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# CBSE Class 10 English The Proposal Summary

The Proposal Summary in both english and hindi is available here. This article starts with a discussion about the author and then explains the chapter in short and detailed fashion. Ultimately, the article ends with some difficult words and their meanings.

#### The Proposal – About the Author

Antony Chekhov was a great playwright and story writer. He was born on 29 January 1860 in a village in Southern Russia. His father ran a grocery store. His mother, Yevgeniya was an excellent storyteller. Chekhov was an established physician. He is considered to be among the greatest writers of short stories in the world. Chekhov once said, "Medicine is my lawful wife and literature is my mistress."

#### Short Summary of The Proposal

'The Proposal' is a one-act play. Actually, it is a farce written by Anton Chekhov in 1888-89. The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek matrimonial ties. The real purpose is to increase their estates and landed properties. Ivan Lomov was a wealthy neighbour of another wealthy farmer Stepan Chubukov. Lomov comes to seek the hand of Chubukov's twenty-five-year-old daughter, Natalya. Tomov, Chubukov and Natalya'-all three are quarrelsome people.

They quarrel over petty or small issues. Each one of them has a claim over a particular piece of land. They also quarrel over their dogs. Amidst this quarrelling, they completely forget the real issue — the marriage proposal. But good sense prevails in the end. Economic good sense ensures that the proposal is made. Chubukov doesn't want to miss the opportunity. He puts his daughter's hand into Lomov's hands. He doesn't waste any time and blesses them. However, old habits die hard. The newly married couple starts their married life with a fresh quarrel.

### Summary of The Proposal in English

The curtain rises with Lomov entering his neighbour Chubukov's house in neatly dressed up attire. Chubukov in great curiosity to see him well-dressed and asks him the occasion. Lomov reveals that he had come for a desire. Chubukov assumes that he must have come to ask for money which he does not want to return.

After knowing that Lomov had come to invite Chubulov's daughter, Natalya's hand in marriage, Chubukov leaves to call Natalya. Lomov is a 35 years old gentleman who suffers from palpitations and gets upset very easily. He thinks it's the right age for him to marry and is happy that he is choosing Natalya. He believes, Natalya is average-looking and an honest caretaker.

On Natalya's arrival, Lomov initiates the conversation about the cordial terms of both the families. While continuing to speak about his land, he somehow mentions Oxen Meadows which earlier was a disputed property but is now his. Natalya is in the perception that Oxen Medows belong to her family. Both enter into a heated discussion and act childishly and Chubukov's entry made it more heated.

They shout and scream while Lomov suffers from extreme palpitation and a numb foot. They throw Lomov out of the house and continue abusing him. While defaming him, Chubukov accidentally reveals that he had a wedding proposal for Natalya which surprises Natalya, and she suddenly regrets sending him out. She tells her father to bring him back and Chubukov banes himself for being the father of a young daughter.

When Lomov returns, Natalya tries to deviate the topic by talking about shooting. Little later they enter into a debate on their dogs. Natalya strongly believes that her dog Squeezer is better in comparison to Lomov's Guess. They continue arguing when Chubukov enters the scene only to form things worse again.

Everyone gets hyper and Lomov finally falls because of palpitations. Even then, the cursing continues when suddenly Natalya notices that he's unconscious. As they find him unable to drink water, declare him dead. After a while Lomov moves a bit, they give him some water to drink and Chubukov forcefully hands over Natalya's hands to him, gives his blessings and asks them to kiss.

After regaining his senses, he expresses his excitement and kisses Natalya's hands. Natalya again keeps convincing him that Squeezer is better than Guess but Lomov, being adamant refuses to accept this and the quarreling continues.

## **Conclusion of The Proposal**

The drama displays the greed of rich families to marry their children into other wealthy families with the aim of enhancing their wealth.

## Summary of The Proposal in Hindi

लोमोव के साथ पर्दा उठता है और करीबी पोशाक पहने हुए अपने पड़ोसी चुकोव के घर में प्रवेश करता है। चुबकोव ने उन्हें अच्छी तरह से कपड़े पहने और देखने के लिए कहा। लोमोव ने खुलासा किया कि वह एक इच्छा के लिए आया था। चुबकोव ने माना कि वह पैसे मांगने आया होगा जिसे वह वापस नहीं करना चाहता। यह जानने के बाद कि लोमोव चुबुलोव की बेटी, नताल्या की शादी में हाथ बँटाने के लिए आया था, चूबोविक नताल्या को बुलाने के लिए चला गया। लोमोव 35 साल का एक सज्जन व्यक्ति है, जो आडंबर से पीड़ित है और बहुत आसानी से परेशान हो जाता है। वह सोचता है कि उसके लिए शादी करने की सही उम्र है और वह खुश है कि वह नताल्या को चुन रहा है। उनका मानना है, नताल्या औसत दिखने वाली और एक ईमानदार कार्यवाहक है।

नताल्या के आगमन पर, लोमोव ने दोनों परिवारों की सौहार्दपूर्ण शर्तों के बारे में बातचीत शुरू की। अपनी जमीन के बारे में बोलते हुए, वह किसी भी तरह बैलों मीडोज का उल्लेख करता है जो पहले एक विवादित संपित थी लेकिन अब उसकी है। नताल्या इस धारणा में है कि ऑक्सन मेडोज़ उसके परिवार से संबंधित हैं। दोनों एक गर्म चर्चा में प्रवेश करते हैं और बचकाना अभिनय करते हैं और चुबोविक के प्रवेश ने इसे और अधिक गर्म कर दिया है।

वे चिल्लाते हैं और चिल्लाते हैं जबिक लोमोव चरम तालु और एक सुन्न पैर से पीड़ित है। वे लोमोव को घर से बाहर फेंक देते हैं और उसे गाली देते रहते हैं। उसे बदनाम करने के दौरान, चुबोविक ने गलती से खुलासा किया कि उसके पास नताल्या के लिए एक शादी का प्रस्ताव था जो नताल्या को आश्चर्यचिकत करता है, और वह अचानक उसे बाहर भेजने का पछतावा करता है। वह अपने पिता को उसे वापस लाने के लिए कहती है और चुबुकोव खुद को एक जवान बेटी के पिता होने के लिए खुद पर प्रतिबंध लगाती है।

जब लोमोव वापस आता है, तो नताल्या शूटिंग के बारे में बात करके विषय को भटकाने की कोशिश करती है। थोड़ा बाद में वे अपने कुतों पर बहस में उतर जाते हैं। नताल्या का दृढ़ता से मानना है कि लोमोव के अनुमान की तुलना में उनका कुता स्क्वीज़र बेहतर है। वे बहस करना जारी रखते हैं जब चुबकोव दृश्य में प्रवेश करता है केवल चीजों को फिर से बदतर बनाने के लिए। हर कोई हाइपर हो जाता है और लोमोव आखिरकार तालमेल के कारण गिर जाता है। इसके बाद भी, शाप जारी है जब अचानक नताल्या ने नोटिस किया कि वह बेहोश है।

जैसा कि वे उसे पानी पीने में असमर्थ पाते हैं, उसे मृत घोषित करते हैं। थोड़ी देर के Lomov में एक सा ले जाता है के बाद, वे उसे कुछ पीने के पानी और Chubukov को जबरदस्ती उसे नाताल्या के हाथ के ऊपर हाथ दे, उनके आशीर्वाद देता है और चूमने के लिए उन्हें पूछता है। अपने होश फिर से करने के बाद, वह अपने उत्साह को व्यक्त करता है और नाताल्या के हाथ चूम लेती है। नताल्या फिर से उसे आश्वस्त करती है कि स्क्वीज़र गेस से बेहतर है लेकिन लोमोव, यह स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर रहा है और झगड़ा जारी है।

### Difficult Words and their Meanings

Hearty = large-hearted (बड़े दिल वाला); suspicious = doubtful (शक्की); gloves = gloves (दस्ताने); squeezes = wrings (निचोड़ना/दबाना।); get-up = dress (पोशाक); my treasure = term of endearment (प्यार का संबोधन); my precious = term of endearment (प्यार का संबोधन); privilege = special right (विशेषाधिकार); awfully = greatly (बहुत अधिक); deserve = able (काबिल होना); Interrupting = interfering (दखल देना); embraces = hugs (अर्लिगन करना); sheds = drops (गिराना); off my balance = excited (उत्तेजित); consent = agreement (सहमित); lovesick = in search of love (प्यार की खोज में); Excellent = very good (शानदार); palpitations = beating of the heart (दिल का धड़कना); twitch = pull with a jerk (फड़कना); lunatic = mad (पागल); apron = apron (एप्रन); neglige = gown (गाऊन);

shelling = removing shells (छिलके उतारना); splendid = beautiful (सुंदर); stacked = stored (संग्रह किया); hay = straw (भूसा); ball = a kind of dance (नाच); pause = stop (रुकना); Inherited = received as heir (विरासत में मिलना); affectionate = loving (प्रिय); wedged = lying in between (के बीच में); dispute = quarrel (झगड़ा); in perpetuity = in continuation (लगातार); reckoned = understood (समझा); Dessiatins = a currency (एक मुद्रा); unfairness = injustice (अन्याय); implore = request (प्रार्थना करनार); bake = heat (पकाना); make head and tail = understand (समझना); threshing = separating grain and chaff (अनाज और भूसा अलग करना); gipsies = nomadic (खानाबदोश); impudent = rude (अभद्र); landgrabber = one who grabs others' land (दूसरे की जमीन हड़पने वाला); carafe = a water container (पानी का पात्र);

Mowers = crop cutters (फसल काटने वाला); meadows = grasslands (घास के मैदान); clutches = holds (पकड़ना); restrain = control (नियंत्रित करना); excruciating = strong (मजबूत); Accustomed = habitual (आदी); yelling = shouting (चिल्लाना); give up = renounce (त्याग देना); right = claim (दावा); agitating = becoming exciting (उत्तेजित होना); calmly = peacefully (शांति से ); Pettifogger = a clever person (चालाक आदमी ); tried = sued (मुकद्दमा चलाया); embezzlement = financial misappropriation (गबन); lunacy = madness (पागलपन); drunkard = one who drinks too much wine (बहुत शराब पीने वाला ); hump-backed = with curved back (कुबड़ा); guzzling = drinking (पीना); gambler = one who gambles (जुआरी); backbiters = criticizing others behind their backs (चुगलखोर); intriguer = planner (षड़यंत्रकारी);

malicious = full of ill-will (दुर्भावनापूर्ण); numb = senseless (सुन्न); staggers = falls (गिरना); rascal = rogue (धूर्त); villain = scoundrel (बदमाश) ; scarecrow = figure in the field to scare birds (डरेबा); monster = devil (शैतान); impudence = arrogance (धमण्ड); blind hen = an abuse (गाली); turnip-ghost = an abuse (गाली); confounded=confused (धबराया हुआ); stuffed sausage = an abuse (गाली); wizen-faced frump = an abuse (गाली); Wails = weeps (रोना); hysterics = mad cries (पागलों जैसी चीखें); exhausted = tired (थका हुआ); heated = angry (नाराज); evidence = proof (सबूत /प्रमाण);

Twisted = bent (मुझ हुआ); heaps better = much better (अधिक बेहतर); pedigree = race (जाति); overshot = when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper (जब निचला जबझ ऊपर वाले भाग से छोटा हो); thoroughbred = pure hied (शुद्ध जाति); cab = carriage (बग्गी); contradiction = disagreement (असहमति); Acknowledge = admit (प्रवेश करने देना); implore = request (प्रार्थना करना); muzzle = nose and mouth of an animal (थ्थन); a whole verst = much behind (बहुत पीछे); whip = cane with a string(चाबुक); Beetles = insects (कीड़े); tracking = following (पीछा करना); pup = small dog (छोटा कुता); Partridge ,. a bird (तितर); sparks = tiny glowing hits of fire

(चिंगारियाँ); **milksop** = an abuse (गाली); **screams** = cries (चीखें); **Tumbler** = glass (गिलास); **mist** = fog (धुन्ध): **be damned** = an abuse (गाली); **champagne** = a kind of liquor (एक प्रकार का मादक पेय)