts WHILE Ovie is seated with Bunmi. But in the book Demola asks to have a word with Ovie while she was with Bunmi and Ovie excuses herself and talks with Demola at a corner where he asks about Keziah's whereabouts after the conversation Ovie goes back to meet Bunmi. The major difference here is the plot of this scene; The structure of interrelated actions, consciously selected and arranged by the author/scriptwriter.

SIXTH MOVEMENT: Stella's dream, in the movie begun when she was in the stream fetching water with her clay pot while her clothes were being set on fire by two men while in the book the dream begun with the two men burning her clothes. In the book Emmanuella came to meet Stella inside her room to talk to her about GOD but in the movie Stella is seen drying her clothes outside the hostel when Emmanuella came to speak to her, the difference in this scene is the setting.

EIGHT MOVEMENT: In this scene new members were being initiated into the cult however in the film version Demola was already part of the cult and they were just two people being initiated but in the book Demola was part of the new member being initiated into the cult and they were three in total. One of the deceased members name was changed in the book he was known as 'DAGREN' while in the movie he was called 'DRAGON'.

NINTH MOVEMENT: This scene shows when there were gunshots coming from different directions of the school gate, apparently this was a clash between the two cults, Demola's cult and the rival cult. This scene was shown in the book but omitted in the film version.

TENTH MOVEMENT: In the book, Keziah and Stella are present at the scene of Demola's death. On seeing Demola's condition Keziah faints and is rushed to the hospital and she's accompanied by Stella. In the movie Stella and Keziah weren't present at the scene of Demola's death. The scene of Keziah passing out and being rushed to the hospital was omitted.

THIRTEENTH MOVEMENT: in the book the DPO was a woman while in the movie the DPO was a man.

THE END: The movie ends where Dr. and Mrs. Richards accompanied by Keziah go to meet Demola's father in this scene Mrs Diran is said to be dead but in the book she was still alive. The book ends where Keziah gives birth to a baby girl and named her Mouritha, this scene wasn't shown in the movie.