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**AFE 122 ASSIGNMENT**

QUESTION 1:

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

**1. THEME OF BETRAYAL**

In this context, we discuss the betrayal of Keziah’s trust by Demola. At the beginning of Dr. Solomon Edebor’s good morning Sodom Keziah reassures her mom that she knows why she was at the university and that she was mature enough to face her studies alone. Therefore, she held her guard up while associating with Demola, paying no heed to his advances even stating “Demola, I am not a baby, you know. I know what boys like you are after…”. Demola proved persistent as he kept earnestly chasing after her, gaining the trust of Bunmi and Ovie, Keziah’s preferred company. They in turn told Keziah that they felt Demola was different and genuinely cared for her, this played its role in getting Keziah to trust Demola, as in the next movement we find Keziah seated in Demola’s house. In that same movement Keziah’s trust is horrendously betrayed as Demola drugged and raped her. This led to so many problems for Keziah including unwanted pregnancy, her father’s rejection and attempted suicide.

 **2. THEME OF MORAL CORRUPTION**

In this context, we Discuss Moral corruption as a theme in Good morning Sodom, Moral corruption in the form of rape, drug abuse and cultism, while rape and cultism are more prominent in the play we look at a subtler vice of drug abuse, in the play Demola stated “Not again; not this time. The last one nearly caused me an accident.” When offered a white substance presumably cocaine by K.K. In truth drug abuse is a major cause of moral corruption in universities. We also look at rape, an act committed by Demola but nearly cost Keziah her life. Keziah’s rape was a major plot point in the play that changed the whole direction of the story. Lastly cultism, a deadly social vice that has taken the lives of many undergraduates, in the play Demola is initiated into the Red shadows a cult group which he was introduced to by K.K. who seemed the root of all evil in this play, not only because he urged Demola to rape Keziah but also introduced him to drug abuse and cultism and shoot him in point blank range. So ultimately Demola joined a cult that night and was found dead the next morning.

 **3. THEME OF REJECTION**

In this Theme we focus on the attitude of Dr. Aworawo Richards after finding out his daughter was pregnant for a boy who had been murdered and suspected of cultism. In the play, Dr. Richards says to his wife” You heard me! As a matter of fact, she ceased to be my daughter that very day she brought shame on this family with that evil thing in her womb, which you willfully accepted!”. Here we not only see the rejection of Keziah but the baby in her womb. Keziah who overheard this conversion Dr. Richards had with his wife decided to commit suicide and if not for timely intervention would have lost her life and that of the baby.

 **4. THEME OF GUILT AND SHAME**

In this theme, we discuss the shame and guilt associated with rape and unwanted pregnancy, three characters affected by these are Demola, Keziah and K.K. Demola felt guilty in the aftermath of his crime, which led to him apologizing to Keziah, and after she rejected his apology he felt shameful for what he had done. Keziah’s dad blamed her for the incident that happened, he couldn’t understand what Keziah was doing in Demola’s house in the first place. This made her feel incredible guilt, and the unwanted pregnancy could potentially bring shame to her family. Lastly, K.K. at the end of the play, after getting a life sentence felt guilty for shooting his friend Demola and influencing him to joining cult.

 **5. THEME OF HOPE**

By the end of the play, Keziah is giving another shot to complete her education and a chance for a new beginning in the University of Ibadan. This bring hope, hope that after such devastating and life altering events, things might return to normal.

QUESTION 2:

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

**1. KEZIAH RICHARDS**

Keziah is a 200-level student studying English in Mayflower University, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richards. She is described as a medium height, slightly rotund, fair young lady. She accepts the friendship of Demola- a course mate, after his persistent advances and a little persuasion from Ovie and Bunmi, other course mates. One day, she is lured to Demola’s house off campus under the cover of getting help for an assignment, she is then drugged and rapped. Devastated by this she proceeds to cut off all ties she had with Demola, only days later to discover that Demola had been killed in a cult clash and that she was carrying his child. This news did not sit well with her parents, particularly her father, who decided that she was no longer his daughter due to the shame and disgrace she had brought upon the family. The ill-feelings her father bore her did not go unnoticed, this brought her so much pain and ultimately drove her to attempting suicide. Luckily and due to timely intervention by the doctor, her life and that of her unborn child was spared, after this fiasco her father realized his mistakes and she safely delivered a baby girl. By the end of the play she had been enrolled into the University of Ibadan setting the stage for normalcy to return.

**2. DEMOLA DIRAN**

Demola is a 200-level student studying English in Mayflower University, he is the fruit of the union between Engineer Diran and Mrs. Diran. Demola’s story is one of many tragedies. Demola was first introduced as a tall, dark and handsome young man, who harbored romantic feelings for a course mate, Keziah Richards. He is also noted to have persistently gone after her in his pursuit for love, which she eventually succumbed to. What started out as a seemingly harmless love story quickly devolved into one of rape, abuse and regret. Demola drugged and rapped Keziah after luring her to his house in the name of helping her with an assignment. He is filled with regret and shame in the aftermath of his crime and even tries apologizing to Keziah who made it clear that she wanted nothing to do with him, and hoped they’d never crossed paths again, which incidentally was the last time they would see each other again. It was revealed that Demola was introduced to drug abuse and had been heavily influenced negatively by Nkanga Nwonko also called K.K. an upperclassman and a member of the Red Shadows, K.K. would later introduce him to cultism and shoot him in point blank range taking his life.

**3. NKANGA NWOKO (K.K)**

Nkanga Nwoko also known as K.K is a 400-level student studying English in Mayflower University, he is the only surviving child of his widowed mother, Mrs. Nkanga. He is first introduced after Keziah cuts all ties with Demola leaving him in sullen state, K.K. then shows up and to cheer him up offers him hard drugs. It is then revealed that K.K and his comrade Bentol were the masterminds behind Keziah’s rape. After the death of Demola Diran the Police crack down on the cultists and raid their hideouts in the process K.K is captured. After the court proceeding he is giving a life sentence. After having time to reflect in Agobi prison, K.K calls for an audience with Demola’s parents convey to them their son’s apology before his death and confesses that he was responsible for many terrible things that happened to Demola including introducing him to hard drugs, planning Keziah’s rape and ultimately killing him.

Question 3:

Points of divergence between the written and the film version of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning Sodom.

**1.** Plot: Identify any major differences in the plot between the book and the movie. For example, the movie may have omitted certain events, characters or subplots, or changed the order of events.

**2.** Characterization: Discuss any differences in the characterization of key characters between the book and the movie. For instance, the movie may have altered the personality or motivations of certain characters or introduced new ones.

**3.** Themes: Compare how the book and the movie explore the key themes of poverty, corruption, social injustice, and survival. Note any differences in how these themes are portrayed, emphasized, or developed.

**4.** Setting: Evaluate how the movie adaptation portrays the setting of Sodom, and compare it to the descriptions of the book. For instance, the movie may have created a different visual representation of the slum than the one suggested by the book.

**5.** Style: Comment on the differences in style between the book and the movie. For example, the book may use a more literary style than the movie's visual storytelling, or the movie may use special effects or other cinematic techniques that were not present in the book.

**6.** Reception: Evaluate how the book and movie were received by audiences and critics, and consider how the differences between the two may have contributed to these reactions.