



上个世纪 80 年代，中国出现了一种新的职业，叫作服装设计师。其实，对于中国人来说，这个职业并不陌生，它与中国的裁缝极其相似。

服装设计：传统和时尚

- 1 | 定做 dìngzuò [动]
to have sth. made to order
(or measure)
- 2 | 客户 kèhù [名]
client, customer
- 3 | 式 shì [尾]
style, mode
- 4 | 酒吧 jiǔbā [名]
bar
- 5 | 手工 shǒugōng [名]
by hand, manual
- 6 | 精美 jīngměi [形]
elegant
- 7 | 批 pī [量]
batch
- 8 | 个性 gèxìng [名]
personality
- 9 | 外交官 wàijiāoguān [名]
diplomat

每天，顾林 (Gù Lín) 都在她的时装屋里忙来忙去，她要让每一个来她这里定做衣服的客户都能够满意地离去。

1997 年，顾林开了这家中式时装屋，既负责设计、制作，也对外销售。时装屋位于北京著名的三里屯酒吧一条街，紧靠使馆区。这些手工制作的精美服装很快吸引了一批追求个性的女性、喜爱中国元素的外交官夫人



三里屯酒吧一条街
A bar street on Sanlitun



文化导航 Cultural Navigation

1

三里屯酒吧一条街 The Bar Street on Sanlitun

“时装屋位于北京著名的三里屯酒吧一条街，紧靠使馆区。”

三里屯酒吧街位于北京市朝阳区三里屯北路，全长 260 米，占地 1648 平方米，紧挨着北京最大的使馆区，是北京一处著名的文化旅游景点。三里屯周围大约集中了北京 40% 以上的酒吧，200 多家酒吧沿着三里屯大街的两侧延伸进周围的胡同里。

Sanlitun is located on Sanlitun Road in Chaoyang District of Beijing. It is 260 meters long, covering an area of 1,648 square meters. Situated near the biggest embassy area in Beijing, Sanlitun has become a famous cultural and tourist attraction in Beijing. Around Sanlitun are over 40% of the bars in Beijing. More than 200 bars that extend along Sanlitun Street have grown in to the *hutongs* (alleyways) nearby.



1989 年，三里屯南街出现了第一家酒吧，而 1995 年在三里屯北街开张的 CaféCafé，则正式拉开了北京夜生活的大幕，成为北京夜生活的代表。随着三里屯酒吧街的日渐出名，三里屯地区也逐渐成为北京文化艺术界的一个集中地，音乐界和文化界的人士常常光顾，每天晚上都有很多乐队在酒吧里演出。

The first bar appeared on South Sanlitun Road in 1989, but it is CaféCafé, the bar that opened in 1995, that opened the curtain of night life in Beijing. CaféCafé represents the night life in Beijing. As the Sanlitun bar street became more and more well-known, it also gradually became a cultural and artistic center in Beijing. Many celebrities from the musical and the cultural fields often visit here. Many bands also perform in the bars here.

1996 年以前，三里屯的顾客中 95% 以上是外国人。从 2003 年开始，中国顾客人数日益增多。但由于生活习惯的原因，外国客人始终都是三里屯酒吧主要的、稳定的消费群体。

Before 1996, 95% of the customers that visited Sanlitun were foreigners. The number of Chinese customers has been rising since 2003. However, due to different lifestyles, foreigners remain the major and regular clientele in Sanlitun.



2

古装戏
Chinese Costume Drama

“顾林跑到电影摄制组为古装戏设计、制作服装。”

中华民族是一个非常注重历史的民族，在每年拍摄的电影、电视剧中，历史题材的作品占有相当大的比重。以 2005 年为例，那一年中国大陆拍摄的电视剧中，历史题材的占到 42%。

Chinese is a nation that values its history. Costume dramas occupy quite a big proportion of the new movies and TV series made every year. Among all the TV series made in mainland of China in 2005, 42% of them were costume dramas.

古装戏的题材大多来源于正式的历史记载或历史传说、名人轶事，或直接改编自著名的古典小说。有的古装剧主题比较严肃，强调剧情、布景尽可能忠于历史原貌，如中央电视台拍摄的《汉武帝》、《雍正王朝》等。还有一类古装戏较为轻松，常常用戏说历史，或者仅仅借用历史的背景虚构一个故事，如《环珠格格》、《武林外传》等。无论哪一类古装剧，虽然都是借一定的历史背景来演绎故事，但其实质多是“以古喻今”，用现代人的观念去理解和演绎古人的故事与生活。



《环珠格格》剧照
A still of *Princess Huanzhu*

Most costume dramas take their subjects from historical records, legends, or folklores. Sometimes, they are adaptations of classic historical novels. The subjects of some historical dramas are quite serious. They put much emphasis on maintaining the authenticity of the setting as well as the storyline. They



《武林外传》剧照
A still of *Wulin Gossip*

strive to be as close as possible to what truly happened in history. For instance, *The Great Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty* and *The Yongzheng Emperor of the Qing Dynasty*, made by CCTV, are good examples. The other category of costume drama is much more relaxed. They often use historical background to tell stories, such as *Princess Huanzhu* and *Wulin Gossip*. But, no matter what kind of historical dramas they are, they all use a historical setting to send messages to the present day. They are all modern interpretations of people's lives in ancient times.

3

中国的少数民族及其服饰

The Ethnic Minorities in China and Their Garments and Adornments

“顾林设计中的另外一种营养元素来自民族服饰。”

中国是一个多民族国家，一共有 56 个民族生活在这片土地上。根据 2005 年的官方统计，少数民族人口总数为 1.23 亿人，占中国人口总数的 9.44%。其中人口数量居于前列的依次是壮族、满族、蒙古族、回族、藏族、维吾尔族等。2009 年国家民族委员会的统计显示，从小以本民族语言作为母语的少数民族人口超过 6000 万，占少数民族总人口的 60% 以上。在人民币上也印有这些少数民族的语言文字。

China is a multi-ethnic country. Fifty-six ethnic groups live on this land. According to statistics released by the government in 2005, the population of ethnic minorities was 123 million, accounting for 9.44% of the total population of China. Among all the ethnic minorities in China, the ones with the largest populations (ranked in order, starting with the most populous) are the Zhuang, Man, Mongolia, Hui, Tibetan, and Uygur ethnicities. According to the statistics released by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission in 2009, 60 million ethnic minorities grow up speaking their native languages, accounting for over 60% of the total population of ethnic minorities. The native languages of some ethnic minorities have also been printed on RMB paper bills.



瑶族服饰
Attires of the Yao people



蜡染作品《刺绣》

A wax painting product: *Embroider*

服饰是民族最显而易见的标志。在中国这样一个地域辽阔的国家里，与经济生活、文化素养和地理气候的差异相适应，民族服饰也呈现出多种多样的特点。每个民族都有自己的传统习俗与服饰，民族服饰体现了各民族的生活环境、风俗习惯、宗教信仰、审美观念等特定的文化风俗。就总体而言，中国少数民族的刺绣、蜡染等工艺相当发达，并广泛用于服装装饰上，是民族服饰的一大特点。少数民族服饰更是中国传统服饰重要的组成部分，在现代服装设计中被大量借鉴。

Garments and adornments are among the most distinct characteristics that mark different ethnic minorities. In a country as vast as China, different regions



语言注释 Vocabulary and Grammar

01 只是那个年代，没有人穿她设计的衣服

- (1) **只是**：连词，表示轻微的转折，意思重在前一小句，后一小句补充修正前面的意思。语气委婉，跟“不过”的意思接近。

只是：It is a conjunction, indicating a slight turn in meaning. The meaning of the former clause is emphasized, and the latter clause complements and modifies the meaning of the former one. The tone is mild and its meaning is similar to that of 不过.

那儿的环境还不错，只是位置远了点。

我也很想去美国看看，只是没有合适的机会。

他的看法是对的，只是没注意说话的方式，人家在感情上接受不了。

(2) 比较 Comparison: 只是——不过

“不过”作连词，有两方面的意思：

When 不过 is used as a conjunction, it has two meanings:

- ① 引导后一小句，对前一小句所说事情作修正性补充。

It introduces the latter clause which complements what is stated in the former one.

他一直是大病小病不断，不过现在好多了。

这个人我见过，不过我一下子想不起来在哪里见过他。

- ② 引出与前边不同或相对的事实或结论。

It introduces a fact or conclusion that is different from or opposite to what is stated in the former clause.

考试没有通过，不过，他并没有失去信心。

对于各种意见都要听，不过听了要进行分析。

“只是”和“不过”的用法①接近。“只是”的转折语气比“不过”更轻，后面不能停顿。只是 is used in the similar way to 不过 as described in ①, but 只是 is softer than 不过 when used to indicate a turn in the tone, and one does not pause after saying it.

