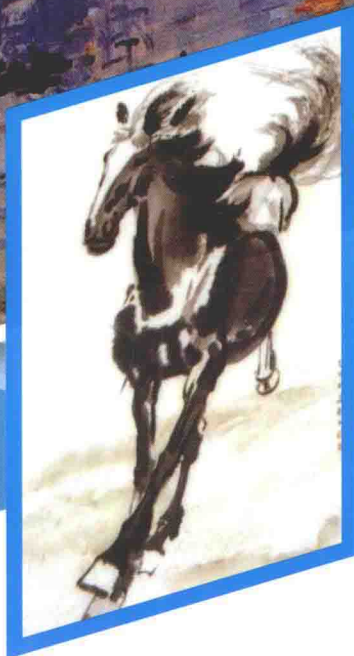
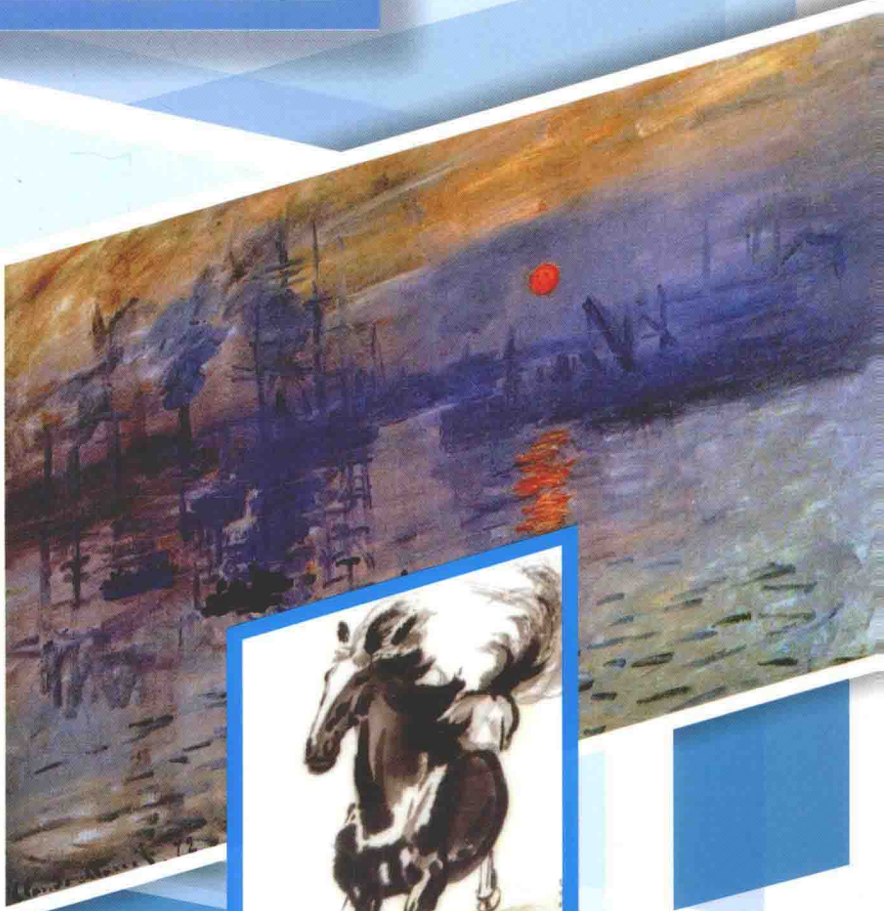


杜文洁 陈帅佐 等 编著
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美术专业 英语



清华大学出版社

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北京

内 容 简 介

本书介绍了绘画、中国工艺美术和艺术设计在内的艺术范畴,相关流派代表人物,代表工艺以及代表设计领域。教材每个部分包含若干单元,每单元包含相关的文章,所有文章课后都附有专业英语常用词汇、难点讲解、相关练习题和单元小测试,最后附有推荐阅读文章与书籍。

本书主要适用于高校美术与设计类专业学生以及从事美术与设计相关专业的业内人士。此外,还适合有一定英语水平,且对艺术感兴趣的其他专业人员,通过本书的阅读,可以掌握必要的美术与设计知识。

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前言

随着改革开放,国内与国际交流的频繁,美术和艺术设计与国际有了比较多的接触和交流,最直接的表现是其应用市场呈现国际化。随之,《美术专业英语》提升到较重要的位置,成为目前市场急需的专业书籍。

在这种宏观背景下,根据艺术类专业的需求,编写了这本与专业知识相结合的美术英语用书。该书从三个部分详尽介绍了由绘画到工艺美术,再上升到艺术设计的过程。众所周知,美术专业是从绘画开始,如何从绘画到对纯绘画技法的认知与掌握是需要一个过程的。在这个过程中,读者首先会对世界名家与流派产生膜拜的感觉,他们非常想要知道与其相关的一切知识,深入研究并转化成为自己的东西。本书就是以此为切入点,从绘画入手,通过比较简易的专业常用术语,引发学生的学习兴趣。在这部分中,分别介绍国内外绘画大师的相关事迹,国内画种以国画为主,国外画种以油画为主,同时,还包括了水彩、版画等小画种。第二部分主要叙述的是国内的工艺美术。自古以来,绘画就与工艺美术密不可分,从早期的陶器绘画装饰纹样,到青铜器上的浮雕雕刻、翻模,再到瓷器的精工细作、丹青绘画,以及漆器、石雕、织染工艺等都与绘画紧密联系。本书在这部分加强了工艺应用专业词汇,不仅提高了绘画应用范畴,同时相应英文难度也有所增强。最后一部分是绘画与工艺结合提炼的艺术设计。艺术设计是在传承绘画技法与传统工艺的同时,结合近现代表现、表达方式,运用现代科技手段或复古手法,使设计细化到各个领域,更好地服务于社会,服务于人类。这部分的取材与定位以我国艺术设计专业的常见类别为标准进行划分,有助于学生对现代设计类别的认知和专业词汇的学习。所有英语的词汇都与美术专业内容相结合,使学生对英文的学习和掌握不再感到枯燥和乏味,激发学生学习英文的兴趣。

该书各部分内容涵盖面广,信息量大,介绍详细。课后都附有专业常用词汇、语法应用以及相关练习题。为了提高学生的学习兴趣,书后附有推荐的阅读书籍。本书专业性强,言简意赅,层次分明,循序渐进。既突出了专业理论与实用结合,同时又加强了英语与美术专业的结合。本书每节课后都有相关专业用语解析、语法以及练习题,有助于学生的专业英语学习。

本书由杜文洁、陈帅佐、程景鑫、安晓飞、韩梦婷、孟庆瑜、杨林蛟编写。同时,周功、王树彬、英洁、杨柠等也参加了部分内容的编写。全书由陈帅佐统稿完成。

本书不仅适用于高校美术与设计类专业学生,还可作为从事美术与设计相关专业的业内人士的参考用书。通过该书的学习能够掌握必要的美术与设计专业英语词汇,可较流利地阅读外文参考资料。同时,该书还适用于有一定英语基础,对艺术感兴趣的读者。

编者

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目 录

Part 1 Painting 1

3	Unit 1 Chinese Painting
3	1.1 Chinese Painting Overview
7	1.2 Qi Baishi
12	Unit 2 Oil Painting
12	2.1 Oil Painting Overview
17	2.2 Leonardo da Vinci
22	Unit 3 Watercolor Painting
22	3.1 Watercolor Painting Overview
28	3.2 Paul Sandby
33	Unit 4 Printmaking
33	4.1 Printmaking Overview
38	4.2 Albrecht Durer
43	Exercise

Part 2 Arts and Crafts 47

49	Unit 5 Pottery Craft
49	5.1 Pottery Craft Overview
54	5.2 Painted Pottery
60	Unit 6 Bronze Craft
60	6.1 Bronze Craft Overview
64	6.2 Bronze Mirror
70	Unit 7 Lacquerware
70	7.1 Lacquerware Craft Overview
74	7.2 Beijing Lacquer Carving

79	Unit 8 Dyeing and Embroidery
79	8.1 Dyeing
83	8.2 Embroidery
88	Exercise

Part 3 Art and Design

91

93	Unit 9 Environmental Art and Design
93	9.1 Environmental Art and Design Overview
97	9.2 Interior Design
102	9.3 Landscape Design
107	Unit 10 Graphic Design
107	10.1 Graphic Design Overview
111	10.2 Logo Design
115	10.3 Bookbinding
121	Unit 11 Product Design
121	11.1 Product Design Overview
125	11.2 Furniture Design
130	Unit 12 Costume Design
130	12.1 Costume Design Overview
134	12.2 Wedding Dress
140	Unit 13 Modern Architecture
140	13.1 Modern Architecture Overview
144	13.2 Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe
149	13.3 Ieoh Ming Pei
154	Exercise

Key to Exercises

158

参考文献

169



Part 1 Painting

Unit 1 Chinese Painting



1.1 Chinese Painting Overview

Chinese painting is one of the oldest continuous artistic traditions in the world. Though Chinese painting has much in common with western painting from an aesthetic point of view, it still possesses its unique character. Chinese traditional painting seldom follows the convention of central focus perspective or realistic portrayal, but gives the painter freedom on artistic conception, structural composition and method of expression so as to better express his subjective feelings. Chinese painting has absorbed the best of many forms of art, like poetry, calligraphy, and seal engraving.

Chinese often consider a good painting as a good poem, and vice versa. Hence we often say there is painting in poetry and poetry in painting. In the past, many great artists were also great poets and the calligraphers. The inscriptions and seal on the paintings not only can help us to understand the painter's ideas and emotions, but also provide decorative beauty to the painting.

Pines, bamboo and plum blossoms are "bosom friends in winter". The three plants

are upright and show rectitude. They become favorite objects for Chinese painters. Chinese painting is a combination in the same picture of the arts of poetry, calligraphy, painting and seal engraving. They were indispensable elements, which supplement and enrich each other in contributing to the beauty of the whole picture.

Chinese paintings can be divided into four categories according to its format: murals, screens, scrolls, and albums and fans. In addition, they are frequently mounted against exquisite backgrounds to enhance their aesthetic effect.

In terms of technique, Chinese painting can be divided into two broad categories:

(1) Gong-bi, meaning “meticulous”, uses highly detailed brushstrokes that delimits details very precisely. It is often highly coloured and usually depicts figural or narrative subjects. It is often practised by artists working for the royal court or in independent workshops.

(2) Ink and wash painting, in Chinese Shui-mo or also loosely termed watercolour or brush painting, and also known as “literati painting”, as it was one of the “Four Arts” of the Chinese Scholar-official class. In theory this was an art practised by gentlemen, a distinction that begins to be made in writings on art from the Song dynasty, though in fact the careers of leading exponents could benefit considerably. This style is also referred to as “xie yi” or freehand style.

Classified according to subject matter, they can be divided into paintings of figures, landscapes, buildings, flowers, birds, animals, insects and fish. The brush techniques so much emphasized in Chinese painting include line and texture (cunfa), the dotting method (dianfa) and the application of color (ranfa).

Landscape painting was regarded as the highest form of Chinese painting, and generally still is. The time from the Five Dynasties period to the Northern Song period (907—1127) is known as the “Great age of Chinese landscape”. In the north, artists such as Jing Hao, Li Cheng, Fan Kuan, and Guo Xi painted pictures of towering mountains, using strong black lines, ink wash, and sharp, dotted brushstrokes to suggest rough stone. In the south, Dong Yuan, Juran, and other artists painted the rolling hills and rivers of their native countryside in peaceful scenes done with softer, rubbed brushwork. These two kinds of scenes and techniques became the classical styles of Chinese landscape painting.

Words and expressions.

- continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/ *adj.* 连续的, 没有中断的
 artistic /ɑr'tɪstɪk/ *adj.* 艺术的; 风雅的; 有美感的
 aesthetic /i:s'θetɪk/ *adj.* 美的; 美学的; 审美的, 具有审美趣味的
 possess /pə'zes/ *vt.* 控制; 使掌握; 持有; 迷住; 拥有, 具备
 convention /kən'venʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 惯例; 协定; 习俗
 perspective /pə'spektɪv/ *adj.* 透视的; 透视画的
 realistic /rɪə'lɪstɪk/ *adj.* 现实的; 现实主义的

portrayal /pə:'treɪəl/ *n.* 描绘; 画像, 肖像
 composition /kəm'pəʊzɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 创作; 艺术作品
 calligraphy /kə'lɪgrəfi/ *n.* 书法; 书写; 笔迹
 inscription /ɪn'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 题词; 铭文; 刻印
 decorative /'dek(ə)rətɪv/ *adj.* 装饰(性)的, 装潢的, 作装饰用的
 rectitude /'rektɪtju:d/ *n.* 公正; 诚实; 清廉
 indispensable /ɪndɪ'spensəb(ə)l/ *adj.* 不可缺少的
 supplement /'sʌplɪm(ə)nt/ *vt.* 增补, 补充
 enrich /ɪn'ri:tʃ/ *vt.* 使充实; 使肥沃; 使富足
 exquisite /'ekskwɪzɪt/ *adj.* 精致的; 高雅的; 异常的; 剧烈的
 meticulous /mə'tɪkjələs/ *adj.* 一丝不苟的; 小心翼翼的
 brushstroke /brʌʃ'strəʊk/ *n.* 一笔; 笔的一画; 绘画技巧
 in common with 与……一样
 so as to 以便, 以至于
 plum blossoms 梅花
 seal engraving (印章)篆刻
 vice versa 反之亦然
 in terms of 按照; 在……方面
 in addition 另外, 此外
 royal court 宫廷
 according to 根据, 按照; 取决于; 据……所说

Notes to the text.

1. *Chinese traditional painting seldom follows the convention of central focus perspective or realistic portrayal, but gives the painter freedom on artistic conception, structural composition and method of expression so as to better express his subjective feelings.*

“better” is used as *adv.* form, which is not an uncommon way in English expressions means make it better in this context.

句中 better 为副词词性, 修饰其后动词 express, 意思是更好地, 此种用法是英语常见用法。

2. *Pines, bamboo and plum blossoms are “bosom friends in winter”.*

“bosom friends in winter”

中文即“岁寒三友”。

3. *It is often highly coloured and usually depicts figural or narrative subjects.*

Here “coloured” is used as verb form, which is not an uncommon way in English expressions means add color to in this context.

coloured 一词此处为动词词性, 意思是填充颜色, 此种用法为英语常见用法。

4. *Ink and wash painting, in Chinese Shui-mo or also loosely termed watercolour or brush painting, and also known as “literati painting”, as it was one of the “Four Arts”*

of the Chinese Scholar-official class.

literati painting 文人画,也称“士大夫甲意画”“士夫画”,是画中带有文人情趣,画外流露着文人思想的绘画。

Questions to help comprehension and appreciation.

1. What makes Chinese painting in common with western painting yet possesses its unique character?
2. What are the forms of arts has Chinese Painting best absorbed?
3. What the functions do the inscriptions and seal serve on the paintings?
4. What makes pines, bamboo and plum blossoms become favorite objects for Chinese painters?
5. How many categories of Chinese paintings can be divided into according to its format? And what are they?
6. In terms of technique, how many broad categories of Chinese paintings can be divided into? And what are they?
7. According to the text, who often practiced Gong-bi?
8. What was regarded as the highest form of Chinese painting? And describe the two kinds of scenes and techniques became the classical styles of Chinese landscape painting.

Discussion.

1. Talk about other oldest continuous artistic traditions in the world that you know of besides Chinese painting.
2. Besides Ink and wash painting, talk about the rest of the “Four Arts” of the Chinese Scholar-official class that you know.
3. Talk about one of the Chinese painting masters you highly respect and his works that impress you the most.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases supplied below.

so as to; divide into; possess; better; vice versa; colour; enrich;
not only...but also...

1. The player had to fade back _____ have room to pass the ball.
2. If you _____ something, you use something such as dyes or paint.
3. They liked it _____ when it rained.
4. You hide nothing of yourself and can tell the other anything because you know they accept you just the way you are and _____.
5. He decided to give away everything he _____ and become a monk.
6. I can introduce you some English native speakers, it is a good chance to _____ your language.

7. _____ individual bowls or put them all into a large bowl for sharing.
 8. _____ Mr. Lin _____ his son joined the Party.

Complete the following sentences with the most likely answer.

- _____ learning is one of the best employee motivators.
 A. continued B. continuous C. continue D. continuously
- She was a woman of _____ talent and determination.
 A. unique B. single C. only D. one
- It's just a social _____ that men don't wear skirts.
 A. custom B. tradition C. rule D. appointment
- It _____ vast amounts of capital that could have been used for investment.
 A. absorb B. absorbs C. absorbed D. absorbing
- She _____ herself superior to others.
 A. allow B. considered C. review D. consider as
- The park is a _____ spot for the students to romance their girl-friends.
 A. most B. pet C. favorite D. trouble
- People doing extra jobs outside their regular jobs to _____ their incomes.
 A. fix B. help C. supplement D. take
- Your success should _____ to the success of others!
 A. help B. promote C. contribute D. good
- They live over 2000 miles apart in communities that each would _____ another world.
 A. think B. regard as C. look D. seen



1.2 Qi Baishi

Qi Baishi (1864—1957) is a widely known artist in China. Today, in the early 21st century after more than half a century since his death, his name still rings loud and

clear, not only in China but all over the world. He led a peaceful life and had not produced any strikingly outstanding works, but people still enjoy the charm, cultivate a taste for Chinese art, and draw inspiration from his balanced, full-bodied, easy-flowing, simple, and pure works of art.

He was born in Xiangtan Hunan and grew up in a family of low-income background. Qi Baishi was schooled for less than a year due to illness. However, he was too weak to do much of the work and this was when he became a carpenter. While Qi Baishi was growing up, he came upon a Chinese manual of painting, this was what sparked his interest in art and painting animals, insects and other types. In his painting, depict things that people have seen however, he didn't start following this motto until much later in his life. He first studied the "Manual of the Mustard Seed Garden" and used performers, mainly opera, for models to practice his work. After using opera performers as models Qi Baishi turned to anyone he knew to pose for him.

Qi Baishi was popular for his variety of works ranging from plant to animal life; because of his natural style, collectors both "artistic and political" purchased his work. According to the article, Qi Baishi (Ch'i Pai-shih; zi Huang; hao Baishi Laoren, Baishi Shanqeng): "Baishi's works were based on his life and his character." After the fall of the Qing dynasty Qi Baishi was known for not letting all the political issues affect his work and keeping his own values and ideas through the harsh times. According to Confucian standards, starting off as nothing and creating a name for yourself, as Baishi did, was very honorable.

Qi Baishi did not have any formal education or training in the field of art; however, he managed to master many different techniques including calligraphy and seal-carving. After establishing himself in Hunan as a painter and artist, it wasn't until his forties that he began traveling and looking for more inspiration. Once Baishi came to the Shanghai School, which was very popular at the time, and met Wu Changshuo who then became another mentor to him and inspired a lot of Baishi's works. Another influence of Baishi didn't come until about fifteen years later who was Chen Shizeng who he became close to when he was living in Beijing. Baishi was becoming more and more well-known and sought after. During World War II, many traditional art works and culture were no longer considered valuable and were thus destroyed. But Baishi was still respected and was "the National People's Congress elected him as the honorary Chairman of the National Artist's Association, he represented a continuing commitment to traditional cultural values in revolutionary China". He died at age 93.

What is unique about Baishi is that his work shows no western influences, unlike most other artists at this time. Other artists praised Baishi for the "freshness and spontaneity that he brought to the familiar genres of birds and flowers, insects and grasses, hermit-scholars and landscapes". Although Baishi wasn't the first artist to focus on small things in nature, he was highly recognized for his thoughtful and lyrical

approach in depicting these subjects.

Words and expressions.

strikingly /'straɪkɪŋli/ *adv.* 显著地;突出地,引人注目地

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 杰出的;显著的;未解决的;未偿付的

cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ *vt.* 培养;陶冶;耕作

inspiration /ɪnspɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 灵感;鼓舞;吸气;妙计

balanced /'bælənst/ *adj.* 平衡的;和谐的;安定的

full-bodied /'fʊl'bɒdɪd/ *adj.* 浓郁的;醇厚的;魁梧的;躯体大的

carpenter /'kɑ:p(ə)ntə/ *n.* 木匠,木工

manual /'mænjʊ(ə)l/ *adj.* 手工的;体力的 *n.* 手册,指南

spark /spɑ:k/ *vt.* 发动;鼓舞;求婚

depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ *vt.* 描述;描画

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭,格言;箴言

pose /pəʊz/ *vt.* 造成,形成;摆姿势;装模作样;提出……讨论 *vi.* 摆姿势;佯装;矫揉造作

variety /və'raɪəti/ *n.* 多样;种类;杂耍;变化,多样化

ranging /'reɪndʒɪŋ/ *n.* 排列;测距修正 *v.* 移动;排列(range 的 ing 形式);分类

Confucian /kən'fju:ʃən/ *adj.* 孔子的,儒家的;儒家学说的 *n.* 儒家,儒家学者;孔子的门徒

honorable /'ɒnərəbəl/ *adj.* 光荣的;可敬的;高贵的

establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ; e-/ *vt.* 建立;创办;安置

mentor /'men'tɔr/ *n.* 指导者,良师益友 *vt.* 指导

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *n.* 影响;势力;感化;有影响的人或事

represent /reprɪ'zent/ *vt.* 代表;表现;描绘;回忆;再赠送 *vi.* 代表;提出异议

freshness /'freʃnɪs/ *n.* 新;新鲜;精神饱满

spontaneity /spəntə'neɪti/ *n.* 自发性;自然发生

genre /'ʒɒnrə/ *n.* 类型;种类;体裁;样式;流派;风俗画

lyrical /'lɪrɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* 抒情诗调的;感情丰富的;充满愉悦的

approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ *n.* 方法;途径;接近

based on 以……为基础,基于

starting off 起跳

seek after 追求;探索

all over the world 全世界,世界各地的

lead a peaceful life 过着平静的生活

come upon 要求;成为……的负担;突然产生

no longer 不再

Notes to the text.

1. *He led a peaceful life and had not produced any strikingly outstanding works, but people still enjoy the charm, cultivate a taste for Chinese art, and draw inspiration from his balanced, full-bodied, easy-flowing, simple, and pure works of art.*

“full-bodied” and “easy-flowing” are compound words in form of adjective + past participle, more examples: new-born, clean-washed, etc.

“full-bodied” and “easy-flowing” 为形容词 + 过去分词形式构成的合成词, 类似例子为: new-born, clean-washed 等。

2. *He was born in Xiangtan Hunan and grew up in a family of low-income background.*

“low-income” is a compound word in form of adjective + noun, more examples: deep-sea, first-class, present-moment, etc.

“low-income”为形容词 + 名词形式构成的合成词, 类似例子为: deep-sea, first-class, present-moment 等。

3. *He first studied the “Manual of the Mustard Seed Garden” and used performers, mainly opera, for models to practice his work.*

“Manual of the Mustard Seed Garden”, a manual on landscape painting, published in China.

《芥子园画谱》, 又称《芥子园画传》, 中国画技法图谱, 诞生于清代。清代著名文学家李渔, 曾在南京营造别墅“芥子园”, 并支持其婿沈心友及王氏三兄弟(王概、王蓍、王臬), 编绘画谱, 故成书出版之时, 即以此园名之。此画谱堪称中国画的教科书。

Questions to help comprehension and appreciation.

1. What makes Qi Baishi a widely known artist in China, though he had not produced any strikingly outstanding works?
2. What was Qi Baishi's childhood like?
3. How did Qi Baishi practice his work?
4. What was Qi Baishi known for by the time of the fall of the Qing dynasty?
5. What had Qi Baishi learnt from his traveling in his forties?
6. What was Qi Baishi's attitude toward traditional art works and culture?

Discussion.

1. What are Qi Baishi's contributions to the Chinese painting?
2. Analyze the distinguishing features in Qi Baishi's paintings and please give examples.
3. How well have you been inspired by Qi Baishi's paintings?

