

## Wedding Attire

Traditionally the bride wears a sari or a lehenga which is highly ornate with gold and silver embroidery. The color of the sari or the lehenga is of great significance, and is different for different communities. The colors generally considered auspicious for the occasion are, red, yellow, green or white. Red is most common and it symbolizes prosperity, fertility and saubhagya (marital bliss). The bride also dons elaborate and beautiful ornaments primarily made of gold and precious stones. Her hair is plaited and decorated with flowers and jewelry. In north India, the bride also wears a ghunghat (veil), draped modestly over her hair as a sign of respect to the deities worshipped and the elders present. The groom wears a dhoti or sherwani which also has a lot of subtle but intricate embroidery. The color of dhoti or the sherwani is usually white, offwhite or beige. In North-India, the groom also wears a turban with white flowers tied in suspended strings called the Sehra. In some traditions, he may also sport a sword as part of his wedding outfit. In most south Indian weddings, both the bride and the groom have a kajal (black) mark on their cheek, to ward off ill omen and evil eye. Though the bride and the groom clearly steal the show with their exquisite outfits, the families of the bride and the groom, friends, relatives and guests wear very grand clothes. Thus, a typical Indian wedding is a very colorful affair!

**Tool box** embroidery → broderies / auspicious → favorable, prometteur, propice / bliss → happiness / plaited → tressé / deity → déesse / omen → présage

**You will introduce the wedding attire to the class.**

**Sum up each main idea from the document.**