**Name: EZENWOBI CHINAZA MARYJANE**

**MATRIC NO: 22/mhs01/091**

**College: MHS**

**Department: Medicine and Surgery**

 **THEME OF GOOD MORNING, SODOM**

1. **THEME OF NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCE:**

 Peer Influence is when you choose to do something you wouldn’t otherwise do, because you want to feel accepted and valued by people. It was seen that Keziah’s Course mates, Ovie and Bunmi convinced her to let loose and give Demola a chance. Demola was a victim of peer pressure. K.K succeeded in influencing him negatively he made Demola do so many terrible things, he made him leave hostel for town, join cult, take drugs and other atrocities that he committed.

1. **THEME OF REGRET:**

Regret is a feeling of sadness, repentance or disappointment over an occurrence or something one has done or failed to do. Regret is a theme that was somewhat dominant in the play “GOOD MORNING, SODOM”. After raping Keziah, Demola felt remorse for what he did for to her, Engineer Diran and Mrs. Diran were contrite after they realized that they neglected their child, finally K.K felt sour after killing Demola.

1. **THEME OF HATE:**

 After being raped by Demola, Keziah exhibited a strong sense of anger and intense dislike towards him, she was pushed to the point that she started cursing.

1. **THEME OF DRUG ABUSE:**

Drug abuse is the illegal use of drugs or the use of prescription or over the counter drugs for purposes other than those for which are meant to be used or in excessive amount. K.K, Demola, and Bentol were victims of drug abuse. Demola raped Keziah under the influence of drugs.

1. **THEME OF PARENTAL NEGLECT:**

 Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child’s basic needs such as not giving attention to a child. In this context Keziah and Demola were victims of parental neglect. Dr Aworawo Richards (Keziah’s dad) was busy with his work that he seldom visits his daughter at school and he used gifts to conceal the fact that he was rarely there for her. Another scene in which parental neglect was significant in Keziah’s life was when she got pregnant, because of the scorn she received from her dad, she was pushed to commit suicide. In Demola’s case, he lied to his parent about so many things and he usually got away with them because his parents never bothered to check on him, and thus he was led to do the wrong things because he had no actual guidance.

 **CHARACTER ANALYSIS**

1. **Keziah Richards:**

Keizah Richards is the mother of Mouritha and daughter of Dr Aworawo Richards and Mrs. Joke Richards. She was a 200level student of Mayflower University. She is a well behaved and focused student, but later became a victim of Negative peer Influence, which led to her being raped and eventually became pregnant. She was neglected by her dad who later came to realization that what he was doing to her was wrong. Later on she proceeded with her life going to University of Ibadan to continue with her studies.

1. **Demola Diran:**

Demola is one of the primary characters of the play “Good morning, Sodom” he was a 200level student of Mayflower University. In the play he showed interest in keizah but she was not interested any relationship. Demola fell victim of Negative peer influence, which led to his undignified death.

1. **Nkanga Nwoko (a.k.a. K.K):**

He is a student of Mayflower University, only surviving child of his widowed mother and Demola’s Best friend. He was the one who influenced Demola negatively, he encouraged him to rape Keziah. He mistakenly shot Demola instead of a rival cult member and was found guilty of manslaughter, membership of an unlawful society and illegal possession of firearms. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

**THE POINT OF DIIVERGENT 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 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 visualizer the characters and setting. While a play is designed to be collaborative effort between the playwright director, actors and audience, a written play is a solitary experience that relies solely on the readers 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 character and setting.
* 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.
* Dialogue: In the written 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.
* Characterization: In the written version, the author can use interior monologues and other techniques to explore the characters’ thought and feelings, whereas in the drama version, the characters’ emotions have to be conveyed through their actions and dialogue.
* Audience: In the written version, the audience is resent and can react to the action on stage, whereas in the written version, the reader is a solitary observer.
* Interpretation: In the written version, the reader is free to interpret the text in their own way, whereas in the drama version, the actors, directors, and other creative team members have to interpret the text and bring their own vision to the production.