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# Question 1

## Attempt an incisive interogation of Solomon A. Edebor’s Good Morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

1. INSECURITY

The play depicts insecurity at Mayflower University as a result of a potential cult clash. The play depicts the students at the main gate at night fleeing for cover as gunshots can be heard coming from various areas and people are firing sporadically at one another. Damola, a student who belonged to a cult on campus, was discovered dead on the ground and submerged in his own blood.

1. PEER PRESSURE

Peer pressure is depicted in the play as Demola who was once a boy from a prestigious wealthy home was no soon introduced to drugs, cultism and a few others to mention. The play is set during the during the realization of the wicked thing Demola had done to Keziah as is friend handed over to him a substance that was capable of making him high in order for him to relieve himself from the thought of the atrocity he had committed.

1. INDIFFERENT PARENTING

In the drama "Good Morning, Sodom" by Solomon A. Edebor, two characters who were sexually raped are treated with indifferent parenting. The drama depicts the fallout from two college students who participated in rape, Keziah and Stella.

A fellow student used a charm hidden in a handkerchief to rape Keziah, the play's main character. After that occurrence, her father abandoned her, which led her to try suicide and the unsuccessful murdering of her unborn child.

On the other side, the play is set in a pastor's home and centers on the persona of Stella, a young girl from a well-known Christian family who was a devout Christian. Stella was left with the pastor's boys, Daniel and Tosin, after her father dropped her off because he needed to see the pastor about an urgent matter. She accepted it without giving it much thought, and soon Daniel and Tosin were watching musicals on the TV. To feel at home, she had to go with them. Daniel arrived shortly after two of their friends went inside to talk and informed the woman that her father would like to speak with her in his father's bedroom. She made the mistake of following him, and as a result, the four of them were able to overwhelm her and rape her. She became angry with God as a result of this occurrence, which led her astray. A multifaceted depiction of negligent parenting emerges throughout the play. Stella and Keziah come first.

1. CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS

The consequences of actions are showcased in the play, as the consequences of Demola’s actions resulted in Kenziah withdrawing from his company and not wanting to relate to anything related to him. The play also reveals the consequences of Demola’s indulgence in drugs and a cult group as his actions led to his downfall and death. Many other incidents were portrayed, like the court dishing out punishments to the other cult members, Keziah’s unwanted pregnancy, and a few others to mention.

1. Regret of Action

The regret of action is portrayed in the play when Demola realizes what he did to Keziah wasn’t good. The play showcases Demola’s regret and desire to correct his past mistakes, but it's too late, and he is ultimately rendered lifeless in his own pool of blood.

Not only did Demola show a sign of regret for his actions, but also Keziah, Stella, and K.K., Damola’s cult member and friend.

# Question 2

## Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in solomon A. Edebor’s good morning, sodom.

1. **Dr. Yusuf**

Yusuf is a lecturer in Solomon A. Edebor’s play, "Dr. Yusuf." He is a short, middle-aged, bald-headed man who lectures at Mayflower University.

At the start of the play, Dr. Yusuf is shown having a lecture at Mayflower University with a group of undergraduates. This character only appeared once, after which he didn’t appear again in the play.

1. **Mmaobi**

Mmaobi is a roommate of Stella in Solomon A. Edebor’s play Mmaobi." A cast member portrays the act of caring, wanting to know what was wrong with Stella while she was having a terrible dream.

1. **Emmanuella**

Emmanuella is a floormate of Stella in Solomon A. Edebor’s play, is portrayed as a girl who tries to tell Stella about God’s plan for her in her dream but ultimately fails at that moment and gets told to leave. Although she was not able to convince Stella at that moment, her words were reflected back at by Stella after she had left.

# Question 3

## Points of divergent between the written and the drama version of Solomon Edebor’s good morning

1. In the third movement, the film showed that Demola did not say hello to Ovie and Bunmi but in the book he did.
2. According to sixth movement

The film shows Stella packing her clothes from the line when Emmanuella appeared but in the book it was stated that she woke up from a bad dream.

Demola was said to be lying on his bed but in the actual film he was apparently not on his bed. Lines (9.9.12.14,15) were not used in the film.

The book also stated that Stella stretched out to console Keziah on the bed but in the film there was no appearance of such act.

Finally, the film shows that there was only one man carrying the cloths but in the book it states that there were four.

1. According to the eight movement

It shows in the film that there were 2 new cult members in the group but in book there were three.

It was also that Demola was part of the new members but in the film he wasn’t portrayed as a new member but an existing one.

Finally, K.K was the one that brought the calabash for the new members to drink from as written but in the film it wasn’t K.K.

1. In the twelfth movement, the book states that Keziah’s parents came to pick her up from the hospital but in the film it was only her mother and the driver.
2. In the thirteenth movement, it is portrayed in the book that the DPO is a female but in the film the DPO is a male.
3. In the eighteenth movement, it was stated in the book that Mrs. Richards asked the doctor if Keziah could go home but in the film this scene wasn’t as written.