



民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

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扎染浅谈

Tie-dyeing

1. 扎染的分类

1. Classification of tie-dye

扎染可以分为五大类，分别为：自贡扎染、大理扎染、日本扎染、印度扎染和现代扎染。

Tie-dye can be divided into five categories: Zigong tie-dye, Dali tie-dye, Japan tie-dye, India tie-dye and modern tie-dye.

自贡扎染古称蜀缬，是四川省的传统手工艺珍品。大理扎染又分为白族扎染和彝族扎染，是大理市和彝族自治县的民间传统手工艺品，传承于 1000 多年前的中原地区。日本扎染，其中最为本土的技法应为友禅染，这也是最为奢侈的和服制作工艺。印度扎染一直延续到现在仍然广泛应用于印度民族服饰，最具特色的为卷扎技法。

Zigong tie-dye, known as Shujie in ancient times, is a traditional handicraft treasure in Sichuan Province. Dali tie-dye is divided into Bai tie-dye and Yi tie-dye. It is a traditional folk handicraft in Dali City and Yi Autonomous County, inherited from the Central Plains more than 1,000 years ago. The most local technique of tie-dyeing in Japan is Friendly Zen Dyeing, which is also the most luxurious craft of making kimono. Tie-dyeing in India has been widely used in Indian national costumes till now, and the most distinctive one is the rolling technique.

而现代扎染就是将传统工艺与现代科技和审美有机融合，传达现代时代气息，具有“笔墨当随时代变化”的开放性特点。

Modern tie-dye is to organically integrate traditional crafts with modern technology and aesthetics to convey the atmosphere of the modern times, which has the openness characteristic of "brush and ink should change with the times".



2. 扎染的定义

2. Definition of tie-dye

“纈，户结翻。撮彩以线结之，而后染色，即染则解其结，凡结处皆元色，余则入染色。”《资治通鉴音注》中这样描述传统扎染工艺，解释其大意为：扎染是一种用线将纺织物捆绑，然后进行染色，凡是捆绑处都未被染色而其余被染色，以达到所需要的图案的工艺。这就是中国古代对扎染的定义。

"Valerian, the account is overturned. The color is knotted with threads, and then dyed. That is, the knot is removed. All knots are in the original color, and the rest are dyed." Zizhitong Jianyin Notes describes the traditional tie-dyeing process in this way, explaining its meaning: tie-dyeing is a process of binding textiles with threads and then dyeing them. All binding parts are not dyed and the rest are dyed to achieve the desired pattern. This is the definition of tie-dye in ancient China.

以较权威的世界民间组织“World Shibori Network”中的诠释为依据：“shibori”，一个集合名词，包含捆扎、缝、折叠等方法。

Based on the interpretation of the more authoritative world civil society organization "World Shibori Network", "shibori", a collective term, includes binding, stitching, folding and other methods.

在英文中的扎染为：“Tie-dyed”，其中 tie 是捆扎的意思，dyed 是染色的意思。Tie-dyed in English is "Tie-dyed", where tie means tying and dyed means dying.

综上所述，虽然不同国家对扎染的称谓有所不同，但是其本质的内涵都是一致的，他们都是从中国流传过去而演变出来的分支。

To sum up, although different countries have different appellations for tie-dye, their essence is the same. They are all branches evolved from the past in China.



南通扎染（图片实拍）
Nantong tie-dye (live shot)



日本扎染
Japan tie-dye



白族扎染
Bai tie-dye



自贡扎染
Zigong tie-dye

(图片转自网络)
(Picture from the Internet)

通过以上几组图片，我认为，白族扎染是对传统工艺最有力的继承，将传统的花纹图案做到近乎极致的风格，而日本扎染，自贡扎染也是趋向于蓝色调，相对单一，而南通扎染略微趋向现代扎染，是扎染工艺的大融合，更是反映当下时代潮流。

According to the above pictures, I think the Bai tie-dye is the most powerful inheritance of the traditional craftsmanship, which makes the traditional pattern almost the ultimate style. In Japan, Zigong tie-dye also tends to be blue and relatively simple, while Nantong tie-dye slightly tends to be modern tie-dye, which is a great integration of tie-dye craftsmanship and reflects the current trend of the times.