

1. Themes can be defined as the main subject that is being described or talked about in a piece of writing. In the play *Good Morning Sodom*, there are lots of prominent themes that give the play a sense of writing. Here are some

a. Theme of naivety: This theme surrounds the characters Demola and Keziah. Demola is easily swayed to drug Keziah due to his selfish love and selfish love. This does so much damage, destroying their relationship. He is also convinced to join a cult which leads to his demise. The character Keziah who is also swayed to go to Demola's room by the excuse of an assignment can also be categorised as a naive character.

b. Theme of unhealthy friendship: The fall of the characters Keziah and Demola can be linked to the friends kept. Keziah's friends advise her to give Demola a chance which formally leads to her stolen virginity. Demola's friend K.K. can't be seen as a good friend either. He advises Demola to drug Keziah and sleep with her, he makes him do drugs and ultimately leads him to join a cult group which leads to his demise.

c. Theme of high image: This theme revolves around the character Dr. Richards. He has an image and reputation which he upholds dearly, putting the mental health and care of his daughter aside. He disowns her as a daughter when he finds out she is pregnant not just with any man but with a boy who's allegedly a cultist and was shot dead. He further asks her to abort the child but his wife strongly disagrees to that, pitying the life of her daughter first.

d. Theme of a plea for forgiveness: When Dr. Richards finds out that Keziah is pregnant, an immediate rush of disappointment and anger is evident. Keziah and her Mom try as much as possible to apologize to Dr. Richards concerning the unintentional shame Keziah brings. Dr. Richards isn't so forgiving about this and each time looks at Keziah with much disgust. Later on the play, it is seen that when Keziah attempts suicide Dr. Richards apologizes for his actions blaming himself. This leads to mutual forgiveness between father and daughter.

Furthermore into the play, we see that K.K. explains to Demola's parents about how he convinced Demola to do the most unethical acts. He apologizes and we see deep regret from accidentally getting him killed. He wishes for forgiveness.

e. Theme of depression and self blame: After Keziah loses her virginity, she blames herself for what happened, calling herself stupid and all but her roommate Stella convinces her otherwise, using herself as an example. She tells Keziah her story of also getting raped but at a very young age. She blames herself for what was done. Also, furthermore in the play, we can see that K.K. blames himself for the demise of Demola.

2. Characters are people, animals, beings etc, writers use to perform actions moving the story along a plot line. In the play Good Morning Sodom, there are lots of characters that help in building the plot of the story. Some are;

a. Keziah Richards: keziah, the main character of the play “Good Morning Sodom”, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richards. She is an undergraduate

It is easy to detect that keziah is student who would rather and gladly spend time with her books than boys through various scenes. In the second movement We can see that demola also a student of the same university tries to acquire a “friendship” relationship with her which she strongly disagrees too. Also, in the third movement demola asks about the whereabouts of keziah from her friends after noticing her absence in class. Through this, it is easy to detect that keziah isn’t the type to skip classes, so her unusual absence was alarming.

Keziah can be said to not be easily swayed. Despite the many advances demola pulled they all seemed abortive until the persuasion of her friends and the excuse of an assignment. Unfortunately this so called assignment led to her downfall which can be seen as the climax of the play. She gets drugged by demola which led to the loss of her virginity and unfortunately a very unwanted pregnancy. The pregnancy isn’t laid out until later in the play

To conclude what has been stated, the character keziah can be seen as a strong girl who was not easily bit still deceived. From the last movement which was not stated her love for education is easily detected.

b. Demola: Demola Diran, son of engineer and Mrs. Diran is a schoolmate of the main character keziah. In the play, the character demola is the admirer of keziah. From movement 16 we can see he comes from a rich background due to the conversation between k.k and his parents.

Demola is easily seen as a naive boy who loves keziah dearly and not just in a lustful light. This can be seen from the worries and anxiety he gets after noticing the absence of keziah.

Demola who was desperate to get keziah at all costs, reluctantly takes his friends advice and then drugs and rapes keziah. He deeply regrets the unethical act but the deed was already done.

Due to the friends demola has, as the play progresses, we see that he is initiated into a cult which unfortunately led to his demise later on the play where he is shot.

c. Dr. Aworawo Richards: Dr. Richards the father of keziah is a man who upholds his image and reputation than the care for his daughter. When he finds out that keziah is pregnant with the child of a cult member, he disowns her as his daughter. He doesn’t give her face and expresses nothing but disappointment towards her unlike his wife who took the information quite well. Unknown to him, this behaviour will almost cause him the life of his daughter which was narrowly stopped. After the event of attempted suicide by keziah, Dr. Richards apologizes to her and tries to show his love for her. He even further gives her another opportunity to tertiary education

3. What are the points of divergence between the written and the filmed versions of the book?

In general, points of divergence between a written book and its filmed version can include changes in the plot, the inclusion or omission of certain characters or events, alterations to the setting or time frame, and differences in the interpretation or portrayal of the story or its themes. These changes may occur due to the filmmaker, the limitations of the film medium, or the need to condense or adapt the story for a visual medium.