**NAME: Owate Rose Ngajo**

**COLLEGE: MHS**

**DEPARTMENT: MBBS**

**COURSE TITLE: Use of English**

**COURSE CODE: AFE 122**

1. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good morning, Sodom underscoring at least 5 underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Rape
3. Cultism
4. Bad parenting
5. Peer pressure
6. Anger
7. Rape:

This is a type of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse or other form of sexual penetration carried out against a person without their consent. In the play, the theme rape is highly portrayed in movement six where Keziah innocently visits Demola in a strife to do her assignment, unknowing to her Demola had other plans, he drugged her and took advantage of her selfishly. Personally, Keziah shouldn’t have visited Demola, because he had already been making advances towards her that she wasn’t in support of. She made a mistake that was at the expense of her education and her reputation.

Also, not only Keziah in this play was a victim of sexual exploitation. Stella, Keziah’s friend narrated her experience and in a way we can say that Stella had a worse story to tell. This lets us know that rape occurs frequently by anybody and to anybody. Furthermore we can see the effect of rape on its victims; Stella mentally lost her peace with God for over 5 years until she felt spiritually attacked and on the other hand, rape strained the beautiful relationship Keziah had with her parents, she began to look untrustworthy and unfaithful to her parents. Rape also left her with an unwanted pregnancy and depression.

All in all, we can say that rape never leaves its victims with positive testimonies rather leaves them with unending trauma in forms of pregnancies, emotional instability e.t.c.

1. Cultism:

Cultism in the play is a very sensitive topic as some people in the play lost their loved ones who could have turned out to be great people. A very good example is Demola. Demola, who appeared to be a smart and intelligent young man, lost his life due to cultism. He engaged in cultism because he felt like he would have the power he never even lived to enjoy. He got drawn into the worldly excitement and youthful exuberance and took a decision that drastically cut his life short, without thinking of those who he had around him*.* Demola seemed to be the type to take decisions based on his current situation and not considering that he had a possible future ahead of him.

The play makes us know that cultism is a terrible social vice and does not have any positive effects as the “good” only lasts for a while and it does not give without taking. It lets the readers know not to get involved with it.

1. Bad parenting:

Although Keziah’s parents were there financially, they still failed to fulfill some roles and responsibilities as her parents. As her parents they would have been available to her not just financially or physically but also emotionally and psychologically. Keziah was raped by a boy who claimed to love her and when her parents found out about it, her dad stigmatized and neglected her rather than consoling her, which led to her depression. On the other hand, Demola’s parents can also be said to have portrayed bad parenting. In the play, Demola’s parents wouldn’t have lost their son to an early death if they had made themselves physically, emotionally and psychologically available for him. This play lets us know that bad parenting can affect a child in many ways; it can lead to depression, death of a child and makes a child more prone to criminal behaviors and activities.

1. Peer pressure:

This is said to be when a person does something because he or she wants to feel accepted and valued by your friends. Peer pressure can be negative or positive depending on the type of friends a person has. In the play, Demola is a victim of peer pressure. Demola became a rapist, druggie and a cultist because he was influenced by his friends, even when he resisted, his friend convinced him to rape Keziah and he did it not realizing that his friend was doing it for his own benefit. Keziah, on the other hand is also a victim of peer pressure because if she had not adhered to Ovie and Bunmi’s advice, she wouldn’t have been a victim of rape.

1. Anger:

Anger is a natural emotion; it can be characterized by feelings of annoyance and displeasure. Anger is portrayed in the play where the Red shadows found out about the death of their member and planned to take revenge. Stella illustrated anger when she was raped and she stopped worshipping God because she felt like it was God’s fault for letting the car accident happen. She started living a wayward life, even when Emmanuella went to talk to her about redeeming her life in Christ, she neglected her. Keziah’s parents also exemplified anger when they found out that Keziah was pregnant.

1. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor’s Good morning, Sodom.
2. Demola

ii. Keziah

iii. Stella

1. Demola:

He is Keziah’s course mate and he’s also an intelligent young man. Demola seemed to be the type to take decisions based on his current situation and not considering that he had a possible future ahead of him. He seemed to be a bright student and caught the eye of the bad ones and gave in to their requests and lost his life in the process. He was very emotional because he loved Keziah and also gave his friend a way for his parents to know that he cared to the last moment and also his child with Keziah.

ii. Keziah:

She is the only daughter of Dr and Mrs. Richards; she is hardworking, intelligent and beautiful too. She seemed to be the type that can be influenced by her friends regardless of her own decisions. She was convinced by her friends to give Demola a chance which led her to being raped. She also had an unwanted pregnancy for Demola.

iii. Stella:

She is Keziah’s roommate and her good friend too. She is also God-fearing but she had a traumatic childhood experience which made her to deviate from the path of God. But she was called back to Him. She also consoled Keziah when she heard about what Demola did to her.

1. The point of divergent between the written and the drama version of Solomon Edebor’s Good morning, Sodom;

The main point of divergence between a play and a written play is that a play is performed on stage while a written play is intended to be read.

Therefore the point of divergence between the written and drama version of Good morning, Sodom are;

* 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 lighting, scenery and sound.
  2. Dialogue: In the drama version, the dialogue has to be written in a way that sounds naturally 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 characters’ emotions have to be conveyed through their actions and dialogue.
  4. Audience: In the drama version, the audience is resent and can react to the action on stage, whereas in the written version, the reader is a solitary observer.