

**NAME: Enumah Chiamaka**  
**MATRIC NO: 22/MHSo6/006**  
**COURSE CODE: AFE 122**  
**COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH**

**ASSIGNMENT:**

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

Some themes that can be found in this play include:

- i. Peer Pressure
- ii. Bad Parenting
- iii. Cultism
- iv. Death
- v. Love

**i. PEER PRESSURE:**

Peer Pressure can be best defined as a feeling that one must do the same thing as other people of one's age and social group in order to be liked or respected by them. This is the case of Demola in the play, *Good Morning Sodom*. Demola was pressured into joining the cult group, Red Shadows Confraternity by his friend KK all because he wanted to have a way with Keziah. This act prompted Demola into joining the cult and that led to his untimely death. Also, Keziah never wanted to go to Demola's apartment in the first place. But with time, she began to soften up to him due to the pressure she got from her friends, Ovie and Bunmi, who are also her course mates. Another place where the theme of Peer Pressure can be found in this play is when KK pressured Demola into drugging Keziah. and also how KK convinced and pressured Demola into living off campus.

**ii. BAD PARENTING:**

Bad Parenting can be described as when the parents of a particular ward does not perform their parental duties towards the upbringing of their ward. This can have a long lasting impact on the child's life. This can also greatly affect the child when he or she begins to grow. This is due to the fact that the child did not get the major or correct words of advice or encouragement from his parents while growing up. The child then begins to seek these things or words from an outsider. The theme of Bad Parenting in the play can be best explained with Demola's life. Due to the fact that Demola's parents were only concerned with the financial part of his life, that is why he was easily convinced and lured into the secret cult by KK. Towards the end of the play, it is seen where Eng. and Mrs. Diran are regretting their actions in their son's life and how they could have been more involved in their son's life.

**iii. CULTISM:**



A cult is a secret society which is not open to everybody. Cultism is an act of belonging to a secret cult in an educational institution. These cult members come together for certain purposes that might not be approved by other people. Most times, they use dangerous weapons to kill or harm rival groups. Cultism always has a major negative impact on individuals and on the society. Cults use manipulative tactics to recruit members and then they have maximum control over their lives. This is specially the case of Demola in the play. He was heavily convinced by KK to join the cult group that led to his demise. The theme of Cultism is very vital and important in this play because it is practically what led to the climax of the Play. The name of the cult group in the play is called The Red Shadows Confraternity. Majority of the members of this cult group lost their lives when they attacked their rival group and that was when all things were let loose in the play.

#### iv. **DEATH:**

Death can be defined as the end of an organism's life. It is a natural part of the life cycle that can be very difficult to deal with especially when it happens with someone we really care about. In the play, *Good Morning Sodom*, the death of Demola and other cult members brought about realization, regret, grief and many other emotions. It is true that death is natural, but that of Demola is very far from natural because he was unintentionally/accidentally shot by his own friend and fellow cult member, KK. The death of Demola made his parents realize how absent they've been in their son's life. However, this should honestly stand out as an eye-opener for most African parents to always keep a keen eye on their wards.

#### v. **LOVE:**

What is Love? Love is said to be a complex emotion that can take many different forms. Love can also be referred to as a feeling of deep affection and connection to another person or one's self. The forms in which love can take include; romantic love, platonic love and familial love. Now, in this play, we can say that what Demola had for Keziah can be referred to as romantic love because his type of love came with a desire for closeness and attraction. If the love Demola had for Keziah was true, he would wait for it to come naturally instead of going the extra mile by drugging her. Also, the theme of Love can also come in with the type of love Keziah's parents had for her. In as much as she disappointed them with the pregnancy, they still did not give up on her. This shows unconditional love.

## **2. Attempt detailed character analysis of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's *Good Morning Sodom*.**

Some characters in the play, '*Good Morning Sodom*' by Solomon A. Edebor include:

### i. Keziah



- ii. Demola
- iii. Stella

i. **KEZIAH:**

Keziah Richards is the protagonist/main character of the play. She is a female undergraduate of Mayflower University where she studies English and Literary Studies alongside some her coursemate, Demola, Ovie and Bunmi. She is the only child of her parents, Mr. And Mrs. Richards. She is roommates with Stella and Mmaobi. She is very devoted to God and is also a straight A student. She is also of very close contact to one of her roommates, Stella. In the play, she is constantly disturbed by Demola who is one of her coursemates. Demola claims to love Keziah and ends up drugging her to rape her when she comes over for a tutorial at his apartment. After this incident, Keziah's father was very disappointed with her and this makes her to attempt suicide. She is later recovered and this is when she faces the unconditional love of her parents and family. Keziah ends up having a daughter, Mouritha for Demola who meets his untimely death in a cult shootout.

ii. **DEMOLA:**

Demola Diran is one of the characters of the play, *Good Morning Sodom* by Solomon A. Edebor. Just like Keziah, he is also an English and Literary Studies undergraduate student in the Mayflower University. He is also an only child to his parents, Engr. and Mrs. Diran. His parents did not really play the parental role in his life. They only focused on the financial aspect which mostly had to do with providing whatever he asked for. They did not necessarily drop the advice a parent would give their undergraduate child and this made it easy for KK to lure Demola into drugging Keziah and joining the cult group. Demola later met his death towards the end of the play at a cult shoot out where him and most of his fellow cult members were killed.

iii. **STELLA:**

Stella is one of Keziah's roommates in Mayflower University. She is a devoted Christian. Just like Keziah, she loves everything that has to do with God. She was abused by her Pastor's sons and their friend at age 14 and this helped her to build a really strong foundation in the presence of God. She was the one who comforted Keziah when she was raped by Demola and she also told Keziah her story. Stella was of really great help to the protagonist of the play, Keziah.

**1. What are the points of divergent 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 visualize the characters and setting. While a play is designed to be a collaborative effort between the playwright, director, actors, and audience, a written play is a solitary experience that relies solely on the reader's 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 characters 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 drama 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' thoughts and feelings, whereas in the drama version, the characters' emotions have to be conveyed through their actions and dialogue.
- Audience: In the drama version, the audience is present 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, director, and other creative team members have to interpret the text and bring their own vision to the production.

These are just a few examples of the differences between the written and drama versions of "Good Morning, Solemn"