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MATRIC No: 22/law01/136

DEPARTMENT: Law

COURSE CODE: AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT

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

i. **THEME OF CULTISM:** It is one of the themes in the play, Good Morning Sodom by Solomon A. Edebor. Nkanga Nwoko popularly known as K.K, who is a 400level English language student in Mayflower university who was a member of a popular cult in Mayflower University called Red Shadow, he pressured his friend Demola Diran who is a 200level English language student in the same university to the same cult. Which unfortunately led to his demise (Demola) in a cult clash between a rival cult named the SPARROW, while they were trying to avenge the death of two of their members. K.K in a daze of adrenaline takes a shot at Demola instead of a rival cult member. The school becomes aware of the incidence and expels all the members of the cults involved. K.K and five others are taken to court, K.K is sentenced to life imprisonment for manslaughter, two years imprisonment for his involvement in an unlawful society and a fine of one hundred thousand naira while the others were sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of a hundred thousand naira each. This relays how the destructive acts of students ruins the dreams and aspirations of their families and victims.

ii. **LACK OF PARENTAL CARE AND GUIDANCE :** This theme is displayed in the situation of Demola and his parents. His parents are rich people who provide every materialistic need for him even his request to live off campus without further questioning. He lacks proper parental care, guidance, monitoring to see him through thereby delivering him into the hands of negative company which leads him to cultism and causes him to rape Keziah and causes him to an early death by being accidentally shot by his friend and gang mate K.K.

iii. **THEME OF NEGATIVE PEER PRESSURE:** This is a major theme in the play as it is displayed in many circumstances. Peer pressure one of the issues in the society today. People are seen doing different things because the people they associate with also do it or because they were convinced to. In the play, Keziah Richards is pressured by her

course mates to let Demola Diran into her life. Demola on the other hand is introduced to drugs and cultism by his friend, These decisions led to bad occurrences in their lives.

iv. SEXUAL ASSUALT(RAPE): Rape is an unlawful sexual activity, usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly or under threat of injury against the will usually of a female or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent. Keziah Richards is a 200level student of mayflower university, she begins to associate with Demola Diran who is a course mate. They try to attempt an assignment when Demola drugs Keziah and rapes her in his apartment. Keziah finds out she is pregnant and drops out of school, she is neglected by her parents and attempts to end her life to relieve herself of the pain and shame she felt. This shows how innocent lives are put in jeopardy by the wrong doings of others.

V. THEME OF BETRAYAL: This is a theme that was displayed in the situation of Keziah and Demola. She trusted him because of the influence of her course mates Ovie and Bunmi therefore going to his apartment to read but ends up being raped by him in the process. This theme teaches us not to trust people blindly cause it ends up hurting us in the process.

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

i. KEZIAH RICHARDS: She is the daughter of Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs Joke Richards. She is a 200lelel of Mayflower University. She is the main character in the play as the whole play revolves around her. She is a person of good morals who came to the university to concentrate and make her parents proud. She refuses Demola advances as she doesn't want a relationship with him and she is also adamant as he is also persistent. But later on in the book her course mates Ovie and Bunmi convince her to be his friend which leads her to his house to read and he ends up raping her. When she wakes and finds out what he had done to her she insults and curses the day she met him and leaves his apartment crying. And the first person she tells about this experience is her roommate Stella who consoles and let her know it's not the end of the world and that everything will be fine. When she finds out Demola was shot dead she collapse and start bleeding she is rushed to the hospital where it is confirmed that she is pregnant and her parents are extremely disappointed in her. She is a victim and she attempts suicide. She later gives birth to a girl child and later got admission to the university of Ibadan to continue her education.

ii. DEMOLA DIRAN: He is the son of Engineer Diran and Mrs Diran. He is a boy from a rich home whose parents provide every material need but neglect his emotional needs. He is Keziah's course mate at the beginning of the play he shows some interest in Keziah but later becomes more persistent after being rejected multiple times by her. He is originally a person of good morals until negative peer pressure got to him also making him join cultism which leads to his death by getting accidentally shot by his friend and fellow cult member during a mission. He is the one who sexually assaults Keziah by giving her his hand kerchief which has a consciousness losing substance to sniff and rapes her. He apologizes to her but the deed had already been done. In the seventh movement it is revealed that it was his friends who convinced him to rape Keziah. His parents are unaware of his behavior in the university leaving them sad and devastated.

iii. STELLA: She is Keziah's roommate and we don't see her until the sixth movement when Keziah talks to her about the rape. She is someone who has suffered severely from the vices of the world. She was gang raped by four individuals at the young age of fourteen causing her trauma and tainting her. The penetrators of the heinous crime were arrested but when wanting to press charges the decision was over ruled by influential members(elders) of the church making the criminals go free, this act happens in our today society as criminals go free because of the influence they have in the society. She assures Keziah that everything will be fine. She is a person of discipline even when she lost herself to the evils and vices of the world by becoming promiscuous but God revealed himself to her and she repented.

**3. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING, SODOM?
(Individual submission extended till First week in May. Mode of submission to be announced later).**

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.

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

iv. 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.

v. 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.