教育部人文社会科学研究项目(项目批准号: 06JA760004)《中英建筑与艺术设计双语辞典》资助出版

(辨析版)

ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN 建筑与设计英汉辞典

An English-Chinese Dictionary of Architecture & Design

主编 童慧明



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主 编 童慧明

副主编 陈 旭 彭圣芳 葛 芳

顾健议 钟 鼎 吕 凯

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追寻设计的本源(代序)

Searching for the origin of design (Foreword)

新世纪以来,伴随中国经济发展 速度的加快, 在城市建设、制造业成 长、文化事业拓展等各个领域,"设计" 作为一门体现人类创造智慧的重要学 科, 越来越多地受到政府与社会的普 遍重视。东部经济发达的许多沿海城 市和地区,开始将"设计"作为提升 竞争力的重要途径与手段,从建筑的 功能与美学角度思考城市规划与建设, 将"创新设计"置入区域经济发展布 局;各类设计评比与竞赛层出不穷,带 动"设计产业"迅速发展为一个进入 "服务经济"时代的中国社会新型产业 类型。设计学科本身的专业门类也呈 现出日益多元、并与其他学科融合的 大趋势。

众所周知,以系统架构形成的"设计"学科却是以西方文化为基础呈现的,绝大多数通用于全球的建筑与设计的词汇、概念均以拉丁文字为基础的英语表达。所以,完整地理解建筑与设计学科各专业领域内至关重要的关键词汇、术语的原意与内容,并以尽可能精准的中文加以诠释,是确保中国设计学界与世界沟通的前提。

然而,在中国的发展受到世界的 广泛关注、建筑与设计领域的国际学 术交流日趋频繁以及各种翻译著作(中 英或英中)的大量出现,我们却面临 日益增多的"英译汉"和"汉译英"产生的歧义困扰。歧义凸显在两个方面:第一,在以中文为沟通工具的设计实践和学术讨论中,英文概念的翻译和引用存在着概念含糊、理解不准、中文选词混乱和使用上的语义不详(例如,在中国传播"设计"概念的早期曾一度将 Design 译成"迪扎因");二,中文的概念也存在着如何用英第二,中文的概念也存在着如何用我主建筑与设计国际交流水平来说,建立一个可以相互了解和认识的基础平台,显得比以往任何时候都紧迫和重要。

具体来说,这个问题不仅是语 义学(linguistic)方面的,更重要 的是概念 (conceptual) 和文化语境 (cultural context)上的。在现有的中 文译著中,同样的英文概念由于理解 和语言使用的原因经常被翻译成不同 的中文用语,这些用语一方面在中文 中表达的意思不尽相同,另一方面, 与英文的概念常存在差异。以建筑与 设计领域里普遍使用的一个重要概念 "representation"为例,其在中文中 经常被没有区分地翻译成"再现""表 现""表达""反映"等,如果仅从一 般的语义翻译上,这些用语似乎均可 成立, 然而就专业领域的特指概念来 说,与英文原意——主体通过某种技 术和工具对客体所进行的描摹——最接近的翻译应为"再现",而其余的翻译词语都与这一特指的概念相去较远。在中文的语境中"表现""表达""反映"这些词汇常常被用来说明一种更普遍的主体活动——即情感和思想的表达或对客观世界的反射和反应,并不特指甚至缺少工具化的"描摹"的意义。这一事例说明语义学翻译的局限,因"望文生义"可能带来对原文本的误读。

同样,这样的问题也存在于"汉 译英"的过程中。一个对应的例子是 中文的"艺术设计"概念,因其已成 为中国高等教育中设计学科下的重要 专业名称,并在过去十年中其所要传 递的内容已经深深误导了中国设计学 科的架构。但这个概念在英文中很难 被简单地译为 Artistic Design, 因为 Design本身已包含有"艺术"的成 分,在英文语境中不需要用"艺术" 来修饰,即不存在"艺术的设计"或 "非艺术的设计"区别。但是,我们 却可以在许多具有权威地位的英文词 典中找到大量的"艺术与设计(Art & Design)"的表述。一个"与"字,表 明了"艺术"与"设计"学科既有密 切关联却又相互独立的属性, 而且不 存在彼此定义的需要。而搜索除中国 之外的当今世界设计院校或系科名称 中,也会发现均是以"艺术与设计" 来设定,绝无"艺术设计"这个概念。

这两个事例表明要达到中英文专业概念的准确翻译,需要对这些概念 在不同文化语境下的使用范畴、意义和历史的衍变有所了解。

本辞典是教育部人文社会科学研 究项目"中英建筑与艺术设计双语辞 典"(项目批准号: 06JA760004)的成 果, 目的是针对建筑与设计学科领域 现存的混乱和误解进行概念梳理、翻 译和注释。作为一项跨文化研究课题, 其工作理念是基于不同文化间的平等 和对文化差异性的尊重, 目的是增进 不同文化间的理解和交流, 而不是用 一种文化的概念修正另一种文化的概 念。就目前我们所关注的领域,这一 方面的工作无论是在国内还是国际上 尚属空白。因此,就其理论上的意义 说,本辞典希望通过以双语形式录入 并解读的设计词语, 为跨文化研究提 供一个理论和方法论的参考框架,并 作为学术研究、教学、科研和实践领 域的交流工具。

根据本课题研究设定的目标,针对建筑与设计学(如工业设计、服装设计、平面设计、广告设计、家具中20世纪以来世界建筑与设计领域关于20世纪以来世界建筑与设计领域关于通用的专业词语、概念,并对相关文单重组化语境进行解读,对每一词条尽可能和法令义的诠释、流行歧义的辨析、概念的起源与背后的故事等内容上作准确表述,需要配用插图的词条也将选用或绘制最适当的图示,以达清晰明了的目的。

在编纂方式上,本辞典更多顾及设计师与设计学界的"可用性"体验,不受制于建筑学、设计学领域的专业疆界,选取"核心词汇"并将其关联词或含义相近的词汇成组排列在一起,便于读者认知并把握这些词汇之间的关系并理解其背后所蕴涵的意义。例如,呈现"仿生学(Bionics)"一词,则把建筑学范畴的"仿生建筑(bionical architecture)""有机建筑(organic

architecture)"与设计学领域的"有机设计(organic design)""有机形态主义(biomorphism)"串联于一起,清晰简明地表达了仿生学对建筑与设计学科的广泛影响力。依据这种编纂模式,本辞典共解读了中文词条315组、辨析词条573个,总共888个词汇,均以并列的英汉双语方式呈现。

完成这本辞典课题的研究是一项 艰巨和浩瀚的工作,涉及建筑与设计 学科范围广泛并面临文化差异"可译 性"(translationable)的挑战。整个 课题的主要难点集中在如何使这些跨 文化的差异在一种平等的交流中得以 保持的同时,又可以为"他"文化的 读者所理解。尽管在研究过程中遇到 了多种问题,比如:如何选择并确定 可以作为专业"关键词"的中英文词 汇并力求精准解读其在本文化语境中的含义和字意的衍化;如何在不少中、英文的概念还没有或比较难找到合适的对应词等,但这并不等于说文化间的概念是"不可译"的或无法交流的。本课题恰恰是在试图对这一阻碍进行突破,在解决难题的过程中,一方面消除字面翻译造成的理解上的误导,另一方面对本文化中概念的混乱使用提供一个清晰和统一的解释。

人们习惯于把"辞典"视为权威的读本,但本课题组所呈现的成果却并非要建立什么学术上的"权威"解读。我们最在意的是在此过程中所运用的研究方法和理念本身对解决文化"可译性"可以贡献些什么,并在寻求设计的本源思索中领悟设计创造的灵魂。

童慧明

广州美术学院工业设计学院教授 "中英建筑与艺术设计双语辞典"课题组负责人

有关词条范围

本辞典收录的专业词汇涵盖了建筑设计、产品设计、服装染织设计、平面及广告设计等众多领域,共计888条相关词汇。

有关词条组成

词条的释义与辨析以英中对照的 方式呈现,每一组词由一个核心词汇 和若干辨析词汇构成,共计 315 组。 部分词汇附有图片,以辅助理解。

有关排序和索引

词条组以核心词汇的英文首字 母顺序排列,辨析词汇以与核心词 汇辨析的关系和重要度为依据排列。 辞典尾部附有"英文索引"和"中文 索引",以便读者检索和查阅。索引游 所有核心词汇和辨析词汇打散混排。 英文于读者在索引中明晰核心词条排列, 为便于读者在索引中明晰核心词条和 辨析词条,我们将核心词条形成成别。 中文部分按照中文拼音顺序排列。 别。中文部分按照中文拼音顺序排列。

图书特色

《建筑与设计英汉辞典》(2012辨 析版) 收录了建筑与设计相关领域专业 词汇八百多条, 词汇的录入以最新、最 易混淆,以及所在领域的重要程度为基 本原则,针对当下设计专业国际交流过 程中时常出现的概念不清、误解, 甚至 望文生义等问题,进行相关词条的组 织、释义和辨析。该辞典摒弃了市面上 专业辞典常见的语义学式的、单向度的 词汇翻译, 而将侧重点放在概念的英中 互译,不同文化背景下的对应理解,以 及专业领域中相似、相邻、相对概念的 对比分析上。随着国际设计专业不断向 着跨学科、多领域、系统化、整合化方 向发展,未来设计学科的定位和学科边 界也将随之发生重大转变。辞典中出现 的管理学、信息科学、认知学、市场学、 工程学等领域的相关概念看似不属于传 统设计领域,但这些概念却时常出现在 当下国际设计研究者们的视野中,并越 来越多地成为热门话题。据此,本辞典 不但在词条的组织和释义形式上有所突 破和创新, 更重要的贡献是为设计学科 未来发展提供了难得的新兴概念思辨和 理论参考依据。

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4A

This is the abbreviation of "American Association of Advertising Agencies." This association is organized by every famous advertising companies of the United States through consultation at the beginning of last century. Its members include: Ogilvy & Mather, J. Walter Thompson, JWT, McCann, Leo Burnett, DDBO and so on. The most important agreement of this organization is the convention about charging 17.56% of customer media costs so as to avoid vicious competition. After this agreement took into place, every advertisement company should focus on the superior originality and excellent customer service, so as to create a great number of fine advertising designs. From then on 4A has become an organization that many advertisement companies want to take part in. From late 1970s to the beginning of 1990s, members of 4A started to take foot in the world of Chinese, their business developed from China Taiwan, China Hong Kong to the mainland of China. Due to the strict standards, advertising companies that want to take part in this organization must reach the requirement of scale. Take Hong Kong for example, members of 4A in Hong Kong must have a turnover of HK \$50 million, fully charge 15% commissions and 17.65% service charge from customers. As the existence of a wholly foreign-owned advertising company is not allowed in our country, 4A companies are often making joint venture advertising company with domestic companies, such as Saatchi & Saatchi, JWT, an-Joe

4A

"American Association of Advertising Agencies"(美国广告代 理协会)的缩写,该协会是20世纪 初由美国各大著名广告公司协商成立 的组织。其成员包括: 奥美、智威汤 逊、麦肯、李奥贝纳、天联等。该组 织的最主要协议即关于收取客户媒体 17.65%费用的约定,以避免恶性竞 争。此协议签订后,各广告公司都将 精力集中在非凡的创意和高超的客户 服务中,从而创造大量精美的广告创 意。而 4A 也成为众多广告公司争相加 入的组织。从20世纪70年代末到90 年代初,4A成员们逐渐进入华人世界, 其业务从中国台湾、香港一直发展到 中国内地。由于 4A 协会对成员公司有 着严格的标准,因而对加入该协会的 广告公司规模有着苛刻的要求。以香 港为例,香港 4A 广告协会对会员的要 求是年营业额至少为5000万港元,必 须对客户收足 15% 佣金及 17.65% 服 务费。由于国内目前尚未允许外商独 资广告公司的存在, 所以 4A 公司往往 与国内公司合资成立广告公司,如:盛 世长城、智威汤逊 - 中乔等。内地目 前只有广州成立 4A 协会, 简称为"广 东省综合性广告代理公司协会",其成 员既有本土公司,亦有外资公司。

and so on. At present in mainland 4A association only exists in Guangzhou. It is called "The association of accredited advertising agencies of Guangdong." Its member consists of both local companies and foreign companies.

Abbey

This refers to residence for clergies in western countries, especially the place where nun and priests of Roman Catholic live and practice.

[Discrimination]

Basilica

Audience hall or pillar of the synagogue; usually it refers to the main part of the cathedral building.

Cathedral

Cathedral for bishop or main cathedral of a parish. There has a throne for the bishop or formal throne.

Church

House of God, the place where Christians worship the God.

Chapel

Small church or house of God, a small place used to do church service and pray; usually a place for relatively informal religious activities.

Acropolis

Usually it refers to acropolis castle of ancient Greek. Acropolis castle of ancient Greek is built on the top of the mountain. It is a residence for monarch Mycenae. It consists of propylaia, temple, Holy Place and chancel.

修道院

西方国家神职人员的住所,特指 罗马天主教中修女和教士修行和居住 的地方。

「辨析]

巴西利卡

指大教堂中的大殿、廊柱会堂, 通常是大教堂建筑的主体部分。

大教堂

指主教座堂,或一个教区中的总 教堂、大教堂,是有主教座椅或正式 宝座的教堂。

教堂

指教堂、礼拜堂,基督徒行礼拜仪式的场所。

小教堂

意为小教堂、礼拜堂, 小型的用于礼拜仪式和祈祷的场所, 是一种相对非正式的宗教活动场所。

城堡

通常特指古希腊雅典卫城的城堡, 古希腊雅典卫城建在山丘的顶部,为 迈锡尼君主的居住地,包括卫城山门、 神殿、圣所和圣坛等部分。

[Discrimination]

Castle

Buildings or groups of buildings with high walls and spire towers in the countryside, built by European ancient nobles.

[辨析]

城堡

是欧洲古代贵族在乡间所建的带有高墙和尖顶塔楼的建筑或建筑群。



雅典卫城

Fortress

Castle, bastion and stronghold, a group of buildings with high walls and defensive facilities, built for the need of fortifications or military.

Palace

Palace for the king or the residence and office of a president; an official residence for monarch or leader of the country; now it also refers to some public buildings or groups of buildings with luxurious decoration.

堡垒

指城堡、堡垒和要塞,指为城防 工事或军事上的需要所建的带有高墙 和防卫设施的建筑体。

宫殿

指王宫、宫殿和总统府,是君主 或国家领袖的官方正式住所,后也指 一些装饰豪华的公共性建筑或建筑群。

Advertising design

Advertising design is used in advertisements (ads) for products and services. It refers to different types of integrated designs, such as graphic design, film & video, virtual animation, delivered through various forms of media, including newspapers, film and television, Internet and so on. Design elements used in advertisements include font, typography, illustrations, cartoons, scenario and so on. Advertising designers must get the key information of product, market,

广告设计

是以宣传产品或服务为目标,以报刊、影视、互联网等媒体为载体形式的平面、影视、虚拟动画等综合设计类型,在设计中常涉及字体、版式、插图、卡通形象、脚本等各种元素。广告设计师必须了解产品、市场、客户心理等关键信息,并掌握字体、编排、图形语言等视觉传达表现技巧。

psychology of customer and are talented in skills of visual communication, such as lettering, layout and graphic language.

[Discrimination]

Advertising strategy

Making a series of overall campaigns based on the previous advertising survey which include awareness, acceptability and preference of customers and external environment. It includes four parts of creative mix: target audience, concept of product, medium for communication and advertising message.

Advertising message

Refers to audio file, proclamation, information in original; in Communication studies it means messages composed by a series of ordered symbols such as language, letter, picture and so on. An advertising message is the general idea that an ad will convey. It includes main content and the way of propaganda which one enterprise plans to advertise their products. Several components make up the advertising message: advertising copy, aesthetic arrangement, production elements and so on. Generally, components can be very rich and diversified. The success of an advertising message depends on the ideas of the ad and implementation.

Advertising slogan

Short and memorable phrases used in advertising campaigns for commercial enterprise, Party and NGO (non-governmental organization). Sometimes it is also used to summarize core principles of a group or organization.

「辨析]

广告战略

指在前期广告调查获得消费者知晓度、接受度和偏好程度等外部环境的基础上,制定一系列具有全局性、统筹性的广告活动,包含了创意组合的四个组成部分:目标受众、产品概念、传播媒介和广告讯息。

广告讯息

原意为音讯、文告、消息等,在传播学中,是指由一系列有序性符号(如语言、文字、图像等)所组成的信息。广告讯息指广告传播的内容,即企业计划在广告中就其产品进行广告宣传的主要内容和宣传方式。其内容由广告文案、美术图案和制作元素等组合而成,组成的元素一般丰富多变。广告讯息的成功与否,具体体现在广告创意和执行力的高低上。

广告语

指用于商业企业、政党、民间组织等宣传过程中形成的简短好记的短语或句子,有时也用来概括某集团或组织的核心原则。



"哥伦比亚"品牌广告语

Advertising environment

External environment and conditions that could affect advertising campaign; generally it includes natural environment and social environment. In a narrow sense, it mostly refers to the social environment, mainly includes the following respects: domestic and world economic and macro political environment, consumer environment, population environment, marketing environment of product, corporate environment, outer medium environment and so on. Usually advertising agency and enterprise will analyze the advertising environment, and the result will be used as an important reference for making advertising campaigns and strategies.

Advertising network

Electronic enterprise runs its business through the Internet. Advertising network acts as a broker between advertiser and websites. It puts hundreds or even thousands of sites together, and then adds ads on these pages. The advantage is that advertisers can get the biggest exposure by covering least websites. While the disadvantage is that it is difficult to control; advertisers have to monitor the number of visitors and the content of every website, but its reliability and authenticity are easy to be questioned. Recently one of the common cheatings is that network administrators

广告环境

指影响整体广告活动的一切外部 环境及条件总和,通常包括自然环境 和社会环境两个方面。狭义的广告环 境大多指社会环境,主要包括以下几 个方面:国内外经济及政治宏观环境、 消费者环境、人口环境、产品市场环境、企业环境及外部的广告传媒环境 等。广告代理商及企业一般会对广告 环境进行分析,并将分析结果作为制 定相关广告活动及战略的重要参考依 据。

广告网络

指运用互联网进行企业经营的电子化企业,广告网络在其中扮演高着生生与网站之间经纪人的角色。广告网络将几百个、甚至几千个网面上流生的人。这种做法的好处是,广告主义的网站而达到最大的曝光度;其缺点是难以监控,广告主必须而其实性易受到质疑。目前人数和内容,自向数别,是网络管理员人为提高网页点击率。

improve web hits on purpose.

Classified ad website

Since most classified advertisement websites are supported by web search engine or local newspaper, they provide chances for advertisers to place advertisements for free. The classified ad online is very similar to that on newspapers. It provides information about house, car, job, computer facility, business opportunity and so on, and enjoys a wide searching range, from local city to everywhere in the world.

Below-the-line advertising

It is called "BTL" for short. Similar to Online Advertisement, BTL is managed by advertising agency, which will get the agency fee from it. As the traditional advertising agency usually charge about 15% media agency fee from advertisers, whether to use mass media in doing a advertising campaign has become the biggest difference between Below-the-line Advertising and Online Advertisement.

Online advertisement

It is called "ATL" for short. It is a kind of advertisement by managing it advertising agency can get the agency fee. Online advertisement mainly shows in four major traditional media: television, newspaper, magazine, broadcast and outdoor or online new media. Compared with BTL, ATL pays more attention to building brand image, spreading brand value and making brand highly praised, therefore ATL belongs to a mediumterm and long-term plan which needs more time to accumulate and prepare. Today's BTL and ATL are no longer different in media using or not. Usually ATL

分类广告网站

大部分分类广告网站为广告主提供免费刊登广告的机会,是由于其本身是由搜索引擎或地方报纸赞助的。形式上,网上分类广告与报纸分类广告极为相似,人们可查询房屋、汽车、工作、电脑设备、商业机会等信息,而且搜索范围广泛——小到本地城市,大到世界各地。

线下广告

简称"BTL",与线上广告一样, 线下广告也是由广告代理商运行的, 并从中获得佣金(代理费)。由于传 统广告代理商通常会向广告主收取约 15% 媒体代理费用,因而,是否在进 行广告活动中使用大众媒介,就成为 线上广告和线下广告的最大区别。

线上广告

is used in brand planning, integrated marketing and making advertising message; while BTL is mostly used to further communicate with customers one to one with all kinds of new media. In BTL immediate effect plays an important role; the success of the BTL depends on the first reaction of the customer.

Comparative advertising

It is also called competitive advertising. That is, these ads are used by advertisers to compare enterprise, product or service with its competitors comprehensively or partly. The most prominent feature of comparative advertising is that it can show the product or service is better in image, quality or other respects than its competitors through comparing.

E-Mail advertising

It is also called licensed e-mail. It refers to E-mail containing promotion information about the product or service, which is sent to customers or potential customers after getting their permission when enterprise is promoting for its products or services. E-mail advertising is a kind of online advertising spread by E-mail. It can be full of advertising messages or advertising messages with some practical information. These E-mails can be sent only once or many times or even regularly. Usually advertisers can send these E-mails only after they get the permission from customers. This is a kind of permission marketing. E-mails without permission will be regarded as junk mails. Recently, E-Mail advertising has become one of the online advertisings which have the fastest developing speed and best effects.

比较广告

亦称为"竞争广告"。即广告主通过广告形式将其企业、产品或者服务与同业竞争者的企业、产品或者服务进行全面或者某一方面比较的广告。比较广告的一个最突出的特征是,广告主在广告中将自身产品或服务与同类竞争者进行对比或比较,以凸现其产品或服务在形象、质量等方面优于竞争对手。

电子邮件广告

也称许可电子邮件, 就是企业在 推广其产品或服务时,事先征得顾客 的许可,得到潜在顾客许可之后,以 电子邮件的方式向顾客发送产品、服 务和一些促销信息。电子邮件广告是 以电子邮件为传播载体的一种网络广 告形式,有可能全部是广告信息,也 可能在电子邮件中穿插一些实用的相 关信息。电子邮件广告的发送频率既 可能是一次性的,也可能是多次的或 者定期的。通常情况下,广告商应事 先征得网络用户的同意,才能发布电 子邮件广告。这是一种许可行销的模 式, 而那些未经许可而接收到的电子 邮件广告通常会被视为垃圾邮件进行 处理。目前, 电子邮件广告已经成为 一种发展最快、效果最佳的网络广告 形式之一。

Aesthetics

Usually it is regarded as one of the philosophy branches with exploring "beauty" as its core, a deep thinking about aesthetic feeling, aesthetic experience. Birthplace of eight ancient civilizations are Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, China, India, Rome, Persia and Maya. Among these, every civilization formed its own aesthetic features. Modern aesthetics, on one hand, bind it together with art, regarding aesthetics as philosophy of art; on the other hand, they combine it with science, thinking aesthetics is cognitive psychology of beauty and countable. In the field of design, aesthetics is usually specified as a paradiam and it is used to form the socalled aesthetic value.

[Discrimination]

Beauty

The object of aesthetics thinking.

Aesthetic movement

Also called aestheticism. It is an "art for art's sake" movement formed in art circles of Europe in the middle of the 19th century.

Aesthetic feeling

Psychological feelings in the aesthetic process.

Aisle

Passageway or corridor; especially refers to gallery of a theatre, a church or a stadium; it is a passageway in the building.

美学

「辨析]

美

美学思考的对象。

美学运动

又被称作"美学主义",19世纪中叶欧洲艺术界形成的"为艺术而艺术"的运动。

美感

审美过程中的心理感受。

走廊

意为走廊、过道,在建筑中尤指 戏院、教堂或体育场的侧廊,是建筑 内部的通道。

[Discrimination]

Avenue

Boulevard in cities and towns; generally leads to larger buildings or places.

Alley

Side street or back street of a group of buildings; usually refers to bystreets.

Road

Usually refers to important highway; second to expressway.

Street

City road with houses, shops and other buildings on both of its sides.

Anonymous design

The concept comes from Mechanization Takes Command: A Contribution to Anonymous History, written by Siegfried Giedion in 1948. It emphasizes that creators should express the inner quality of value of the creation instead of expressing personal characteristics of its designer's. There are two factors contributing to the formation of this concept. Historic factors: before the Second World War, as design research mainly followed the art study way, design development researching mode formed with a main clue of clear characteristics of designers and their works and the schools they belong to. Under the affection of commercialism and mass consumption culture, the so-called "master's designs" is very expensive and gradually become far away from consumers' demanding for inner quality of products. Real practical factors: product after continuous optimizations is not accomplished by one designer alone; instead

「辨析]

林荫路

指市区或城镇的林荫大道,一般 通向比较大的建筑或场所。

巷子

意为建筑群中间或后面的小街, 可以用来指小巷、胡同等。

马路

通常指交通上很重要的城镇公路, 仅次于高速公路。

街道

指两旁有住宅、商店或其他建筑的城市道路。

佚名设计

概念来自于谢菲尔德·吉尔蒂恩 1948年的专著《机器化决定一切:一 部佚名设计的历史》。强调创造人造物 价值的内在品质, 而非宣扬设计师的 个人特质。两种因素促成此概念的形 成。历史性的因素: 第二次世界大战之 前的设计研究主要沿用艺术研究的方 式,从而形成以鲜明个性的设计师及 其作品、所属流派为主要线索的设计 发展历程研究模式。在商业主义和大 众消费文化的推波助澜下,所谓"名 师设计"的作品价格昂贵,日渐脱离 消费者对产品内在品质的需求: 现实实 践的因素: 大量经过不断优化的产品并 非某个设计师独自完成, 而是凝结着 许多人、几代人的努力,这些产品的 优良品质不仅反映在产品风格和形态 上,完美的产品结构、巧妙的加工工 艺、合理的材料利用都是佚名设计价 值生成的关键点。