



纺织服装高等教育“十一五”部委级规划教材

服装英语

Clothing and its Production

卓乃坚
Zhuo Naijian

(英) 西蒙 C. 哈洛克 著
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内容提要

本书用英语介绍了服装的分类、衣片和样板、生产服装的织物和辅料、服装生产流程和设备以及服装的质量问题。本书强化了专业术语的应用,注重了和服装出口贸易的关联,并且配有练习、词汇检索以及中文参考译文等。本书可以作为普通高等院校服装专业的专业英语教材或国际经济与贸易专业的服装外贸之类选修课程的双语教材,也可以作为服装外贸工作者一本不可多得的参考读物。

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Preface

The clothing industry is traditionally one of the most labour-intensive industries in the world. For developing countries with large populations and relatively low labour costs, the clothing industry contributes significantly to their economic development, providing substantial employment and earning foreign exchange through garment exports.

Conversely, because their labour costs are increasing, many developed countries have to import garments to meet the demands of the domestic market. Many garment manufacturers in such countries have changed their strategy. They have strengthened their design team to design garments mostly suitable for the local market, and “moved” the clothing production to the countries which have the advantages of lower labour cost. All these no doubt have greatly promoted international trade in clothing and sewn products.

It is well known that English is a very important language in international trade. Those people involved in it need to know how to describe accessories, fabrics and garments in English, how to understand and prepare the necessary documentation such as working specification sheets and measurement charts etc., and how to communicate with foreign counterparts from the business negotiation to the fulfilment of orders—all of which is conducted in English. Thus knowledge of the processes, terminology and specialized English terms regarding clothing and its production are essential.

The purpose of this book is to provide readers with such primary knowledge and an understanding of the specialized terms. The book is written in both English and Chinese so that the terminology may be compared and more readily understood.

This book is another cooperation between Dr. Zhuo Naijian and Dr. S. Harlock, a pioneer in e-learning for textile and clothing. Both have many years of experience in textile and clothing education at university level; therefore it is believed that this book can be of great benefit to those per-

sons involved in international clothing trade as well as clothing manufacture.

Special thanks are extended to Mr. Zhuo Shufan of Shanghai Institute of Technology for his contributions in the preparation of the diagrams and vocabulary lists in this book.

The authors
October 2007

前 言

服装工业传统上是世界上劳动力最密集的产业之一。对于人口众多、劳动力成本相对较低的发展中国家来说,服装工业对国家的经济发展做出了巨大的贡献,提供了大量的就业机会并且通过服装出口赚取外汇。

与此相反,由于发达国家劳动力成本与日俱增,它们不得不进口服装以满足国内市场的需求。这些国家的许多服装制造商已经改变了它们的战略。它们强化了设计团队来设计出最适合当地市场的服装,并且把服装生产“转移”到具备劳动力成本较低的优势国家。无疑,所有这些已经大大促进了服装和缝制品的国际贸易。

众所周知,英语在国际贸易中非常重要。国际贸易中的有关人士需要了解如何用英语描述辅料、织物和服装;如何理解和准备诸如工艺单和尺寸表之类的必要单据;如何从贸易磋商到履行订单阶段和外国伙伴交流——所有这些需要用英语操作。因此,了解关于服装及其生产的加工知识、术语和英语专业词汇非常必要。

本书的目的就是为读者提供这些基本知识以及对专业术语的认识。本书用英文和中文撰写,这样术语能够对照,理解更方便。

本书是卓乃坚博士和纺织及服装电子教育的先驱者 S. 哈罗克博士的又一合作。两人都有许多年的大学纺织和服装教育的经验,因此,相信本书除了裨益于那些涉足服装生产的人士,还能大大有利于那些涉足服装国际贸易的人士。

另外,特别感谢上海应用技术学院的卓书帆在准备及制作本书插图和词汇表中所做的贡献。

作者

2007 年 10 月

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CHAPTER 1 CLOTHING CLASSIFICATIONS

1 CLASSIFICATIONS WITH A VIEW TO EVERYDAY LIFE

Clothing may be classified in several ways. For example, everyday clothing may be classified as underwear and outerwear according to the layer in which the clothing is worn. Underwear, or underclothing, is the clothing worn next to the body, i. e. under other clothes, and outerwear, as the name implies, refers to clothes worn over underwear. However, nowadays it may be difficult to define whether a piece of clothing is to be considered as underwear or outerwear. For example, a singlet top could be worn by a girl as either underwear or “outerwear” during the summer season, and the T-shirt, which was historically considered to be underwear, is now widely accepted when worn in public.

Another way commonly used to classify clothing is to classify an item of clothing as either a “top” garment (upper garment) or a “bottom” garment (lower garment) according to the “half” of the body on which it is worn, i. e. the “top” half from the neck downwards notionally to the waist or the “bottom” half downwards from the waist to the feet. Attention should be paid to the fact that, within a single garment that covers most of the body, the upper part of the garment can be referred to as the “garment top” instead of a “top garment” and the lower garment can be referred to as the “garment bottom” instead of “bottom garment”. The terms “top garment” and “bottom garment” can lead to further confusion because “top garment” can also mean an outer garment and “bottom garment” can also mean an under garment. Furthermore, the term “top” or “bottoms” can simply be used on its own to refer to the upper garment or lower garment.

1.1 UPPER CLOTHING

If one observes a clothing ensemble from the outside to inside or from top to bottom, it could be seen that a commonly worn outerwear top is a coat. The word “coat” is actually a very general term used to name a



garment usually with long sleeves and with a length anywhere from just above the knee to the ankle. According to their styles, the fabrics involved and their usage, etc., there are over coats, top coats, duster coats, trench coats, casual coats, rain coats and all-weather coats, etc. Sometimes, the word "coat" is not necessarily used to describe such kind of garments. For example, the "parka" is a kind of casual coat.

The jacket is also a kind of outerwear top that may be worn under a coat. Broadly speaking, the "jacket" is the general name for almost all short upper outer garments. A jacket can be an item of either formal or casual wear. In formal wear, a jacket is a tailored garment, single or double breasted, with or without vents at the back, which, if included, may be either single or double vented and with lapels. These may be worn as part of a suit, usually with matching trousers, or as a separate item of clothing worn with either more formal or casual trousers. A formal dinner jacket is one worn on formal occasions, whereas a lounge or "everyday" suit is one that would be worn on less formal occasions or for office work. The blazer is a jacket with a lapel, usually double breasted, which, although traditionally associated with a uniform worn, for example, by airline flight crew, school children and members of yacht clubs, is increasingly worn by the general public as an outerwear jacket. A casual "jacket" in its narrowest sense is a long sleeved casual short outerwear top usually with waistband or with a drawstring waist. The blouson is a kind of loose fitting jacket usually with large armholes and elasticated waist. A garment in a "jacket" style with a relatively longer garment length would be classified as a casual coat in the trade. Garments, such as wind-cheaters, anoraks and snorkel parkas etc., usually fall between the coat and jacket category. Therefore, the garment length tends to be one of the main factors that determine which category the garment should fall into.

Sweaters are knitted garments, which can usually be worn alone or under a jacket or coat. Disregarding the designs or loop/stitch structures, a sweater may be classified as a pullover (because it is worn by pulling it on over the head) and a cardigan (the same word is used for a type of knitted structure with tuck stitched courses), which is buttoned down the front.



The pullover is also called a “jumper” in British English. In contrast, in American English, a “jumper” (or “jumper dress”, which in turn in British English is called as “pinafore dress”) could mean a sleeveless dress, usually worn over a blouse.

A shirt, which is worn by both men and women, may be an item of formal office clothing, usually worn together with a tie. In America, such a shirt would be called as “dress shirt”. Traditionally, formal shirts are made of woven fabrics, with collar, yoke and cuffs. Typically a shirt collar is composed of collar and collar stand with interlining applied to offer a stiff collar shape, but nowadays the shirt with a band collar can be found everywhere, especially in some commercial offices. Compared to the shirt, the blouse is usually only worn by women (but in America, the word “blouse” refers also to a style of men’s military uniforms). Blouses may be either long or short sleeved with a flat collar or tie collar, or even without collar and sometimes sleeves. Lace may feature on the collars or cuffs to impart more femininity to the garment. Blouses may have many sleeve or collar styling variations, but for shirts, the style of the shirt, especially the sleeves, is more or less stereotyped into short or long with a sleeve vent and buttoned cuff. It should be pointed out that a garment name containing the word “shirt” does not always refer to the style of shirt mentioned above, and the T-shirt and the sweatshirt might be the good examples. These are usually knitted with a round neck and without collar and pockets. The sweatshirt is usually produced from knitted fleece fabric with long sleeves but the T-shirt usually has short sleeves. A polo shirt is a casual, usually cotton, knitted short sleeve shirt with a buttoned front opening, large enough to allow it to be pulled on over the head. A sleeveless T-shirt could be called a tank top.

The word “dress” can be a countable noun or an uncountable noun. As a countable noun, the word “dress” applies only to women’s garments. “Dress” is a generalized word, and any skirt with an attached top as a single piece could be called a “dress”. There are many varieties of dresses, such as the pinafore dress (which, as mentioned earlier, is called as “jumper dress” in American English) and the sundress, etc. As an



uncountable noun, the word “dress” sometimes forms a compound expression with other words to mean one special kind of clothing, such as national dress, evening dress and working dress, etc. and under such circumstances, such expressions could be used for men’s or women’s garments. To “dress” oneself is to put clothes on.

The most common underwear top is the vest or singlet. By definition, a vest is usually an upper garment without sleeves. However it does not necessarily refer to underwear; for example, a waistcoat is referred to as a vest (in America). According to its general meaning, a vest is a kind of underwear top; therefore, beside the sleeveless vest, there could be long-sleeved vests or short-sleeved vests.

For women, a “slip” is a type of underwear top (and, of course, there could be half slips). In addition, there are foundation garments, such as brassieres (bras), corsets and camisoles, etc; all are classified under the general category of lingerie.

1.2 LOWER CLOTHING

One of the most common lower outer garments is trousers, and in American English, the term pants or slacks instead of trousers is used. However, the term pants in British English refers to lower underwear (presumably abbreviated from underpants, i. e. worn under pants), which, in turn, would be called underpants in American English.

The term trousers is an all embracing term and the distinction is that formal trousers are part of a suit or worn to the office and workwear trousers are worn in more manual working environments or casual trousers for leisure wear. Some terms nowadays have emerged such as “chinos” for a style of casual trousers and of course jeans. The term slacks is a term used usually to describe ladies and (in the USA) men’s casual trousers which, often but not always, have elasticated waists for comfort.

Trousers usually extend from the waist to the feet. “Trousers” that end above or below the knee are called shorts. Shorts worn for swimming are called trunks, i. e. swimming trunks. Breeches, jeans and “bib and brace” overalls, etc. are common styles of trousers. The silhouette may be changed to produce different styles of trousers, of which trousers with