

- 1. How does Chekhov use humor and satire to expose the absurdity of human behavior in *The Proposal*?
- 2. In what ways does the play reflect the social importance of land and property in 19th-century Russia?
- 3. How do Lomov's frequent health complaints serve as both comedy and social commentary?
- 4. How does the argument over Oxen Meadows reveal the pettiness behind human quarrels?
- 5. How does Natalya's character combine assertiveness with vulnerability?
- 6. How does Chubukov embody both a protective father and a greedy landowner?
- 7. How does the theme of marriage as a social contract override romance and emotions in the play?
- 8. How does Chekhov use exaggerated quarrels to highlight universal flaws in human relationships?
- 9. How does Lomov's nervousness reflect the tension between personal insecurity and societal expectations?
- 10. How does the quarrel over dogs symbolize human obsession with pride over trivial matters?
- 11. How does Chubukov's changing attitude towards Lomov expose his hypocrisy?
- 12. How does the play highlight the irony of people fighting more after agreeing to marry?
- 13. How does the short one-act format enhance the humor and intensity of the play?
- 14. How does *The Proposal* criticize the idea of marriage being more about convenience than love?
- 15. How does the play reveal the destructive nature of ego in relationships?
- 16. How does Chekhov blend realism with farce to make the story relatable yet entertaining?
- 17. How does Lomov's physical condition (palpitations, nervousness) add depth to his character beyond comedy?

- 18. How does Natalya's aggressive personality challenge the stereotype of submissive women in her era?
- 19. How does the play suggest that human quarrels are endless, even when resolutions seem close?
- 20. Why does *The Proposal* remain relevant across cultures and time despite being set in 19th-century Russia?