

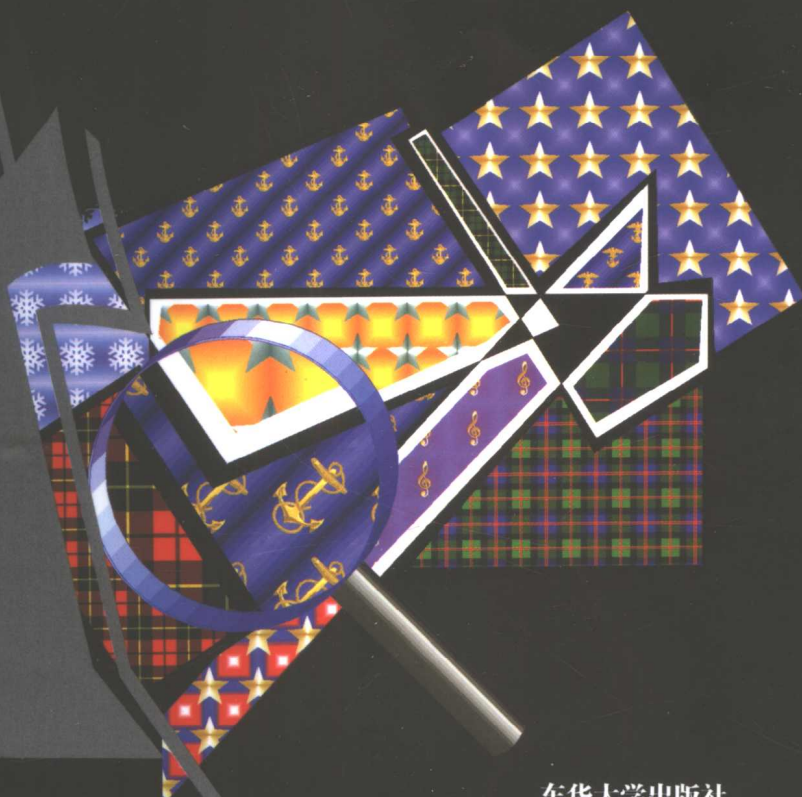
● 新世纪知识读本

新 编

服装英语精典

APPAREL ENGLISH

主编 王建萍 秦世福



东华大学出版社

新世纪知识读本

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主编 王建萍 秦世福

主审 杨以雄

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内 容 简 介

本书根据服装商品构成的基本要素,从最新国外资料中选编了有关服装起源、服装功能、服装款式设计、服装样板设计、服装材料、工艺、生产与管理、市场与营销、计算机辅助服装设计与制造等内容,附有中英文和专业词汇注解,以适应人类知识经济全球化时代的迅猛发展,满足服装专业人员和业余爱好者对服装专业外语及专业知识的需求,迎接纺织服装业面临越来越多的新挑战与新机遇。

本书可作为各类中专、技校、职校、电大、夜大和大专院校服装专业学生的专业基础用书和教材配套读物,也可作为服装行业技术人员、企事业从业人员和业余爱好者的自学参考书。

前 言

随着科技和信息产业的快速发展,21 世纪将有越来越多的企业和个人超越国界,进行共同的研究、工作和生活,人类开始进入经济全球化时代。国际市场需要产品互补和市场互补,发达国家从发展中国家进口大量低成本服装,以满足中低档市场的需求。反之,发展中国家也需要进口高档服装以满足高层次市场的需求;国际著名品牌进入各国市场,需要在当地生产,以低成本增强市场竞争力。总之,世界服装市场的发展已使服装业不再是传统式的裁缝业,也不再仅仅局限于一国或一个地区,全球化时代实际上是全球化竞争的时代,这种竞争已成为制造商、零售商以及服装企事业各个部门共同面临的课题。服装商品的全球化经营需要众多具有外语及专业知识的人才。

为了适应服装业的发展,提高服装院校学生和专业技术等从业人员的英语交流和应用能力,我们编写了这本中英文对照专业外语教材,期望通过教与学,能够使读者掌握与服装业相关的基本专业英语词汇和翻译技巧。

本书根据服装商品构成的基本要素,从国外近年来出版的有关英文纺织服装专业书籍、期刊中选编了服装材料、款式造型、样板结构、成衣工艺、经营与贸易、服装心理、计算机应用等章节,对相关的专业单词和术语进行了注解,各章节附有中译文,供读者参考。

本书由王建萍、秦世福主编,杨以雄主审。参加编写的有方菲、李丹丹、余晓坤、王晓莹、沈剑剑、康艺等。在编写过程中,得到了东华大学服装学院服装系有关教师的帮助。同时,在初稿形成和终稿审读、校译中,有盛宁明、杨青和谢凯莉等外语教师和服装专业人士参与,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,不妥和错误之处欢迎读者批评指正。

服装英语教材编写组

2002. 4

作为教材使用的几点建议

根据自己的教学时数与安排,教师可按照每个章节涉及到服装史、服装功能、服装面料、服装结构、服装辅料以及服装主要制作工艺与设备几个大类进行挑选,共约 22 篇,安排在两学期内作为讲授内容,其余的可作为学生课外知识性阅读材料或英汉互译技能培训用。

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Chapter 1

Brief Introduction

Unit 1

The Origin of Dress

服装的起源

Psychologists and sociologists have attempted to identify the motivations that cause people to dress themselves. There are places in the world where clothing is not essential for survival, and yet most cultures do use some form of clothing. The most basic reasons that have been suggested for the wearing of clothing are these: (1) clothing was worn for protection, (2) clothing was worn for decoration, (3) clothing was worn out of modesty, (4) clothing was worn to denote status. Of these four reasons, that of decoration is generally acknowledged to be primary.

It is true that most cultures use clothing to denote status, but it is argued that This function probably became attached to clothing at some time after it first came into use. Modesty differs markedly from society to society, and what is modest in one part of the world is immodest in another. Modesty, too, has become associated with clothing after its use became widespread. Protection from the elements is needed for survival, but mankind seems to have had its origins in warm. Not cold climates. Then, too, there are places in which even though climatic conditions are inhospitable, clothing is not worn. So protection may not be the basic reason.

Another type of protection may be related to the origins and functions of clothing. This is psychic protection, or protection against the spiritual dangers that are thought to surround each individual. Good luck amulets and charms are worn in most cultures.

The reasons given for believing decoration to be a primary, if not the most primary motivation human dress, are compelling. Although dress as protection against the elements and evil spirits is not universal, decoration of the human body really exist. There are no cultures in which some form of decoration does not exist. The logical conclusion is that decoration of the self is a basic human practice. Clothing the body may have grown out of this decoration of the self, and protection, modesty, and status may have been

important motivations for the elaboration and development of complex forms of dress.

New Words & Expressions

1. origin	/ɒ'ri:dʒɪn/	<i>n.</i> 起源, 由来, 起因
2. psychologist	/saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/	<i>n.</i> 心理学家
3. sociologist	/səʊsiə'lɒdʒɪst/	<i>n.</i> 社会学家, 社会学家
4. motivation	/məʊtɪ'veɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 动机
5. decoration	/dekə'reɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 装饰, 装饰品
6. primary	/'praɪməri/	<i>adj.</i> 第一位的, 主要的, 根源的
7. associated	/ə'səʊʃɪ'eɪtɪd/	<i>adj.</i> 联合的, 关联的 <i>n.</i> 初(预)选
8. psychic	/saɪ'kɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 对超自然力量敏感的, 通灵的
9. inhospitable	/ɪn'hɒspɪtəbl/	<i>adj.</i> 不适于居住的; 荒凉的
10. amulet	/'æmjʊlɪt/	<i>n.</i> 护身符
11. charm	/tʃɑ:m/	<i>n.</i> 符咒, 魅(魔)力(动作、表情、言语等); (附于手镯、表链等上之)饰品
12. compelling	/kəm'pelɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> 使人非相信不可的, 引人注目的
13. universal	/ɪju:nɪ'vɜ:səl/	<i>adj.</i> 普遍的, 通用的, 宇宙的, 世界的
14. practice	/'præktɪs/	<i>n.</i> 惯例, 习惯, 实行, 实践
15. elaboration	/ɪləbeɪ'reɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 苦心经营的结果, 详尽的细节; (过多的)细节与装饰

Notes

1. It is true that most cultures use clothing to denote status, but it is argued that this function probably became attached to clothing at some time after it first came into use. Modesty differs markedly from society to society, and what is modest in one part of the world is immodest in another.

确实,世上大部分民族用服装来表明身份和地位,但有争论说,这种解释可能是在服装产生以后的某个时间再附加上去的。“掩体”这个名词对于不同的社会有不同的含义,在世界的某个地区认为是遮羞,而在另一个地区却不以为然。

2. The reasons given for believing decoration to be a primary, if not the most primary motivation human dress, are compelling.

认为人类着装的初始动因(即便不是最根本的动因)是“装饰作用”,其理由是令人信服的。

译 文

心理学家和社会学家都试图寻找促使人类着装的起因动机。在地球上的某些地方,衣着并非是生存的必不可少的东西,绝大多数有文化修养的人都有某种形式的衣着。着装最

基本的原因可归纳为以下几点：(1) 着装是为了防护；(2) 着装是出于装饰；(3) 着装是为了掩体；(4) 着装是为了表明身份。在以上的四种原因中，装饰作用被普遍认为是最主要的。

确实，世上大部分民族用服装来表明身份和地位，但有争论说，这种解释可能是在服装产生以后的某个时间再附加上去的。“掩体”这个名词对于不同的社会有不同的含义，在世界的某个地区认为是遮羞，而在另一个地区却不以为然。“遮羞”也许同样是在服装广泛流传以后才赋予服装的。遮风挡雨应该是生存所必需的，但最初原始人所生存的环境是暖和的，不需要御寒。甚至有些地方，气候寒冷，但人们也不穿衣。这说明“护体”并非着装的根本原因。

另一种类型的保护可能也与服装的起源有关，这就是神灵保护，即保护自己免遭来自身边的幽灵鬼怪危害。难怪许多民族都佩戴平安符或护身符来避邪免灾。

认为人类着装的初始动因(即便不是最根本的动因)是“装饰作用”，其理由是令人信服的。服装用来遮风挡雨和避邪的作用尽管并非具有普遍性，但服装装饰身体的作用确实普遍存在。世界上没有一个民族不拥有某种特定形式的服装来装饰自己。所以符合逻辑的结论是：人类用服装来装饰自己是人的一种基本习性。衣着也许已经超越了修饰自身这个基本动因，“保护”、“遮羞”及“表明身份”这些动因也变得越来越重要了。各式各样、变化多端的服装由此应运而生。

Unit 2

Functions of Dress

服装的功能

Throughout history clothing can, and has served many purposes. It has served to differentiate between the sexes; designate age, marital and socioeconomic status, occupation, group membership, and other special roles that individuals played.

1. Distinguishing the sexes: In most societies it is customary for the dress of men and women to be different. For many hundreds of years in western civilization, skirts were designated as feminine dress, breeches or trousers as male dress. In some eastern countries, the reverse was true and skirts were the male costume, while bifurcated garment, a sort of “harem pants” belonged to women. The type of dress designated as appropriate for men and women was never universal, but the assignment of specific types

of dress to each sex has been a long established custom.

2. Designation of age: Sometimes clothing serves to mark age change. In Western Europe and North America at an early age boys and girls often were dressed alike, but once they reached a designated age, a distinction was made between the dress of boys and girls.

3. Designation of status: Occupational status is frequently designated by a uniform or a particular style of dress. In England, even today, lawyers wear the established costume when they appear in court. The police, fire fighters, nurses, postal workers, and some of the clergy are those whose dress immediately identifies them as members of a particular profession. Sometimes the uniform worn also serves a practical function as, for example, the fire fighter's waterproof coat and protective helmet or the construction worker's hard hat.

4. Designation of marital status: Marital status may be indicated by customs of dress. In western society a wedding ring worn on a specific finger signifies marriage. Among the American religious group called the Amish, married men wear beards while unmarried men do not. It was customary for many centuries for married women to cover their hair, while unmarried women were permitted to go without head coverings. This practice is still followed among many orthodox Jewish groups.

5. Identifying group membership: Clothing is also used to identify an individual as belonging to a particular social group. The group identification may be in the form of a uniform or insignia adopted formally by that group and kept for its members alone.

6. Ceremonial use of clothing: Ceremonies are an important part of the structure of most societies and social groups. Designated forms of dress are frequently an important part of any ceremony. Specific costumes exist in modern American society that are considered appropriate for wedding, baptisms, burials, to designate mourning, and for graduation. Most significant moments of life are accompanied by the wearing of ritual costume specified by custom in each culture.

New Word & Expressions

1. designate	/ˈdeɪzɪneɪt/	vt. 指明, 指出, 任命, 指派
2. occupation	/ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃ(ə)n/	n. 职业; 占有, 占有(房屋等)期间
3. individual	/ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/	adj. 个别的, 单独的, 个人的
4. distinguish	/dɪsˈtɪŋɡwɪʃ/	v. 区别, 辨别
5. customary	/ˈkʌstəməri/	adj. 习惯的, 惯例的
6. bifurcate	/ˈbaɪfəːkeɪt/	adj. 分为两部分
7. harem	/ˈheɪrɪm/	n. (伊斯兰教教徒之)闺房, 闺房里的妻妾群

8. pants	/pænts/	<i>n.</i> 裤子, 短裤; 裤衩
9. established	/i:s'tæblɪʃt/	<i>adj.</i> 已制定的, 确定的
10. helmet	/'helmt/	<i>n.</i> 头盔, 钢盔
11. marital	/'mærɪt(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i> 婚姻的
12. beard	/brəd/	<i>n.</i> 胡须
13. orthodox	/'ɔ:θədɒks/	<i>adj.</i> 正统的, 传统的, 习惯的
14. Jewish	/'dʒu(:)ɪʃ/	<i>adj.</i> 犹太人的, 犹太族的
15. insignia	/ɪn'sɪgnɪə/	<i>n.</i> 勋章, 徽章
16. ceremonial	/,serɪ'məʊniəl/	<i>n.</i> 礼仪, 仪式 <i>adj.</i> 仪式(礼仪)的
17. baptism	/'bæptɪz(ə)m/	<i>n.</i> 浸礼, 洗礼
18. mourning	/'mɔ:nɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 丧服; 孝服; 哀悼
19. ritual	/'rɪtʃuəl/	<i>adj.</i> 典礼的, (宗教)仪式的 <i>n.</i> 例行仪式; 礼拜

Notes

The police, fire fighters, nurses, postal workers, and some of the clergy are those whose dress immediately identifies them as members of a particular profession.

警察、消防员、护士、邮递员及一些神职人员都穿制服,使人们一眼就能辨别出他们是属于特殊职业的工作人员。

译 文

纵观历史,可发现服装具有多种功能。服装可用来区分性别、年龄和婚姻状况,还可表明社会经济地位、职业、社会团体以及其他特殊个体所扮演的角色。

1. 区分性别:在不同社会中,男女着装通常不一样。在西方文化的几百年历史中,裙子是为女性设计的,而裤子是为男性设计的。在一些东方国家中,确实存在恰恰相反的情况:裙子是男性的服装,而裤子为女性所特有。就全世界而言,男女着装并非统一,但不同性别穿着不同类型的服装却是长期以来形成的风俗。

2. 区分年龄:有时服装用来表明年龄。在西欧和北美,男、女孩在幼年时着装十分相似,但一旦到特定的年龄,男、女孩的着装就出现显著的差异。

3. 表明地位:职业地位通常用制服或特定样式的服装来表明。至今,英国律师出庭时,仍必须穿着特定的服装。警察、消防员、护士、邮递员及一些神职人员都穿制服,使人们一眼就能辨别出他们是属于特殊职业的工作人员。有时制服还具有特殊用途,如消防员的防水服和防护帽等。

4. 表明婚姻状况:婚姻状况也可用服饰来显示。西方社会中,结婚戒指应佩戴在特定的手指上。许多国家几百年以来一直有这样的风俗:已婚女性必须用头巾遮盖住她们的头发,而未婚女性则不必。许多正统犹太民族至今保持这种风俗。

5. 表明团体的成员身份:服装可用来表明某人属于特定的社会团体。团体可采用制服

或特定的徽章,使其成员不同于其他人,易于辨别。

6. 礼服:各种仪式是许多社团的重要组成部分,而礼服又是仪式中不可缺少的部分。在当今美国社会中,婚礼、洗礼、葬礼及毕业典礼,都有特定的礼服。人的一生有许多重要时刻都与当地文化所确定的礼服相伴。

Chapter 2

Material and Accessories

Unit 3

Natural Fiber

天然纤维

Wool is elastic, warm, and pliable, wool fabrics take and hold creases well, recover well from wrinkling, and mold into shape with the heat, steam, and pressure of an iron — all highly desirable handling qualities. All wool fabrics tend to absorb light, but not in equal amounts, for they are available in many different surfaces. A woolen fabric may appear soft and dull like flannel; sleek, with sheen like broadcloth; textured and dull like crepe; or hard, clear, and glossy like fine worsted gabardine. Quality also varies. A superior fabric will bear the label “100% virgin wool”, but the suitability of its texture for a specific purpose must be learned through handling experience.

A soft luster and “silky” feel characterize silk. The silk is called the “queen of fabrics”. The pacemaker which sets a standard of quality and beauty for all other fabrics to emulate.

We are pleased by the luxurious smoothness of silk. It is resilient, strong; light in weight, highly absorbent, and since it never feels cold or clammy, comfortable to wear. Buoyancy characterizes silk and wool; this quality prevents them from drooping or sagging. Raw silk suiting recover well from wrinkles which require pressing. Sleek, luxurious silks, such as satin and peau de soie, are woven of fine, long filaments. The Shantung is composed of irregular, slub yarns, which give it a duller, rougher texture. Yet it, too, gleams softly when light catches the surface.

Linen feels cool and leathery. Both suit and dress weights are firm, yet pliable; linen is absorbent and dries quickly. A crease-resistant finish now applied to dress linens increases their wearability, but makes them more difficult to identify, by either sight or touch, because the surface feels less leathery, less characteristically linen-like.

Cotton is naturally soft, absorbent, and less sleek than linens or silk. Cotton fabrics have many faces ranging from thick, basket-weave coating to sheer, fine organdy, coolness, softness, absorbency, and washability explain the popularity of cotton for summer

clothing. Although finishes applied to the surface to improve wrinkle-resistance often make cotton feel unnaturally wiry and reduce its absorbency, they have boosted the demand for it by reducing the required care.

New Word & Expression

1. linen	/ˈlɪnɪn/	<i>n.</i> 亚麻布, 亚麻制品
2. pliable	/ˈplaɪəb(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i> 易曲折的, 柔软的, 圆滑的, 柔韧的
3. crease	/kri:s/	<i>n.</i> 折缝, 折痕
4. flannel	/ˈflæn(ə)l/	<i>n.</i> 法兰绒, 法兰绒衣服
5. sleek	/sli:k/	<i>adj.</i> 圆滑的
6. sheen	/ʃi:n/	<i>n.</i> (物品表面)光辉; 光泽
7. broadcloth	/ˈbrɔ:dklɒθ/	<i>n.</i> 一种宽幅的细毛织品、精细棉布或人造丝织物
8. textured	/ˈtekstʃəd/	<i>adj.</i> 质地粗糙的, 手摸时有感觉的, 有织纹的
9. virgin	/ˈvɜ:dʒɪn/	<i>adj.</i> 纯洁的, 原始的, 处于原来状态的; 清纯的, 洁白无瑕的
10. crepe	/kreɪp/	<i>n.</i> 绉纱, 绉绸
11. glossy	/ˈɡləsɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 平滑的, 有光泽的
12. worsted	/ˈwʊstɪd/	<i>n.</i> 精纺毛纱, 精纺毛料服装
13. gabardine	/ˈɡæbədi:n/	<i>n.</i> 华达呢; 轧别丁(俗称)
14. resilient	/rɪˈzɪliənt/	<i>adj.</i> 有回弹力的
15. emulate	/ˈemjuleɪt/	<i>n.</i> 仿效
16. clammy	/ˈklæmɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 湿粘的, 湿冷的
17. buoyancy	/ˈbuɪənsɪ/	<i>n.</i> 浮性, 浮力, 轻快
18. saggy	/ˈsæɡɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 松懈的, 下垂的
19. satin	/ˈsætɪn/	<i>n.</i> 缎子, 经缎, 缎纹; (sateen 纬缎; 棉缎)
20. peau de soie	/pəʊ də sɔɪk/	<i>n.</i> (法)新娘礼服拥有光泽和细棱条的厚重织物
21. slub	/slʌb/	<i>n.</i> 搓捻, 粗纺线; 花式纱粗节
22. gleam	/ɡli:m/	<i>v. n.</i> (微弱的)闪光; 一丝光线, 闪现
23. organdy (= organdie)	/ˈɔ:gəndɪ/	<i>n.</i> 细薄的棉织品; 蝉翼纱
24. wiry	/ˈwaɪəri/	<i>adj.</i> 金属丝的, 金属线制的, 铁丝似的

Notes

1. A woolen fabric may appear soft and dull like flannel; sleek, with sheen like broadcloth; textured and dull like crepe; or hard, clear, and glossy like fine worsted gabardine.

羊毛织物具有各种不同的外观:如法兰绒柔软、颜色黯淡、光泽柔和;绒面呢光滑、颜色亮丽、具有光泽;绉纱表面有织纹、颜色黯淡柔和;而精纺华达呢质地挺括、表面平滑有光泽。

2. Cotton fabrics have many faces ranging from thick, basket-weave coating to sheer, fine organdy, coolness, softness, absorbency, and washability explain the popularity of cotton for summer clothing.

棉织物有许多种类型,从厚重织物、毯式织物、涂层织物到透明薄织物、精纺蝉翼纱,品种繁多。棉织物的凉爽、柔软、吸湿性好及耐洗等特性使其成为广受欢迎的夏季衣料。

译 文

羊毛具有可伸缩性、保暖性和柔顺性等特点。羊毛的褶裥保持性和折皱恢复性较好,并可在蒸汽、加热、压烫条件下产生塑性,所有这些都是在高档服装加工时须具备的品质要素。所有的羊毛织物都可吸光,但由于不同的表面,各种织物的吸光量有所不同。羊毛织物具有各种不同的外观:如法兰绒柔软、颜色黯淡、光泽柔和;绒面呢光滑、颜色亮丽、具有光泽;绉纱表面有织纹、颜色黯淡柔和;而精纺华达呢质地挺括、表面平滑有光泽。羊毛织物的质量也千差万别,上等的羊毛织物应有“100%纯天然羊毛”标签。各种织物因其不同的织物结构,各具特色,决定其特定用途则需一定的手感测试经验。

人们十分喜欢舒适光滑的丝绸,它被誉为“布料皇后”。由于丝绸弹性好、强度高、轻盈、吸湿性佳、手感温暖滑糯,所以丝绸织物的穿着舒适性十分好。丝绸和羊毛的比重小,在水中不易下沉。真丝的折皱回复性好。高档的丝绸织物如绸缎、双面横绫缎(法国)是由真丝长丝织造而成。而山东绸是由不规则的粗节丝织造而成,因此其外观色泽黯淡、表面粗糙,不过仍具有微弱的光泽。

亚麻织物手感凉爽,并具有皮革感。由亚麻织物制作的套装和裙子都较厚实且挺括,但其柔韧性好。亚麻织物的吸湿性极佳并十分容易干燥。经抗皱整理的亚麻织物服用性能更佳,同时,使其从外观和手感上都不大具有亚麻织物的特性,不具有皮革感,使人们很难仅从外观和手感上将其辨别出来。

棉织物天性柔软,吸湿性好,相对丝和亚麻织物而言较平民化。棉织物有许多种类型,从厚重织物、毯式织物、涂层织物到透明薄织物、精纺蝉翼纱,品种繁多。棉织物的凉爽、柔软、吸湿性好及耐洗等特性使其成为广受欢迎的夏季衣料。虽然棉织物的抗皱后整理在一定程度上使织物手感变硬、吸湿性减弱,但经过整理的棉织物易于保养,所以需求不断扩大。