



## 项目二 土家族服饰认知

### Project Two Awareness on Costumes of Tujia

## 任务三 土家族服饰特点

### Task Three Costumes Feature of Tujia

#### 3.3: 土家族服饰材质特点

#### 3.3: Characteristics of costume material of Tujia

土家族的织锦和绣花是很闻名的，常用在服饰上，成为土家服饰一大特点和亮点。王大爷告诉我说，土家族姑娘一般从九、十岁就开始学绣织花，到出嫁前为止，这期间必须在吊脚楼的闺房里，学会绣织的传统技艺。只是可惜，现在村上已经看不到人织花了，绣花工艺还保存较好。

The brocade and embroidery of Tujia are very famous, and they are often used in costumes, which has become a major feature and highlight of Tujia costumes. Uncle Wang told me that, Tujia girls usually started to learn embroidery and weaving from the age of nine or ten. During this period, they must learn the traditional skills of embroidery and weaving in the boudoir of the stilted building. It's just a pity that no one can see people weaving flowers now, and the embroidery craftsmanship is still well preserved.

绣花是土家族绣织品种的一种，绣花又分为“挑花”和“牵花”。“挑花”是在布的经纬交叉圆点上，用针以“十”字连缀的方式绣出各种图案；“牵花”是在挑花的基础上发展起来的，先用线勾出花草鱼鸟等轮廓，然后用各色彩线以挑花方式在空隙填充。将挑花与牵花相比较，由于挑花用的是白布黑线，对比鲜明、朴素、雅致；牵花则显得艳丽、华美。

Embroidery is a kind of Tujia embroidery variety, which is divided into "picking flowers" and "pulling flowers". "Picking flowers" is to embroider various patterns on the intersection of warp and weft of the cloth with needles in the form of "cross"; "pulling flowers" is developed on the basis of picking flowers. First, outline the flowers, grasses, fish, birds, etc. with lines, and then fill the gaps with various color lines in the form of picking



flowers. Comparing "picking flowers" with "pulling flowers", because "picking flowers" are made of white cloth and black threads, which are contrasting, simple and elegant; but "pulling flowers" are gorgeous.

在酉阳，我来到传说陶渊明笔下的世外桃源，这里我有幸见到了土家织锦和织成锦的整个过程：用蓝色或黑色纱线为经纱，再用五颜六色的彩色丝线为纬纱。织时，用一把牛角或金属制成的一端方正，一端尖锐而略微翘起的挑刀挑起纬纱至适当的位置（主要是根据图案需要而定），再用横置的木板将纬纱打紧，这样编织出的织锦相当厚实耐用，且图案精美，图案品种多达二、三百种，用于服饰和被面。相传很早以前土家人就能用蓝色、黑色的纱线自织成布，称为“溪布”，其中“西兰卡普”就是溪布中的佼佼者，传说为一个名叫“西兰”的土家姑娘所首创。“西兰卡普”又称“织花”或“打花”，为织锦中的一种，“西兰卡普”十分注重色彩的对比与反衬，强调一种艳而不俗、清新明快和安定、调和的艺术效果，体现了土家族豪放、粗犷、大方的民族性格。以前编织“西兰卡普”是土家族姑娘必具的本领，而“西兰卡普”又是土家族姑娘必备的嫁妆。

In Youyang, I came to the paradise written by the legendary Tao Yuanming, where I was fortunate to see the whole process of Tujia brocade weaving and brocade: using blue or black yarns as warp yarns, and then using colorful colored silk yarns as weft yarns. When weaving, a square end made of a bull horn or metal, a sharp and slightly upturned knife at one end to pick up the weft yarn to the appropriate position (mainly according to the needs of the pattern), and then use a horizontal wooden board to tighten the weft yarn, so that the woven brocade is quite thick and durable, and the pattern is exquisite, and the pattern variety is as many as two or three hundred, used for costumes and quilts. According to legend, a long time ago, Tujia people could use blue and black yarn to weave into cloth, which is called "Xibu". Among them, "Xilankapu" is the best of the Xibu, and the legend is that it was first created by a Tujia girl named "Sealand". "Xilankapu", also known as "weaving flowers" or "playing flowers", is a kind of brocade. "Xilankapu" pays great attention to the contrast of colors. It emphasizes a kind of artistic effect that is colorful, fresh and unclear, stable and harmonious, and reflects the national character of Tujia. In the past, weaving "Xilankapu" was a must-have skill for Tujia girls, and "Xilankapu" was a necessary dowry for Tujia girls.