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**Afe 122 Assignment**

1. .Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon Edebor's ‘Good Morning Sodom’, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.
2. Attempt a detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon Edebor’s ‘Good Morning Sodom’.
3. What are the points of divergence between the reading and the film version of ‘Good Morning Sodom’?

**Answers**



Solomon Edebor’s ‘Good Morning Sodom’ is a pragmatic, properly followed up, well written play that takes place in an integral setting. The place of focus and importance being a university campus and the time being that of transition through teenage years to adulthood. The play centres itself around the effects of peer pressure, consequences of uninvolved parenting, inconsistency in integrity, effects of drug abuse, results of not giving parental support and cultism;

1. Effects of peer pressure: peer pressure is a major theme of the drama as it lead to the main events in the book. Keziah gets pressured by her friends to give Demola a chance to prove his worth, while Demola gets convinced by his friends that rapping Keziah will make her fall for him.
2. Consequences of uninvolved parenting: Although, it was his decision on his own path to engage in the activities he did, Demola’s life could have taken a different turn if his parents were properly invested in monitoring and guiding him.
3. Effects of drug abuse: alongside peer pressure, Keziah was put in the dilemma she was because of Demola’s abuse of drugs. The drugs Demola was introduced to by his friends tampered with his conscious self and therefore resulted in his actions and inactions.
4. Inconsistency in integrity: at first, Keziah was unwilling and uninterested in associating with Demola. Had she held fast to this discipline and integrity, she most likely would not have fallen into the trap that she had.
5. Results of not giving parental support: Keziah’s father acted like a typical, disciplined Nigerian father. Due to the disappointment he felt after discovering Keziah’s unwanted pregnancy, he treated her horribly instead of providing her with the support she needed. As a result of this, Keziah attempted suicide.

Generally, the play portrays the lives of typical undergraduates in Nigerian Universities, the activities they engage in and the punishment or reward for these actions.

2.

* Dr Richard: he plays the role of Keziah’s father in Solomon Edebor’s ‘Good Morning Sodom’. Dr Richard was properly introduced in the fourteenth movement of the play. He is a dynamic character as his treatment of his pregnant daughter changed completely after she attempted suicide. In other words, he transitioned from being a disciplined, strict parent to a loving and supporting dad.
* Keziah: she happens to be the protagonist of the play and was introduced in the first movement. Her dynamic nature is proven by the decrease in her self-discipline and integrity as the story progresses to reach its climax, this shows that she is prone to change if persuaded enough. Her good traits include; integrity, self-discipline, and optimism. Her bad traits are inconsistency and lack of social intelligence.
* Stella: she was introduced in the sixth movement of the drama. Playing the role of a confidant, Stella gives the protagonist, Keziah hope and makes her believe that there is always light at the end of a tunnel. Stella can be described as open-minded, experienced and matured, compared to their other friends.

3.

* Third movement:

Doctor Yusuf is seen teaching a group of students in a lecture room. In the reading version, the class goes on quietly without interruptions, while in the film version , the class is disrupted by two students who are late for lecture, Dr Yusuf dismisses them are continues with his class.

* Sixth movement:

Demola takes a look at Keziah phone. In the reading version, he asks if it’s an android or apple phone, there is no such question in the film version. Also, Stella is visited by Emmanuella while she was in her room, this is for the reading version. In the film version, she is seen spreading cloths outside.

* Fourteenth movement:

In the reading version, Keziah’s dad asks her to pick up a book on the centre table as there is a letter in it for her. In the film version, he asks her to pick up a letter directly, not a book.

* Twentieth movement:

In the reading version, this movement takes place in Keziah’s room, while in the film version, it takes place in the family’s living room.

* Nineteenth movement:

Engineer and Mrs Diran are invited to Agobi prison in the reading version, while in the film version, only Engineer Diran is invited.