

CHAPTER
11

The Proposal



Anton Pavlovich Chekhov

JEPC Reference Book for Free Distribution : 2022-23

GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The Proposal is a one-act play that begins with a young man, Lomov presenting a marriage proposal to his neighbour's daughter. Before he could actually convey it to the girl, they enter into an argument about Oxen Meadows. Chubukov, the lady's father, also joins the heated discussion. After they end this, they enter into another argument about their dogs and which one is better than the other. In the midst of all this, the proposal gets forgotten until Lomov falls off due to his palpitations and Chubukov instantly puts his daughter's hands in Lomov's. Unfortunately, the quarreling still continues.

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

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (29 January 1860 – 15 July 1904) was a Russian playwright and short-story writer who is considered to be one of the greatest writers of all time.

Chekhov's best plays and short stories lack complex plots and neat solutions. Concentrating on apparent trivialities, they create a special kind of atmosphere, sometimes termed haunting or lyrical.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAY:

The curtain rises with Lomov entering his neighbour Chubukov's house fully dressed up in his evening attire. Chubukov is surprised to see him well-dressed and asks him about the occasion. Lomov reveals that he had come to make a request. Chubukov anticipates that he must have come to ask for money which he doesn't intend on giving. On being revealed that Lomov had come to ask for Chubukov's daughter, Natalya's hand in marriage, Chubukov gets filled with excitement and leaves to call Natalya. Lomov is a 35 year- old gentleman who suffers from palpitations, gets upset very easily and doesn't sleep well. He thinks it is the best age for him to get married and he is happy that he has his mind made-up about Natalya. According to him, Natalya is average-looking and a good housekeeper. When Natalya arrives, Lomov begins the conversation about how grateful and glad he is that both their families are on good terms since the very beginning. While continuing to talk about his land, he somehow mentions Oxen Meadows which earlier was a disputed property but is now his. Natalya couldn't believe a word he was saying because she believes that Oxen Meadows belongs to her family. Both of them enter into a heated discussion and act childishly when Chubukov enters just to get the conversation more heated. They shout and scream while Lomov suffers from extreme pounding of the heart, a side pull and a numb foot. They throw

Lomov out of the house and continue cursing him. While speaking ill of him, Chubukov unintentionally reveals that he had come with a marriage proposal for Natalya which surprises Natalya and she immediately regrets sending him out. She tells her father to bring him back immediately and Chubukov curses himself on being a father of a grown-up daughter. When Lomov returns, Natalya tries to deviate to another topic and starts talking about shooting. Somehow they enter into an argument involving their dogs. Natalya feels that her Squeezer is better than Lomov's Guess. They continue arguing when Chubukov enters the scene only to make the situation worse, once again. Everyone gets hyper and Lomov finally falls due to his palpitations. Even then, the cursing continues when suddenly Natalya notices that he is unconscious. They try to get water down his throat but end up getting unsuccessful and declare him dead. It is only when Lomov moves a little bit, they feed him some water and Chubukov forcefully hands over Natalya's hands to him, gives his blessings and asks them to kiss. Lomov doesn't understand what is going on. When he finally comes to his senses, he expresses his excitement and kisses Natalya's hands. Natalya, being childish as she is, manipulates him into accepting that Squeezer is better than Guess but Lomov, being adamant as he is, refuses to accept it. Thus, once again, the quarreling continues.

नाटक का सारांश:

लोमोव के अपने पड़ोसी चुबुकोव के घर में प्रवेश करने के साथ पर्दा उठता है, जो पूरी तरह से शाम की पोशाक पहने हुए है। चुबुकोव उसे अच्छी तरह से तैयार देखकर हैरान है और उससे इस अवसर के बारे में पूछता है। लोमोव बताता है कि वह एक अनुरोध करने आया था। चुबुकोव का अनुमान है कि वह पैसे मांगने आया होगा जो वह देने का इरादा नहीं रखता है। यह पता चलने पर कि लोमोव चुबुलोव की बेटी, नताल्या का विवाह में हाथ मांगने आया था, चुबुकोव उत्साह से भर जाता है और नताल्या को बुलाने के लिए निकल जाता है। लोमोव एक 35 वर्षीय सज्जन व्यक्ति है जो धड़कन से पीड़ित है, बहुत आसानी से परेशान हो जाता है और ठीक से सो नहीं पाता है। वह सोचता है कि यह उसके लिए शादी करने की सबसे अच्छी उम्र है और वह खुश है कि उसने नताल्या के बारे में अपना मन बना लिया है। उनके मुताबिक नताल्या औसत दिखने वाली और अच्छी हाउसकीपर हैं। जब नताल्या आती है, तो लोमोव इस बारे में बातचीत शुरू करता है कि वह कितना आभारी और खुश है कि उनके दोनों परिवार शुरू से ही अच्छी शर्तों पर हैं। अपनी जमीन के बारे में बात करना जारी रखते हुए, वह किसी तरह ऑक्सन मीडोज का उल्लेख करता है जो पहले एक विवादित संपत्ति थी लेकिन अब उसकी है। नताल्या को उसके कहे एक शब्द पर विश्वास नहीं हो रहा था क्योंकि वह मानती है कि ऑक्सन मीडोज उसके परिवार का है। वे दोनों एक गर्म चर्चा में प्रवेश करते हैं और बचकानी हरकत करते हैं जब चुबुकोव सिर्फ बातचीत को और अधिक गर्म करने के लिए प्रवेश करता है। वे चिल्लाते और चिल्लाते हैं जबकि लोमोव दिल के अत्यधिक तेज़, एक साइड पुल और एक सुन्न पैर से पीड़ित है।

वे लोमोव को घर से बाहर निकाल देते हैं और उसे कोसते रहते हैं। उसके बारे में बुरा बोलते हुए, चुबुकोव ने अनजाने में खुलासा किया कि वह नताल्या के लिए एक शादी का प्रस्ताव लेकर आया था जो नताल्या को आश्चर्यचकित करता है और उसे तुरंत उसे बाहर भेजने का पछतावा होता है। वह अपने पिता से उसे तुरंत वापस लाने के लिए कहती है और चुबुकोव एक बड़ी बेटी के पिता होने पर खुद को शाप देता है। जब लोमोव वापस आता है, नताल्या दूसरे विषय पर जाने की कोशिश करती है और शूटिंग के बारे में बात करना शुरू कर देती है। किसी तरह वे अपने कुत्तों को लेकर बहस में पड़ जाते हैं। नताल्या को लगता है कि उसका स्कवीज़र लोमोव्स गेस से बेहतर है। वे बहस जारी रखते हैं जब चुबुकोव केवल स्थिति को और खराब करने के लिए दृश्य में प्रवेश करता है, एक बार फिर। हर कोई हाइपर हो जाता है और लोमोव अंत में उसकी धड़कन के कारण गिर जाता है। फिर भी, शाप तब जारी रहता है जब अचानक नताल्या ने नोटिस किया कि वह बेहोश है। वे उसके गले से पानी निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन असफल हो जाते हैं और उसे मृत घोषित कर देते हैं। यह तभी होता है जब लोमोव थोड़ा आगे बढ़ता है, वे उसे कुछ पानी पिलाते हैं और चुबुकोव जबरदस्ती नताल्या के हाथ उसे सौंप देता है, अपना आशीर्वाद देता है और उन्हें चूमने के लिए कहता है। लोमोव समझ नहीं पा रहा है कि क्या हो रहा है। जब वह अंत में अपने होश में आता है, तो वह अपनी उत्तेजना व्यक्त करता है और नताल्या के हाथों को चूमता है। नताल्या, बचकानी होने के कारण, उसे यह स्वीकार करने में हेरफेर करती है कि स्कवीज़र गेस से बेहतर है लेकिन लोमोव, जैसा कि वह है, उसे स्वीकार करने से इनकार कर देता है। ऐसे में एक बार फिर से मारपीट जारी है।

I. WORD 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 (आलिंगन करना);
Sheds-	drops (गिराना);
Off my balance-	excited (उत्तेजित);
Consent-	agreement (सहमति);
Lovesick-	in search of love (प्यार की खोज में),
Excellent-	very good (शानदार);
Palpitations-	beating of the heart (दिल का धड़कना);

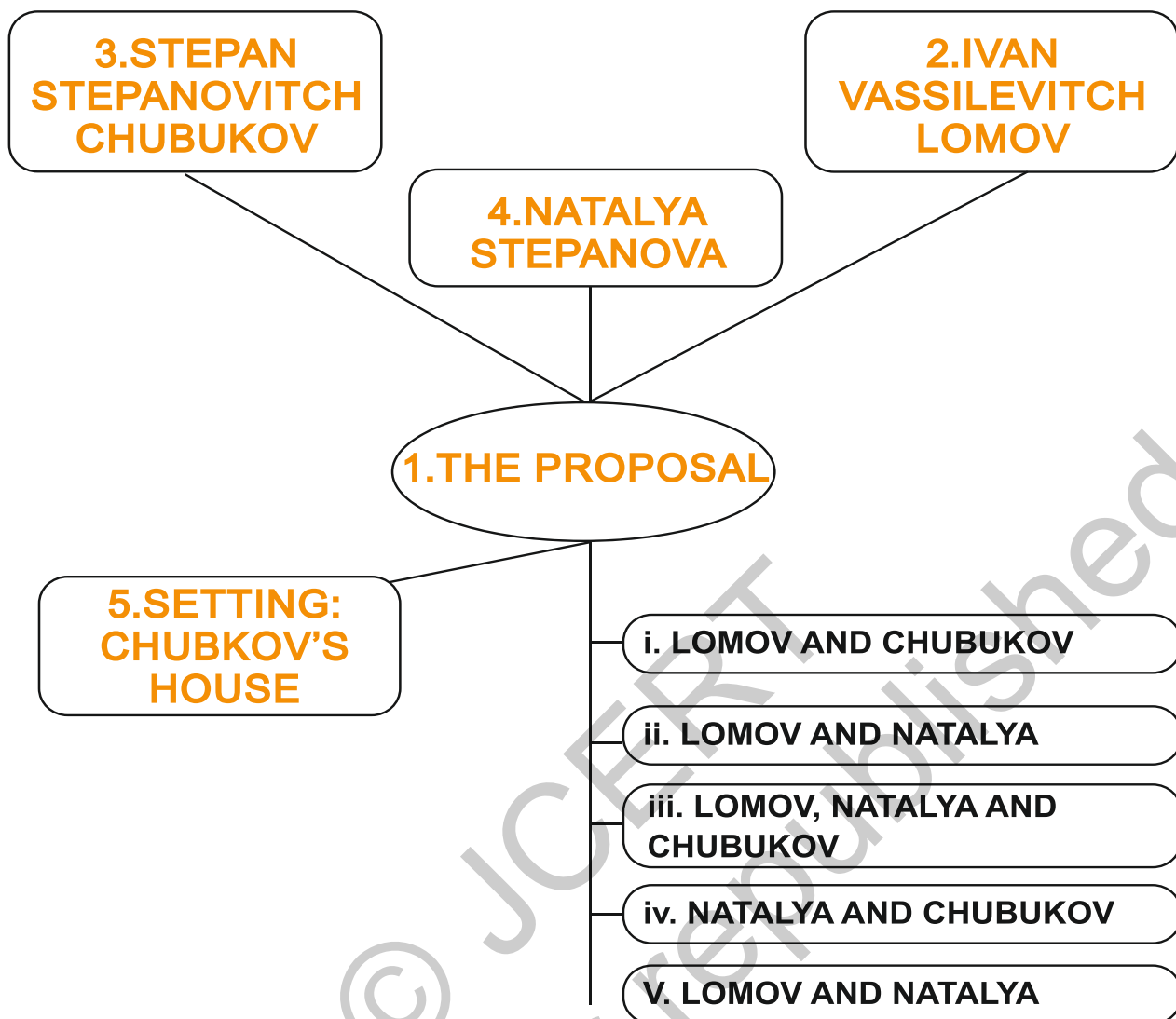
Twitch-	pull with a jerk (फड़कना);
Lunatic-	mad (पागल);
Apron-	apron (एप्रन);
Neglige-	gown (गाऊन);
Shelling-	removing shells (छिलके उतारना);
Splendid-	beautiful (सुंदर);
Stacked-	stored (संग्रह किया);
Hay-	straw (भूसा);
Ball-	a kind of dance (नाच);
Pause-	stop (रुकना),
Inherited-	received as heir (विरासत 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 करना);
Bake-	heat (पकाना);
Make head and tail-	understand (समझना);
Threshing-	separating grain and chaff (अनाज और भूसा अलग करना);
Gypsies-	nomadic (खानाबदोश);
Impudent-	rude (अभद्र);
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 (षड्यंत्रकारी);
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 (घमण्ड);
Blind hen-	an abuse (गाली);
Turnip-ghost-	an abuse (गाली);
Confounded-	confused (घबराया हुआ) ;
Wails-	weeps (रोना);
Hysterics-	mad cries (पागलों जैसी चीखें);
Exhausted-	tired (थका हुआ);
Heated-	angry (नाराज);
Evidence-	proof (सबूत /प्रमाण) ;

Twisted-	bent (मुड़ा हुआ);
Heaps better-	much better (अधिक बेहतर);
Pedigree-	race (जाति);
Overshot-	when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper (जब निचला जबड़ा 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 (थूथन);
A whole verst-	much behind (बहुत पीछे);
Whip-	cane with a string (चाबुक) ;
Beetles-	insects (कीड़े);
Tracking-	following (पीछा करना);
Pup-	small dog (छोटा कुत्ता);
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) ।

KEY WORDS:

Farce -	a comic dramatic work
Privilege-	advantage
Pardon-	forgive or excuse (a person, error or offence)
Awfully-	very; extremely
Assistance-	the action of helping someone
Spit it out-	speak out
Desire-	a strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen
Idiotic-	very stupid; silly



Consent-	agreement to do something
Egad-	exclamation (expressing surprise, anger, or affirmation)
Lovesick-	longing, yearning or desiring
Trembling-	shaking or quivering, typically as a result of excitement, anxiety or frailty
Hesitate-	pause in indecision before saying or doing something
Housekeeper-	a person who manages a household
Palpitations-	a noticeably rapid, strong or irregular heartbeat due to agitation, exertion or illness
Twitch-	a sudden quick moment or feeling
Lunatic-	a person who is mentally ill
Inherited-	received as an heir at the death of the previous holder
Affectionate-	readily feeling or showing fondness or tenderness

Oxen meadows-	a land full of grass for animals to graze in
Birchwoods-	a wood of birch trees
Reckoned-	established by calculation
Implore-	Beg someone earnestly to do something
Gypsies-	a group of nomadic people who travel from one place to another
Impudent-	not showing due respect for another person
Carafe-	an open-topped glass flask used for serving wine or water in a restaurant
Mowers-	a person who cuts grass with a mower
Hoarse-	sounding rough and harsh
Restrain-	prevent from doing something; keep under control or within limits
Excruciating-	intensely painful; severe; acute; extreme
Palpitation-	heartbeat
Pettifogger-	an inferior legal practitioner, especially one who deals with petty cases or employs dubious practices
Guzzling-	greedy
Gambler-	a person who gambles; speculator
Intriguer-	someone who tricks, deceives or cheats
Malicious-intending or intended to do harm	
Impudence-	audacity
Lame-	unable to walk without difficulty as the result of an injury or illness affecting the leg or foot; limping

1.THE PROPOSAL

A one-act play/farce that speaks about the tumultuous strain between two wealthy neighbours.

The discontentment and lust within to increase their property and wealth induce them to the most straightforward way known to man, marriage.

In the Proposal, Ivan Lomov is 35 years old and a wealthy bachelor who has a heart issue. He desires to marry his neighbour's daughter Natalya, who is 25 years old. However, he needs the approval of her father, Stepan Chubukov, who is a wealthy landowner.

2.IVAN VASSILEVITCH LOMOV

a young wealthy landowner and an unmarried man of thirty-five.

a suspicious landowner, a well-to-do unmarried man in his mid-thirties.

a hypochondriac who is obsessed with his imaginary illness and spends sleepless nights.

chooses "a quiet and regular life" instead of searching for ideal or real love.

was anxious to get married as he had already reached a critical age.

decides to propose Natalya, a girl of twenty-five years old.

3.STEPAN STEPANOVITCH CHUBUKOV

Chubukov is a caring, sensible father to both Natalya and his business.

Like all business deals, he even looks for the lucrative aspects in Natalya's marriage.

He is ready to get his daughter married to Lomov, just for the money and property he owns.

highly motivated towards the marriage could hardly overlook the monetary benefits

So, as a humanitarian father, he fails, fails miserably.

4.NATALYA STEPANOVA

is a good looking, educated and unmarried girl of 25 years.

a good housekeeper.

short-tempered

desperate to fall in love and her father calls her a love-sick cat.

5.SETTING: CHUBKOV'S HOUSE

The play is set in the rural countryside of Russia during the late 1800s. When Ivan arrives at the home of the Chubukov family, the elderly Stepan assumes that the well-dressed young man has come to borrow money.

6 to 11

i. LOMOV AND CHUBUKOV

#LOMOV COMES TO PROPOSE NATALYA

CHUBURDY BECOMES VERY HAPPY

EXITS TO CALL NATALYA

ii. LOMOV AND NATALYA

#BEFORE PROPOSING GIVES BACKGROUND OF FAMILY RELATIONS

FIGHT OVER OXEN MEADOWS

iii. LOMOV, NATALYA AND CHUBUKOV

CHUBUKOV JOINS THE FIGHT

LOMOV GETS PALPITATIONS

#LOMOY GOES AWAY

iv. NATALYA AND CHUBUKOV

CHUBUKOV TELLS NATALYA THAT LOMOV CAME TO PROPOSE HER

STARTS CRYING, WANTS LOMOV BACK

V. LOMOV AND NATALYA

NATALYA WANTS HIM TO PROPOSE

START FIGHTING OVER DOGS

vi. LOMOV, NATALYA AND CHUBUKOV

CHUBUKOV JOINS THE FIGHT

#LOMOV FAINTS

#TELLS LEMOV THAT NATALYA IS READY

#WEDDING FIXED BUT QUARRELING CONTINUES

MCQ

1. What happens to Lomov when he is in an excited state?

- (a) He started running
- (b) His heart beat increases.
- (c) His brain started working
- (d) None of the Above

Ans. (a)

2. Who is squeezed between Lomov and Natalya emotionally?

- (a) Natalya's father
- (b) Natalya's mother
- (c) Natalya's brother
- (d) Natalya's aunt

Ans. (a)

3. How much are the meadows worth?

- (a) 100 roubles
- (b) 200 roubles
- (c) 300 roubles
- (d) 500 roubles

Ans. (c)

4. Who gave the meadows to Natalya's father?

- (a) Aunt's grandmother of Lomov
- (b) Aunt's grandfather of Lomov
- (c) Aunt's sister of Lomov
- (d) Aunt's brother of Lomov

Ans. (a)

5. What is the dispute over?
- (a) Over Oxen Meadows
 - (b) Over Pigs
 - (c) Over Buffalo
 - (d) None of the Above

Ans. (a)

6. According to Lomov, what amount would be good enough for buying a squeezer?
- (a) 60 Roubles
 - (b) 35 Roubles
 - (c) 25 Roubles
 - (d) 40 Roubles

Ans. (c)

7. The play is set in which country?
- (a) India
 - (b) France
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Japan

Ans. (c)

8. What had Natalya been doing when Lomov called for her?
- (a) cleaning the house
 - (b) washing clothes
 - (c) shelling peas
 - (d) cooking food

Ans. (c)

9. What do they argue about after holding each other's hands?

- (a) dogs
- (b) land
- (c) marriage venue
- (d) the cuisine

Ans. (a)

10. What was the topic of the second argument?

- (a) the land
- (b) the proposal
- (c) the dogs
- (d) none

Ans. (c)

11. How did Natalya react when her father told Lomov was here to propose to her?

- (a) she gets angry
- (b) she sends her father to get him
- (c) she's amazed
- (d) both 2 and 3

Ans. (d)

12. What did Chubukov have to say about the land?

- (a) they were his
- (b) They were Lomov's
- (c) they were still disputed
- (d) they belong to none of them

Ans. (a)

13. Why was Natalya arguing about the land?

- (a) she can't stand unfairness
- (b) it was worth a lot
- (c) she was jealous of Lomov
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

14. Which land were they fighting about?

- (a) Oxen Meadows
- (b) Birchwoods
- (c) Burnt Marsh
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

15. "And it's impossible for me not to marry". Why does he say so?

- (a) He's 35 already
- (b) He suffer from palpitations
- (c) He has troubled sleep
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

16 Why was Lomov wearing his evening dress?

- (a) to pay New Year Eve's visit
- (b) ask for his daughter's hand in marriage
- (c) borrow money
- (d) borrow land

Ans. (b)

17. Who is the writer of the play "The Proposal"?

- (a) Robert Frost
- (b) Anton Chekov
- (c) Carolyn Wells
- (d) Robin Klein

Ans. (b)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Q.1: What does Chubukov at first suspect that Lomov has come for? Is he sincere when he later says 'And I've always loved you, my angel, as if you were my own son'? Find reasons for your answer from the play.

Ans: At first Chubukov suspected that Lomov had come to borrow money as he was in his evening dress. He was not sincere when he told Lomov that he had always loved him and that he was like his own son because he had decided to not give any money to Lomov. It was only when Lomov asked for his daughter's hand in marriage that his attitude changed and he rushed out to call his daughter, Natalya.

Q.2: Chubukov says of Natalya: "..... as if she won't consent! She's in love; egad, she's like a lovesick cat....." Would you agree? Find reasons for your answer.

Ans: Yes, Natalya is in love. This is clear by the way she behaves when she gets to know that Lomov came to propose to her. She starts weeping and asks her father to bring Lomov at once.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. The principle 'forgive and forget', helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbors. Do you think Anton Chekov conveys this message in the play 'The Proposal' ?

Ans: Anton Chekov does convey the message that the principle of 'forgive and forget' helps a lot in maintaining cordial relationships with one's neighbours. Initially, the neighbours in the play, Lomov, Natalya and Chubukov were fighting over petty issues. They were putting important issues behind them and wasting their time by arguing over small things. These arguments slowly developed into fights and they started hurling abuses at one another. This damaged their relationship with each other.

It was when Natalya came to know that Lomov had come to propose to her that she left the topic of argument over Oxen Meadows behind. She also asked for forgiveness from Lomov and requested him to come to the point. Hence it is mandatory to

'forgive and forget' if one wants to have cordial relationships with others.

- 2 The characters Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues. It shows their poor skills at anger management. Suggest some ways that help you in maintaining cordial relationships with people around you.

Ans: The way in which Lomov and Natalya lost their temper shows how anger can easily affect a relationship. Thus, it becomes very important to have good anger management skills. Following are a few anger management skills that can be followed in one's life. These would also help in building healthy relationships.

Always follow the principle of 'forgive and forget.'

Try to understand the person to whom you are talking.

Be helpful rather than being self-centric.

Always have empathy towards others.

First listen and then speak.

Be as courteous as possible to everyone.

Don't have the habit of always complaining about others.

- 3 Based on your understanding of the Play 'The Proposal' how do

you think good relationships can be maintained? Why in today's time do we see so many people going away from each other?

Ans: The play 'The Proposal' teaches us how anger and arguments can easily ruin a relationship. Thus to maintain a good relationship, it is important to have control over your anger. Having arguments over unimportant or small issues is extremely harmful and a waste of time. If someone commits a mistake, one should be ready to forgive and forget rather than being angry and arguing with the person endlessly. In today's time people try to find only the positives in others and do not easily accept their negatives. Hence it is becoming extremely difficult to maintain a good and cordial relationship with others.

4. It is a common observance that more attention is paid to unimportant issues at the cost of important ones. The play 'The Proposal' beautifully portrays this fact. Suggest some steps on how we can avoid this unhealthy practice.

Ans: It is true to an extent that people usually give more importance to the unimportant issues forgetting their priorities. Just like how Lomov came to propose to Natalya but due to their argument that matter was left unaddressed. Thus, it becomes very important

to set your priorities in life. One must ignore the unimportant issues. It is a waste of time to have discussions over them. One should not pay too much attention to the trivialities. This energy can be saved by spending it over some useful and important issues that give a fruitful result.

5. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.

Ans: Lomov and Natalya meet and rather than proposing to her he gets off the point. He tells her how he inherited his land and how he respects her father. He also tells Natalya that his Oxen meadows touch Natalya's Birchwood. On hearing this, Natalya says that Oxen Meadows are theirs. They start arguing about it. Lomov clarifies that he is talking about the Oxen Meadows that are between her Birchwoods and Burnt marsh. Natalya again insists that they are theirs. Lomov refuses. He tells her that his aunt's grandmother gave those meadows to her father's grandfather. The peasants used the land for forty years and started regarding it as their own. Natalya's father comes and also starts quarreling with Lomov. They get into a heated argument and resort to name-calling. After some time, Lomov leaves their house.