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A.

- **REGRET:** The theme of regret is portrayed in Solomon .A. Edebor's Good morning, Sodom as Demola who is negatively influenced to rape his fellow course mate Keziah after gaining her trust and inviting her to his place under the pretense of working on an assignment, drugs her with his handkerchief and rapes her. After the deed is done, he immediately regrets it and tries apologizing to the already traumatized Keziah who doesn't forgive him he meets with his friend and original harbinger of the plan to rape her and he tells him of his regret but K.K gives him a powdery substance to snuff with makes him high and puts him out of his regret.

Another instance is seen at his point of death as being narrated by K.K in jail to Demola's parents whereby he tells him to tell his parents how sorry he is while handing him a picture of his parents this is also a sign of regret on Demola's part as he reaches the end of his life

- **BETRAYAL:** The theme of betrayal is portrayed heavily when Demola gains the trust of his course mate after many rejections by her only to gain his trust and then she is invited over to work on an assignment in Demola's apartment in which he uses as an opportunity to drug her by telling her she has a smug on her cheek then proceeds to use the already drugged handkerchief to make her inhale it and then she falls asleep. By the time she wakes up she has been disvirgined. This heavily portrays the theme of betrayal on the part of Demola.
- **JUSTICE:** The theme of justice is portrayed in the denouement of the play, Good morning, Sodom as the perpetrators of justice are arrested and taken to court by which the due process of justice is undergone by the court and K.K is given life imprisonment for manslaughter and also for being part of a cult group and is also told to pay a fine of a hundred thousand naira. His other cult members are also sentenced but to two years in prison and are also

given a fine of a hundred thousand naira to be paid to the court. The hands of justice are shown severely in this show which serves as a moral lesson to us that what you shall sow you shall reap.

- **LACK OF PARENTAL CARE AND CONTROL:** This theme is portrayed by the life of Demola. He lies to his parents about not being accommodated on campus his parents without making further enquires pay for him to start living off campus not knowing he is being influenced negatively by his friend K.K. The parents only provide for him financially but not morally. This is seen in the realization of Engineer Diran as he fathoms on how their focus was to secure the child's financial future which beclouded his sense of also securing his child's future morally, physically and psychologically. According to him, "...it dawned to us that we drove Demola to his tragic end".
- **SOCIAL VICIES:** This theme sheds light on the various social vices and crimes committed throughout the play. For example, the existing cult group and cult practices and cult practices done by K.K, Demola, Spark and other cult members. Another instance is the taking of hard drugs by K.K and Demola and the drugging of Keziah, The worst vice yet in the play is the rape of Keziah by Debola. The theme of social vices is highly dominant in the play and tells us what actually goes on in the universities and how they should be greatly frowned upon.
- **PEER GROUP INFLUENCE:** The theme of peer group influence is highly centralized on K.K and Demola's friendship. K.K befriends for the sole purpose of getting his money as he was from a wealthy family. As the relationship grows, K.K's lifestyle wears on Demola negatively to the extent that he rapes his fellow course through the advice of K.K and also joins K.K's cult group through his invitation and influence which later costs him his life.

Another instance of peer group influence can be seen when Keziah's friends, Ovie and Bunmi advice Keziah to stop being hard on Demola and give him a chance which leads to her rape and downward spiral.

B.

○ **KEZIAH RICHARDS**

She is a 200 level student of Mayflower University. She is the daughter of Dr. Aworawo Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards. She is a very hardworking and God-fearing girl who turns victim to negative peer pressure by her friends Ovie and Bunmi who convince her to trust Demola, her fellow course mate who has been making advances at her. She listens to them and finally does but her trust is betrayed as she goes to Demola's house to work on an assignment but instead gets drugged and raped. Her life goes into a downward spiral as she gets pregnant and then sees Demola's lifeless body. She is a disappointment to her father who doesn't speak to her. Due to all these she decides to overdose and take her life but she is saved by her father who rushes her to the hospital. After things get better for her as she reconciles with her family and gives birth to a baby girl which they name omotola. She changes school to the University of Ibadan for a new slate and a change of environment.

○ **DEMOLA**

He is also a 200 level student and the course mate to Keziah. He is negatively influenced throughout the play and many bad choices are made which influence him negatively. He is advised by K.K to rape Keziah who he likes. He gains her trust, invites her to his place then drugs her with his handkerchief and then rapes her. He is a good person who is just negatively influenced and so makes a lot of bad choices throughout the play and he is also convinced to take drugs and also join a cult group which leads him to his eventual death. It is shown that he regrets his life choices at the end of every bad deed he does throughout the play and even at his death.

○ **OVIE AND BUNMI**

They are both in 200 level in the Mayflower University. They are friends with Keziah Richards. They notice the gestures made by Demola

to Keziah and also the rejections by Keziah towards Demola. They influence Keziah negatively by telling her to give Demola a chance which she follows which leads to the rape of Keziah by Demola and her downward spiral.

C. THE POINTS OF DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED AND THE FILM VERSION

- The film version is more explanatory than the published version due to the fact that it portrays actions and explains them in layman terms which makes it easier to understand bearing in mind that all those who get to read the book won't have a good mental imagery but watching the play makes it easier to understand.

- The film was more or like a summary of the published version because in the published version, the acts and scenes were properly explained and set out due to the fact that drama is divided into acts and scenes and so it was properly expatiated and you could properly understand each detail by reading the book. But in the play, the scenes are all put together and acted all at once and due to that you might not get the full details if you have not read the book. So it is advisable to read the book before watching in order to get the full details.

- The play is more understandable when acted out as you properly get to know the characters and you don't need to have a mental imagery as the visual imagery is already laid out before in the form of an acted out drama which makes the viewer's understand it better.