

Meetings And Japanese Wedding Ceremonies,A Young Married Couple

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Sept. 29, 2008 - [PRLog](#) -- Besides the marriage of love, I called ren, in Japan there are arranged marriages, called omiai. In such marriages, attention is paid to social and cultural milieu of the two families. The people who arrange the meeting is the Nakodo.

Omiai Organizing a Omiai

Men and women share in advance of photos and letters of introduction, before agreeing to omiai. Even after such a omiai the two candidates can each refuse marriage if they do not like.

The ceremony of exchanging gifts (Yuino)

The Yuino is the ceremonial exchange of betrothal gifts. A collection of objects, symbols of happiness, is exchanged between the two families. The 9 objects blessings of Yuino. Here is what the object contains blessings: 1. Yanagidaru (money for the sake), 2. Suehiro (array), 3. Tomoshiraga (flax yarn), 4. Konbu (Kelp), 5. Suruma (dried cuttlefish), 6. Katsuo-bushi (bonito fish dry), 7. Kimpo (money), 8. Mokuroku (list of contents), 9. Awabi (abalone)

The Traditional Wedding Ceremony Japanese

The wedding ceremony can take place in three different religious rites: Shinto, Buddhist and Christian. The type of religious ceremony chosen is not necessarily that of religion married.

A ready Shinto led the ceremony including purification, oaths and trade alliances.

The San-San-Kudo (ceremonial exchange cutting Sake)

The San-San-Kudo is the ceremony during which cuts Sake is exchanged vows as marriage.

The ceremony began with a small cut and ends with the largest. Each cup of Sake and drank three times. At the Shinto wedding only close family has the right to attend the ceremony. Friends and family far this has to wait before the reception hall. The wedding picture of one group or the family is present

Reception

The reception is usually held after the religious ceremony. Invite give their name at the reception desk, and submit a special envelope

Shuga-called Bukuro containing money given as a wedding present.

The Shuga-Bukuro is surrounded by strings of gold and paper money it is impossible to untangle, symbolizing eternal union. The bride exchange held two to three times during the reception. This practice is called oironaoshi. The order required a change of the most commonly followed is the uchikaké (especially long focused on the kimono) Furisode (short-sleeved kimono) Western-style dress.

Today the groom exchange also held. The Uchikaké (for the marriage and after marriage)

Cutting wedding cake is one of the highlights of the ceremony.

The order in which guests are seated depends on their age, social position and their relationships with married. Plus the guest is sitting near the table married, it is more important guest. Parents of married sit at the back of the reception room.

If you are invited to a wedding ceremony Traditional Japanese women should not wear white dress that only married the day has the right to wear a kimono white.

Some word has not made at reception:

Kireru (couper ou casser) Hanareru (séparer). Kireru (cut or break) Hanareru (separate).

Tous ces mots reflètent l'image du divorce. All these words reflect the image of divorce.

The spirit family

Where to discover how the lifestyle of a Japanese family, and the answers to your questions you are always questions about this method of life completely unknown in Europe.

The typical family Japan

Here you explanations for the life of a Japanese family I hope that this summary you will better understand the lifestyle of Japanese

Today, most families have one or two children (kakukazoku).The modern housing, especially in big cities, are cramped, and couples rarely live with their parents, although they would like.

Most couples aim to become owners of a house, that dream is very expensive in Japan.

Few young couples can afford this luxury and have to rent housing or live in a dormitory belonging to the company (shataku).

Education and student life in Japan

Education of most Japanese children starts (0-5 years) or in nurseries, and (3-5 years) or the school, although it is not mandatory.

Primary school lasts 6 years (6-12 years). There are three terms per year, and the school year starts in April.. The children have their summer vacation at New Year and the end of the school year.Children have a lot of homework.

Most schoolchildren onts extracurricular activities such as swimming, piano, etc ...

Their schedule is more responsible than an adult.

After primary school, all children of school three years secondaire.Ils learn English, but some professors speak or understand spoken English, especially children study grammar and do little progress in the area of conversation.

Although it is not mandatory, 97% of students are then three years of study in high school and the majority of them complete a four-year program at university.

There is so much competition to enter prestigious universities like the University of Tokyo (Todai), and students under constant pressure condition known junken jigoku * (Hell competitive *).

In Japan, the entrance to university is extremely difficult, but we get easily the diploma of university studies.Almost all students work part time to earn pocket money.

Life in the household in Japan

More and more women are working, but almost all stop when they marry or when expecting a child.They are called the (sengyo shufu *) * housewife.

In most families, the woman takes care of the home alone without help of family members.

Even when the husband and wife work, the woman attends almost single household, although some young couples trying to divide the tasks.Japanese society is not made for working women and it is difficult to find childcare.

Most companies give a monthly salary to their employees.In general, the wife manages the finances of the families and give a portion of salary to her husband as pocket money every month.Husbands and wives often have hidden savings hesokuri called for their personal use.

Mariage in professional activity

Businessmen often work late is out drinking with colleagues after work.They rarely take their evening meal family during the week.

The husband will often much less her family if his company sends stationed in another city because his family did not accompany probably, not to disrupt the studies of children.It happens to some men to live for several years abroad and only occasionally see their families.

Life spousal

Husbands and wives rarely express their feelings openly.Thus, the "I love you" never delivered, and rarely given the kiss, is replaced by a show of hand when the husband left home this morning to go to work, and when he returned in the evening.

The woman called her husband in general Anata, and the husband calls his wife by her first name or t * (hey! *).Couples with children often called OTOSAN * (* dad *) and okasan * (* * Mom).

The Japanese are very impairment when they talk about their families. It is often that of false modesty, fearing to appear too pretentious.

Mothers whose children attend are often quite large cultural centers.Many engage in sports such as tennis,

aerobics, and the Gulf.

The age of retirement (teinen) is usually between 60-65 years. Although they receive a pension (Nenkin) most people find another job after retirement or for economic reasons or by what they do not know how to deal with.

The hobby's most popular among seniors is the Geto boru * (* croquet) sort of croquet.

Many families believe that the eldest son, heir principal must live with his parents after marriage. The bickering between beautiful mother ** (shutomé **) and beautiful daughter (* Yome) are frequent.

If the spouses do not live with their parents, they spend much time with them, and in any case try to meet at least twice a year to celebrate the Obon summer, and the new year.

Although the Japanese houses are too small to house children and grandparents, most families love their grandparents live near them.

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