

# 开头

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The wedding process in the UK is similar to the mainstream marriage process we have today, so everyone should be familiar with it

英国的婚礼流程与我们当今主流的结婚流程相似，所以大家应该都很熟悉

## Before the wedding

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**Marriage is usually initiated by a proposal of marriage, simply called "a proposal"**

婚姻通常是由求婚开始的，简称“求婚”

**A marriage proposal is usually a solemn ritual that includes the following elements**

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求婚通常是一种严肃的仪式，它包含下列几个要素

1. **presentation of a ring (an engagement ring)** 赠送订婚戒指
2. **formalized asking of a question such as "Will you marry me?"** 问一些正式的问题
3. **man may even go down on one knee before proposing and wait the acceptance** 单膝下跪并等待同意

## Some trivia一些冷知识

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In the UK the 29th of February (in a leap year) is said to be the one day (coming round only once every four years) when a woman can propose to her partner.

在英国，据说2月29日(闰年)是女性可以向伴侣求婚的日子(每四年才出现一次)。

In the United Kingdom, the engagement ring is worn, by the woman, on the third finger of the left hand (the ring finger).

在英国，订婚戒指是由女人戴在左手的第三个手指上(无名指)。

## The wedding position

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Once a wedding date has been set the banns of marriage, commonly known simply as "the banns" (from an Old English word meaning "to summon") are announced. This is a notice, usually placed in the local parish church or registry office, which tells everyone that a marriage is going to take place between two people.

婚礼日期一旦确定，通常简称为“the banns”(来自古英语，意思是“召唤”)的结婚启事就会宣布。这是一种通知，通常张贴在当地教区教堂或登记处，告诉大家两人将要结婚。

In addition to the bride and groom, traditional weddings involve a lot more people. Typically, these positions are filled by close friends of the bride and groom; being asked to serve in these capacities is seen as a great honour.

除了新娘和新郎，传统婚礼还涉及很多人。通常，这些职位由新娘和新郎的亲密朋友担任；被邀请以这些身份服务被视为一种巨大的荣誉。

## There are usually the following positions:通常有以下职位:

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1. **Ringbearer** - an attendant, often a young boy, who carries the wedding rings. 戒童——举着结婚戒指的随从，通常是小男孩。
2. **Ushers** - helpers, usually men, who assist with the organization. 招待员——协助组织工作的助手，通常是男性。
3. **Best man** - a close male friend or relative of the groom, given a place of honour. 伴郎——一个亲密的男性朋友或新郎的亲戚，被给予一个荣誉的位置。
4. **Maid of honour** - a close female friend or relative of the bride, given a place of honour. If she is married, she is called the "matron of honour" instead. 伴娘-新娘的亲密女性朋友或亲戚，被给予一个荣誉的位置。如果她结婚了，她就被称为“女宾相”。
5. **Flower girl** - a young girl who scatters flowers in front of the bridal party. 花童——在新娘队伍前撒花的年轻女孩。
6. **Junior Bridesmaids** - young girl typically between the ages of 8 and 16 who is too old to be a flowergirl, but the bride wants to be a part of the wedding. 小伴娘——年龄一般在8到16岁之间，年纪太大不能当花童，但新娘想成为婚礼的一部分的年轻女孩。

## The wedding ceremony

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During the ceremony the bride and groom make their marriage vows. Marriage vows are promises a couple makes to each other during a wedding ceremony. In Western culture, these promises have traditionally included the notions of affection ("love, comfort, keep"), faithfulness ("forsaking all others"), unconditionality ("for richer or for poorer", "in sickness and in health"), and permanence ("as long as we both shall live", "until death do us part").

在婚礼上，新娘和新郎宣誓结婚。结婚誓言是一对新人在婚礼上对彼此做出的承诺。在西方文化中，这些承诺传统上包括感情（“爱、安慰、保持”）、忠诚（“放弃其他一切”）、无条件（“无论贫富”、“无论疾病还是健康”）和永恒（“只要我们都活着”、“直到死亡将我们分开”）的概念。

After the vows have been spoken the couple exchange rings. The wedding ring is placed on the third finger of the left hand, also called the "ring" finger. The wedding ring is usually a plain gold ring. I was once told that the third finger was chosen because in the past people believed a vein ran from that finger, straight to the heart - modern anatomy books have put paid to that theory though.

宣誓完毕后，新人交换戒指。结婚戒指戴在左手无名指上，也叫“无名指”。结婚戒指通常是纯金的。有人曾经告诉我，之所以选择第三根手指，是因为在过去，人们认为一根静脉从第三根手指流出，直接通向心脏——尽管现代解剖学书籍已经推翻了这种理论。

After the wedding ceremony, the bride, groom, officiant, and two witnesses generally go off to a side room to sign the wedding register. Without this the marriage is not legal and a wedding certificate cannot be issued.

婚礼结束后，新娘、新郎、司仪和两名见证人通常会到旁边的房间签署结婚登记簿。没有这一点，婚姻是不合法的，不能颁发结婚证书。

**Afterward, guests file out to throw flower petals, confetti, birdseed, or rice over the newly-married couple for good luck.**

之后，客人们鱼贯而出，向新婚夫妇扔花瓣、五彩纸屑、鸟食或米饭，祈求好运。

**The bride stands with her back to all the guests and throws her bouquet over her head to them. Whoever catches the bouquet is the next person to get married. I don't know if this has ever been scientifically tested, but it can result in a very unseemly scramble, reminiscent of rugby scrums.**

新娘站着背对着所有的客人，把花束从头上抛向他们。谁接到花束谁就是下一个结婚的人。我不知道这是否经过科学测试，但它会导致非常不得体的争夺，让人想起橄榄球争球。

**Finally, a photo session ensues of the couple leaving the church, and everyone has to stand around to form formal groups for the photo album. A lot of people video the whole thing, which can be good for a laugh on YouTube.**

最后，新人离开教堂时拍照留念，每个人都必须站成一圈，形成正式的合影留念。很多人把整个过程都录了下来，在YouTube上可以作为笑料。

## **Cost of wedding**

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**In 2004 the average wedding in the UK cost £16,000, and prices have risen since then, by 2012 it stood at £18,500, and according to Brides Magazine in 2015, it is a whoppin**

2004年，英国一场婚礼的平均花费为1.6万英镑，从那以后，婚礼价格一直在上涨，到2012年，婚礼费用达到了1.85万英镑。据《新娘杂志》(Brides Magazine) 2015年的报道，这是一个惊人的数字