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Matric number:22/MHS01/192

***AFE 122 ASSIGNMENTS*:**

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

1.Negative Peer pressure: In Solomon A Edebor's Good Morning Sodom, Peer pressure was a shown with Demola,a boy from a well to do family who was pressured and convinced into partaking in antisocial vices which later led to his death.In the nineteenth movement,we can see K.K confessing to Demola's parent about how he pressured to him to join cult,drug and rape keziah.All this was after he found out Demola's was from a wealthy home.

2.Parental neglect

Parental neglect was shown by Demola's parents and keziah's dad in the play.The play highlighted the consequences of parental neglect.In the twenty first movement, we see the conversation between the Diran and Richards family, after the death of Demola. Engineer and Mrs Diran were only concerned about the basic needs of their son and financial security.They failed to instill moral values in their son and this led to him getting involved in drugs,cultism and other vices. After the discovery of her pregnancy in the fourteenth movement,keziah's dad neglected and judged her without trusting and listening to her and this led her to committing suicide in the eighteenth movement.

3.Cultism

Cultism was a major theme in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.

The author made an effort to paint a vivid image of the initiations, activities, and even risks associated with cultism in the context of a normal Nigerian university. In Mayflower university,Cultists groups were a part of the school environment and new members were sworn in from time to time.This act was shown in the eight movement by a cult group called Red shadows where a character Demola and two others were sworn into the cult.The book goes on to show the consequences of joining a cult.The tenth,fifteenth and seventeenth movement are good example of what happens when you get caught partaking in cultism.Demola lost his life in the tenth movement and the other characters involved were expelled and imprisoned accordingly.

4.IMPARTIAL JUDICIARY- In the seventeenth movement, When the cultists were charged to court, we can see how the judge passed his judgement despite the plea from the defenders council.He was fair,honest and he gave his judgment according to the gravity of their crimes.The university in the fifteenth movement also followed their school rules with the help of their student

disciplinary committee and punished the students involved in misconduct and anti social behaviors accordingly. This way the author highlighted the advantage of being impartial because this allows the wrong people to always be brought to book.

5. DECEIT- Demola in the book took advantage of the trust his parents had in him and deceived them knowing fully well they wouldn't ask further questions. Demola also deceived Keziah into trusting him and later drugged her and raped her. The book later goes on to portray the consequences of deceit. In Demola's case, it played a factor in his death because if he was honest, maybe things would have turned out differently.

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

A. Keziah Richards: A well behaved student in 200 level in Mayflower university. She was the daughter of Mr and Mrs Richards. She was Stella's roommate and was Ovie and Bunmi's course mate. She was very studious and avoided any distractions. She was the definition of what everyone should come to university to do. She was liked by a male course mate but she didn't give him the attention he required. This made him charm, drug and rape her when she visited his house off campus so they could do assignment together. This led to pregnancy and neglect from her dad. She also became extremely sad and nearly killed herself and unborn child but was saved by her dad. She left school, had a baby girl and enrolled into university of Ibadan after her child's birth.

B. DEMOLA DIRAN- A talk, dark and handsome male 200 level English student of Mayflower university. He was the son of Engineer and Mrs Diran. He was from a well to do family but due to parental negligence and lack of moral principles, he was lured into partaking in anti social vices. He was introduced to drugs, cultism by a fellow 400 level boy called KK who became close to him (Demola) after he realized he was from a wealthy home. He took liking in a girl in his class called Keziah and because she wasn't willing to accept him, he was lured by KK into drugging, raping and impregnating her. He was killed accidentally during a cult clash in his school by his fellow cult members which led to the expulsion of numerous students.

C. Nkanga Nwoko

Nkanga Nwoko (popularly known as KK) is a student of Mayflower. He was a 400 level student in department of English and Demola's friend.

KK was the cause of all the evil that Demola did. He was a negative influence on Demola and introduced him to anti social vices. The character shows the effects of hanging out with bad friends. He was a typical example of students whose primary objective is not to learn. He was

involved in anti-social vices some of which are cultism, hard drug intake and rape.

Even though justice caught up with him, he had already caused a lot of damage. He invited Demola's parents while at Agobi prison and confessed to them. He was the mastermind behind every bad thing Demola did before he accidentally killed him.

According to the third movement, the book did not tell us that the class was interrupted by the students who came late to class as seen in the movie. Also, it was written that Demola moved in the direction of Ovie and Bunmi as they were leaving the class but in the movie, they were still sitting and discussing.

1. The shooting scene which was the ninth movement in the play but was not a scene in the movie. Furthermore, in the movie Demola was already a cultist, but in the play, he was among the new converts.

2. In the sixth movement, while Stella was narrating how she was raped, the play said that Stella and her father were ushered into the living room and were seated for a while or the pastor, before her father left but in the movie her father did not step into the living room.

3. According to the play, Emmanuella knocked at Stella's door; she spoke to her in the room. While in the movie, Stella was spreading her clothes outside when Emmanuella came to visit.

4. In the health center, Keziah's family drives out of sight with Stella in the car in the movie, but in the play, Stella waved to the family as they drove out of sight.

5. In the Thirteenth movement, three of the cultists came in with the officers in the play but they were four cultists in the movie. The DPO was a woman in the book but was a man in the movie.

6. In the fourteenth movement in the play, Mr. and Mrs. Richards were seating on the chair before Keziah joined them but in the movie, Mrs. Richards was not with them at the beginning of the conversation but joined later.

7. In the court scene, the movie skipped some parts where the prosecution and defence counsel were addressing the court (as written in the play). Also, the part where Mrs. Nkanga collapsed was not shown in the movie.

8. In movement twenty first, In Engineer Diran's house, the play shows that Mrs. Diran was sobbing silently beside her husband, but in the movie, Mrs. Diran had already died.

9. Keziah's daughter name was Mouritha in the book but her name was Heritage in the movie.

10.the movie,there was a scene after the scene keziah found out she was drugged,that showed keziah going into labour as she screamed for her mom to join her in the room,this wasn't in the play.