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Hamburger as American Bao, Bao as Chinese Hamburger, and More Beyond 作为美国包子的汉堡和作为中国汉堡的包子以及在此之上

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
RIVERSIDE

Hamburger as American Bao, Bao as Chinese Hamburger, and More  
Beyond

作为美国包子的汉堡和作为中国汉堡的包子以及在此之上

A Thesis submitted in partial satisfaction  
of the requirement for the degree of

Master of Fine Arts

in

Visual Art

by

Bingyang Liu

September 2021

Thesis Committee:  
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Professor James Isermann

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2021

The Thesis of Bingyang Liu is approved:

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Committee Chairperson

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## Introduction

### 简介

This is a strange way to write a thesis paper bilingually in two languages at the same

同时使用中英文双语来书写研究生毕业论文

time, in both English and Chinese. And it is quite a challenge to deal with both of the

是一种突兀的方式。而且这具有极强的挑战性，尤其是在面对不同语言

different languages' logic, grammar, conventional wording, and even punctuation 的逻辑，语法，习惯用词，甚至是标点符号的不同。

differences. Using two different languages is not just a form, but the act of translation

同时使用两种语言写作不仅仅是一种形式，但在过去的十四年中翻译行为本身与 itself has a deep relationship to my personal experience and art practice in the past

我的个人经历以及艺术创作有很

fourteen years of my life. I would like to honestly present translation itself in the 密切的关联性。我选择诚实的呈现翻译本身来

language of this document to discuss how translation functions in my art works.



探讨翻译在我的艺术作品中起到的作用。

I will keep my organic language usage in both languages for this writing. Tense errors,

我将保留那些源于两种语言使用习惯在这篇文章里。时态的错误，

plurals errors, and more grammar errors will be kept in this “broken” English writing,

复数的错误，以及更多的语法错误在这篇蹩脚英文文章将被保留，

because there aren't verb and noun changes in the same way in Chinese. My Chinese

因为在中文语法中并没有名词与动词的变化。我的中文写作也将

writing will be strange as well caused by direct translation. These are not errors, but

会很奇怪，原因是对于英文的直接翻译。他们不是错误，

this entanglement of languages are important elements that show the importance of

我认为这种混乱的语言使用习惯是我作品

translation at the base of my art works.

中很重要的组成元素。

Beginning below, my writing will show the mental chaos of working simultaneously in

从下面开始，我的写作将从视觉和语言上展示在

China and the United States visually and linguistically.:

中国和美国同时工作时的混乱状态。

---

At the beginning, I would like to describe my visual experience at the moment. It is 6:22

在一文章的开始，我想描述一下我当下的视觉体验，现在是

AM in Beijing time, and I just virtually finished teaching assistant job for UC Riverside

北京时间早上 6 点 22 分，我刚刚在虚拟的状态下完成了在加州大学河畔分校的助教工作，

over the night. I am sitting in front of computer and staring at Apple Page and Youdao

一夜没有合眼。我现在坐在电脑前盯着电脑屏幕里的 Page 和有道

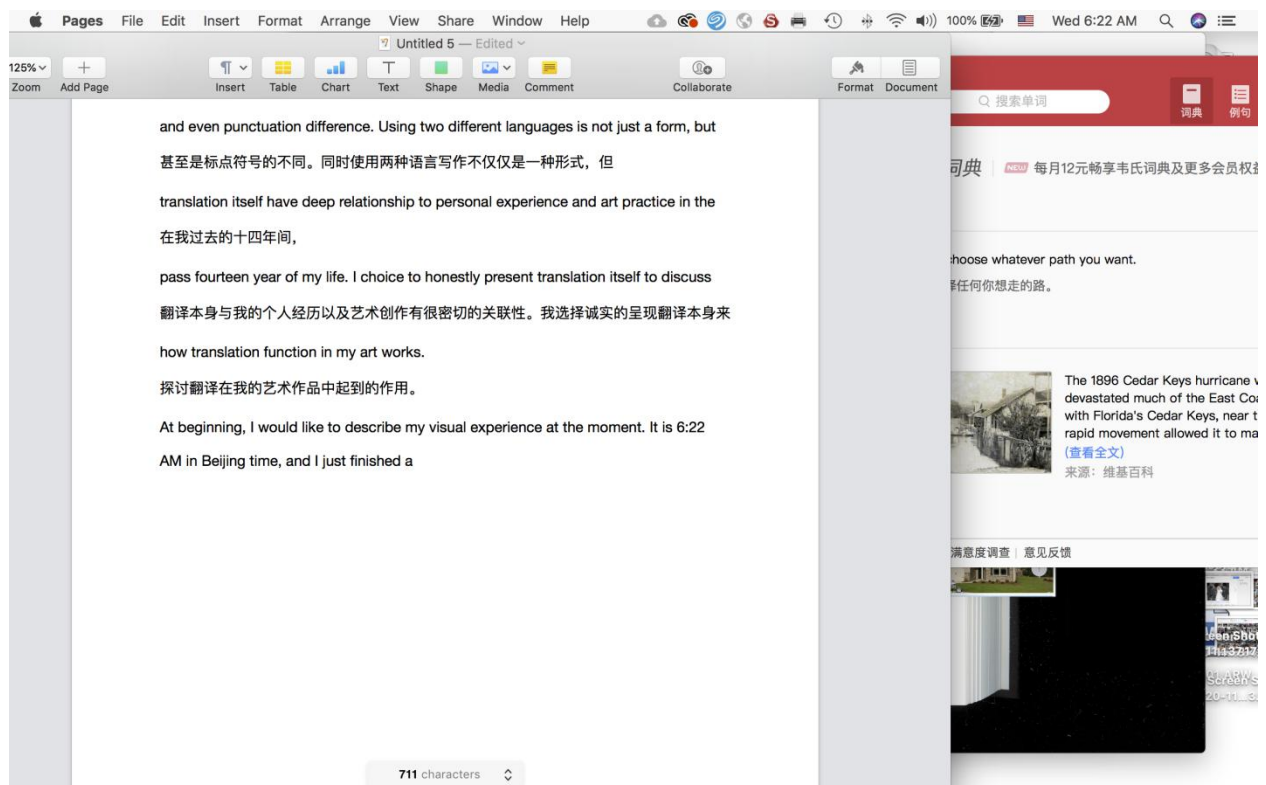
translator on my computer screen. I always have those two software on for my 词典。我总是在我写作的时候将这两个软件

writing, and they became into an unite visual experience that I never doubted of it

打开，而直到我写下这段文字之前我从来没有怀疑过

until I writing down these words. Just like the screen shot blew.

这两个软件带给我的统一的视觉体验。就像下面的截图。



1-1

This phenomenon brings out a question: how deeply do translation effect

这一现象对我引发一个问题: 那就是就是关于翻译对

my thinking process and art practicing? And it forced me to resurvey how

translation

我的思维模式以及艺术创作的有多少影响? 以及这迫使我开始反思在我的作品中

effect in my art work? Before jumping into the key point, I need to use a fragment of my

翻译带来的影响。在开始讨论主题之前，我想先讲述一个前一段发生在我身上片段故事

recent life to explain how do I started to suspect on translation.

来解释我是如何开始对翻译本身产生怀疑。

I moved to United States of American in 2006. As a immigration, I lived in southern

我是 2006 年搬去的美国。作为一个移民，我在南

California for 14 years until 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic. I never questioned about

加州居住了 14 年，直到 2020 年新型冠状病毒大流行为止。我从未质疑过

myself as a Los Angles base artist, and most of my art community are based in LA. The

我作为一名洛杉矶艺术家的身份，以及我大部分的艺术群体基于洛杉矶。事实上

decision of moving back to China dissociated me from the art community that I familiar

当我搬回中国的同时，我也和我过往几年熟悉的艺术社群

in the past few years. There is interesting moment happened in last November.

割裂开来。去年 11 月发生了一个有趣的瞬间

I join an artist talk as guest located in my friend's coffee shop in Beijing.

我作为观众参加了一个在我朋友的北京咖啡厅中举办的艺术家对谈

The coffee shop owner is called Xiao, and he is an old friend of mine that graduated

咖啡店的老板叫萧，他是我的一个老朋友，他毕业于 at San Francisco Art

Institute. The artist talk is found by HuaYu Artist

旧金山艺术学院。这个个艺术家对谈的组织方是华宇青年艺术家

Award, and the participants are nominees, curators, and guests like me. I found out

奖，参与者主要是被奖项的提名人，策展人，以及像我这样的观众。我发现

most of participants have foreign art education background, so the conversation stick

大部分的参与者是拥有海外艺术教育背景，这也导致了对话大部分围绕着

around with what is different between China and foreign country art community and

关于中国与海外艺术社群的不同对于

how does that difference effect to their art practice. Translation as an key word

作品创作与作品的影响。翻译作为一个重要的词

kept on popping up during dialogue. It is a strange feeling to listen the familiar

在整个对话中反复出现。这是一种非常奇怪的体验，即聆听着熟悉的

conversation in a different language, and this language is my first language. It is

hard

对话但是基于另外一种语言，并且这是我的母语。在那一瞬间

for me to navigate those informations at the moment. The alienation of the

experience

我很难定位我于听到的信息之间的关系。这种疏离感的体验

pushed me to review the translation as one of the elements in the conversation

context.

迫使我去重新思考翻译在整个对话中反复出现的意义。

By the end of the artist talk, Xiao shared a book called “Against Translation” by

在整个艺术家对谈的结尾，萧给大家分享了一本正在他们咖啡店里售卖的书，是

Kenneth Goldsmith that sold at his coffee store. “Jean Boîte Éditions published

this

Kenneth Goldsmith 撰写的《Against Translation》。“Jean Boîte Éditions 将这本

essay in eight languages, in eight books gathered in a box case- English, French, 书用八种语言出版，八本书被放进一个盒子：英文，法语， Spanish, German, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Arabic. The author discussed the 西班牙语，德语，中文，日语，俄语，以及阿拉伯语。作者讨论了 impasses and shortcomings of translation



1-2

this 'approximation of discourse that 翻译的僵局与不足。这种“近似的 produces a new discourse' and he opposes the notion of displacement, a phenomenon 话语产生了新的话语”，他反对“位移”的概念， born of globalization: if people and objects are moved, so it will for language. Using the

这是全球化产生的现象:如果人和物体移动，语言也会移动。使用

example of the influence of advertising, information and the effects of networking,

广告、信息和网络的影响的例子，

Kenneth Goldsmith shows the obsolescence of the act of translation and reflects

on

肯尼斯·戈德史密斯对翻译行为的退化现象进行了探讨

the idea of movement. Movement is the new reality which tends to impose its

standard

运动的概念。运动是一种新的现实，它倾向于强加它的标准

linguistic structures, social and political worlds, and profoundly changes out

颠覆了语言结构、社会和政治世界，并深刻地改变了

cultural.” Xiao cited this book description from website in Chinese, and he used

his

文化。”萧用中文阅读了网站上图书说明，并且他

own words to retell a metaphor from the book. Kenneth described foreign

language as

用自己的语言讲述了书中的一个比喻。肯尼斯将外语描述成



a foreign matter that we swallow into our body during our childhood. It wouldn't cause

一种人们小时候不小心吃进身体里的异物。它不会对

any health issue but it will stay inside our body for the rest of our life. We wouldn't

身体健康产生影响但会存一直存在于我们对体内。我们不会

recognized until some point of our life it thrown up from our body. I tried to find

this

意识到它直到某个时间它从我们的身体里被吐出来。我试图在翻看这本书

part of writing by scan through the whole book, but somehow I never find it.

的时候找到这段对话，但是我没有能找到。

I didn't ask Xiao to show me where does it located in the book, because I think

most

我也没有询问萧勇让他告诉我这段话在书中哪里。因为我觉得

important is the spiritual trip happened at that moment. It broke out the distance

更重要的是这段发生在当时的灵魂旅行。它打破了两种文化

between two different culture, and it queried translation as boundary itself.

的距离感，并且它对翻译界限本身进行了质疑。

The other example of alienation from language happened in the last fall. October 1st is

另外一个关于语言产生疏离感的例子发生在去年秋天。十月一日

the national day of China, and it has seven day official public holiday. We called it

是中国的国庆节，它为期七天的法定节假日。我们称它为

golden week. Of course, a lot of art fairs and book fairs opens up around that period as

黄金周。当然，很多的艺术节以及书展会在这段

well. Unfortunately, I didn't join any of them in 2020. I was trapped at home cause by my

期间开幕。不幸的是，我没能参加任何一个活动。因为我在 UCR 的阴间作息时间

，导致

vampire class schedule at UCR. I remember there was one night I woke up around

我被困在家中。记得有一天晚上 11 点左右我

11pm. I sat on my couch, and drank my wake up morning tea. I swapped and looked

起床。我坐在沙发上，喝着我晨起茶。在等待水煮沸的时候，我刷着看着

around on WeChat app on my cell phone during waiting of water boiling. There is

a

手机上的微信。有一张

picture shared by my friend on her pictures sharing page drew my attention.

There are

我朋友在朋友圈上分享的照片抓住了我注意力。照片里面有

two people wore the vest in front of an art book booth, and the vest has “Culture

两个穿着马甲的人站在一个艺术书摊前，而那个背心上印着中文“文化

Enforcement” in Chinese prints on it. There is a middle age male wear the mask

on the

执法”在上面。一个中年男人戴着口罩站在

left side, and he wore suit wore inside of the vest. On the right side is a young

female

左侧，在他的马甲下面穿着西装。右侧是一个年轻的女性

wore hoodie inside of the vest. The grey hat on her looks like a painter’s hat from

在马甲下面穿着帽衫。她带的灰色帽子像是欧洲的

Europe. My friend didn’t have any comment on the post, but I knew she went to

the

画家帽。我朋友并没有评论那张照片，但我知道那周她去南京艺术书

Nanjing Art book fair that week. “What a good ironic performance art work!” is my first



1-3

书展了。我看到照片后的第一反应是“多好的讽刺行为艺术呀！”

impression of the picture. Wenhua (文化) means culture in Chinese, and

Wenhua also

文化在中文里有文明的意思，文化也有

means knowledgeable. Mei(没) means no in Chinese. If adding Mei in front of

Wenhua,

有知识的含义。没在中文里是不和没有的意思。如果在文化前面加上没

MeiWenhua(没文化) can translate into “no cultural” which means ignorance.

Calling

没文化能够理解为无知。在汉语里

people “Mei Wenhua” has insult quality in Chinese language. While I stared at the

称呼一个人没文化带有侮辱色彩。当我盯着

picture more and more, I started to confuse about the meaning of wenhua enforcement

照片看得越来越长的时候，为开始对印在背心上文化执法这几个字

that printed on the vest. Is culture enforcement correct translation to English? Or should

产生了疑惑。文化执法的英文翻译是否正确？还是说它应该被

I translate it into knowledgeable enforcement? Reality told me the answer in a satirical

翻译成知识执法？现实用一种讽刺的方式告诉了我了

way. The picture is not a documentation of any performance art. It is the culture

答案。照片并不是对任何行为艺术的记录。我在看了越来越多的网络信息后发现这

enforcement department went to Nanjing book fair to confiscate illegal book after

I saw

确实是文化执法部门在南京艺术书展在查抄

more and more post about it, and the confiscate reason is too many nude

pictures in the

非法书籍，而被查抄的理由是书中出现了太多

book. My friend didn't took that picture. She saw it from a group chat and repost it

on

裸体图片。我的朋友并没有拍摄那张照片。她是转发的一个聊天群里的

her WeChat. I think it is not just foolish, but it also abuses culture at the same

time. It

照片。我认为这不仅仅是愚蠢，更是同时对文化的侮辱。它促使

pushed me to realize my naivety through the whole thinking process. As an artist,

the

我意识到我思维过程中的无知。作为一个艺术家，我

only thing I can do is to make something to respond to the event.

能做的也就是做些什么来回应这个时间。

I found a industrial safety protection store from Alibaba website. They can

customize

我在阿里巴巴网上找到了一家卖劳动保护品的商店。他们能够定制印刷 vest with different word printed on it. I asked them to printed the “No Culture 不同的文字在马甲上。我让他们在马甲上用中文印上“没文化 Enforcement” in Chinese on the vest. While they asked me the type and font choice for



1-4

执法”。当他们询问我需要什么样的字体时，  
the characters, I send them that “documentation” picture and told them try to  
make it as

我将那张“记录”图片发给了他们并让他们尽量选择和照片中

same as the one in the picture. I thought the customer service will refuse to sell  
the vest

相同的字体。我本以为客服会拒绝卖给我当

to me after they see the picture, but they don't care about it at all. They send the  
sample

他们看见这张照片，但他们并不在乎。他们在五分

钟后

picture to me in five minute and ask me to pay more if I want the characters able  
to

发给我了一张样图，并且询问我要不要做成反光

reflection of light. I didn't tell them how I am going to use it over all, but I am  
curious

字体。我最后并没有告诉他们我要用这个马甲做什么，但是我很好奇

about who they think I am.

他们会认为我是谁。

Before I described how does translation function in my art work, I need to



rearrange

在我开始讨论翻译如何在我作品起到作用前，我需要先整理一下

translation logic from my point of view. As I used for this title, I will used bao and

我的翻译逻辑。就像我在题目中提到的，我会用包子

hamburger as examples. Bao is a type of Chinese dish that fills with meat and

和汉堡作为例子。包子是一种中餐食物面包里面装着肉

vegetable inside the bun. Unlike hamburger bun that get baked, Chinese steam it

most

和蔬菜。不像汉堡面包是烤出来的，中国人大部分情况下会选择

of the time. Chinese don't call it dumpling, because it have bigger size and

different

蒸它。中国人不管它叫饺子，因为尺寸不一样而去包的方法

wrap compare with dumpling. Just like hamburger, it didn't called sandwich

because of

也和饺子不一样。就好像汉堡，它不被称为三明治是因为

the ground meat. Both food names are transliteration into different languages :

包子 as

它使用的是绞肉。两个食物在不同的语言里都是选择的音译：包子叫

bao, hamburger as 汉堡. Both of bao and hamburger have similar but different related

bao, hamburger 叫汉堡。包子和汉堡都有相似但不同的相关

food that can take example what they are to the people never had them before. I can



1-5



1-6

的食物能够给没有吃过的人举例子。我能

called bao as big round steam dumpling and hamburger as ground beef sandwich, but

管包子叫大圆蒸饺子，也能管汉堡叫绞牛肉三明治，但是

how about if people never have dumpling and sandwich before either? In fact, this

如果一个人从来没吃过饺子也没吃过三明治应该怎么办呢？事实上，这个

situation happened to me before. When I was four years old, I had my first hamburger at

情况在我的身上发生过。在我四岁的时候，我第一次和我叔叔在麦当劳吃到了

McDonald's with my uncle in China. My grandmother ask me how does hamburger

汉堡在中国。我的奶奶问我汉堡长

looks and taste like when I got home. I don't know how to explain it at the time, until

什么样子是什么味道的当我回家的时候。我不知道应该如何形容它，直到

my uncle called it American Bao. I still think it is a interesting translation.

我叔叔管它叫美国包子。我依旧认为这是一个有趣的翻译。

Even through it isn't an actual translation, but it functioned as linking

即使它不是一个准确的翻译，但是它起到了链接

the unknown subject with subject that we have experiences. I started to realize

一个未知事物与日常经验的作用。我开始意识到

how does translation play as major part in my art work by reviewing on this story,

which

翻译在我作品中起到的重要作用当我回看这个故事的时候，

is introducing a subject by linking with general experiences in order to express

my view

介绍一个主题并将它和普遍经验链接，进而通过翻译来表达我的

point through the process of translation. The audiences of my previous works are

for

视角。我过去的作品的观众是

American. In the other words, my previous works are "bao as Chinese

hamburger".

美国人。换言之，他们是作为中国汉堡的包子。因为我在

Because I moved back to China in 2020, I lost the context to keep on making the

2020年突然搬回了中国，我失去了继续制作那种

kind of “Chinese hamburger” works. Making “hamburger as American bao” can be the

“中国汉堡”作品的环境。制作“美国包子”可以称为我的

choice for me, but I read it a non constructive short cut solution. My recent body of

选项，但我觉得这只是没有建设性的抄近道。我近期做的作品

work are more focus on finding the possibly of translation that could create context

更多的是关注在寻找翻译本身创造一种语境

beyond itself, which is the translation become into culture movement.

的可能性，也就是说翻译成为一种文化运动本身。

As an artist, I believed just throw bunch of theories on the paper about how do I used

作为一个艺术家，我认为仅仅在文章里罗列理论依据去解释翻译在我作品中起到的

translation in my work is not my duty. I will talk some stories for each individual works to

作用是不够的。我会为每一个作品讲一些故事来帮助读者

frame out how translation function in my work.

构图出翻译是如何在我的作品中的功能。





1-7

Měi Guó Rén

《Měi Guó Rén》

“Měi Guó Rén” is Chinese spelling characters for “American”. To talk about “Měi

“Měi Guó Rén” 是中文里“美国人”的汉语拼音写法。在讨论 《Měi

Guó Rén ”, I want to started from how I knew about Robert Frank’s “The Americans”

Guó Rén》之前，我想先从罗伯特弗兰克的《美国人》

first. The first time that I knew about Robert Frank is about ten years ago. I was a

说起。我第一次知道罗伯特弗兰克是在大约十年前。我当时

community college student at the time. Unlike UC system, community college art class

是一个社区大学的学生。与加州公立大学系统不同，社区大学的艺术课程

are more focus on art skill learning. Instead of learning from class, I know a lot of

更加着重于艺术技法的教学。在课堂之外，我当时反而通过

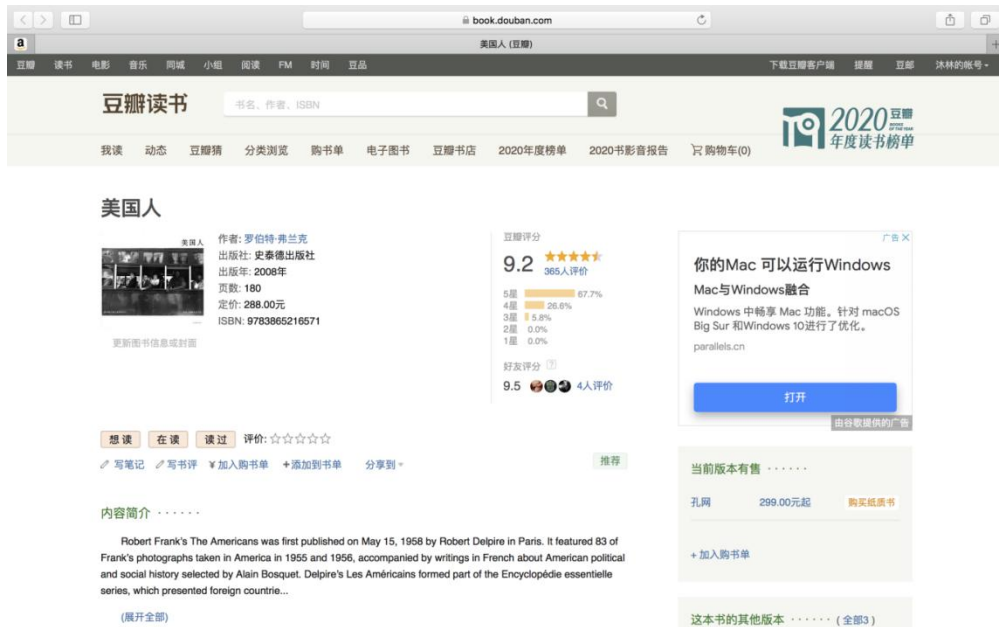
photographer’s works through a Chinese website called Douban back in the time.

一个叫做豆瓣的中文网站了解到了很多摄影师的作品。

Douban is a social media website that a lot people shared music, movie, and



豆瓣是一个中文社交平台，很多人在上面分享音乐，电影，以及 photography as well. Before 2012 is a wild age for photography in China, general public 摄影。2012 年以前是一个中国摄影荒野的时段，大多数人 didn't consider photography as art. There are groups of people from Douban shared 并不认为摄影是艺术。当时在豆瓣上有不同的相册在分享 their own photography work and famous artist works in Douban photo album. It became 他们自己的摄影作品以及一些知名的艺术家的作品。这促成了



an

interesting phenomenon that a lot of people (include me) didn't of understanding

一个有趣的现象，很多人(包括我在内)对摄影了解并非

photography through the photography history time line. We look at Robert

Frank's,

基于摄影史的时间线性。我们是在同一时期看到了罗伯特弗兰克，

Moriyama Daido's, and Alec Soth's works together. Even Robert Frank finished

his

森山大道，以及埃里克索思的作品。即使罗伯特弗兰克在 50 年代

"The Americans" in the 50's, people still read it as contemporary at the time that

cause

完成了他的《美国人》，人们还是会将他的作品理解为当代摄影因为

delayed information arrival in China. My first time saw Robert Frank's "The

Americans"

信息上的滞后。我第一次罗伯特弗兰克的《美国人》是一个

is a book scan digital version on Douban as well. To be honest, I wasn't so into it

by

在豆瓣上的书籍扫描版。诚实的讲，我当时并没有对他有很大的兴趣

comparing it with Moriyama Daido's high contrast snap shoot pictures at the time.

The

尤其是和森山大道的高对比度快照比起来。我对弗兰克的作品认知的转折点转折点  
是

turning point for me to understand Frank's work is at Xiao's apartment with his  
copy of

我在萧公寓里第一次看见印刷版本的罗伯特弗兰克的

Robert Frank's "The Americans". Xiao was a big vintage film camera dealer on  
Douban

《美国人》。当时萧在豆瓣网上是一个有名的中古胶片相机

website back in the time. I ordered a lens from him, and he delivered the lens  
personally

商人。我从他那里订购了一个镜头，适逢他要从旧金山来洛杉矶旅游，

while he travel to LA from San Francisco. We met outside Big Five parking lot by  
I-60,

他便亲自把镜头给我送来了。我们是在 60 号公路边的 Big Five 旅馆停车场见的面

,

and we had short cigarette chat. After I picked up the lens, I drove to San  
Francisco for

我们抽烟聊一会。在拿到镜头后，我便一路朝旧金山开去开始了我的

road trip, and Xiao stayed in LA for his vacation. We found out in surprise that we used

公路旅行，萧继续留在洛杉矶享受他的假期。我们在简短的聊天后，惊讶的发现

to live very close in Tianjin after talks. Our friendship build up quickly, and that I

even

我都来在天津，并且在天津住的很近。我的友谊很快建立起来了，以至于当我没有

钱

asked him to stay in his place for one night in San Francisco when I running out

of

住旅馆的时候，我问他能不能在他旧金山的公寓里借住。

money for motel. Xiao surprisingly allowed me to stay in his apartment even his

was still

让我惊讶的是即使萧在洛杉矶也居然允许我在他旧金山的公寓暂住一下。

in LA. Xiao's apartment keeper let me in Xiao's apartment in the late afternoon.

There

当天下午稍晚的时候，帮萧看管公寓的人让我进了屋子，

are a lot photo books by his piles of cameras on his shelf, and Robert Frank's

在他的柜子里的相机堆放着很多的摄影书，而罗伯特弗兰克的

The Americans is one of them. That is my first time to hold Frank's The Americans in

《美国人》也在其中。那是我第一次亲手拿着弗兰克的《美国人》

person. I can still remember I was sitting in couch next to the window, and sunset

我依旧能记得那天坐在靠近窗户的沙发上，夕阳西下

filled up the room with orange tone soft light. I am still not sure what cause my view

橘红色的光映满了整个房间。我仍旧不是很确定是什么改变了

point changing on "The Americans", maybe by the first time road trip , or maybe by the

我对《美国人》的看法，或许是因为第一次的公路旅行，又或许是因为

interdiction written by Jack Kerouac link to his novel "On the Road", or even by the

书中的由杰克凯鲁亚所撰写的简介让我联系起了他的《在路上》，也或许是因为

magic hour lighting. I guessed I can understand Frank at that moment, the feeling came

魔术时间的光线。我想我在那一刻能够理解弗兰克了，拿着感觉来自于

from the experience of overly watch the deathly wild highway. I didn't know how to talk

反复观看广阔无垠的高速公路的体验。当时我并不知道如何

about art at the time, but I expressed my feeling to Xiao when I got back LA. Xiao run

讨论艺术，但当我回到洛杉矶后我讲我的感受高速给了萧。这次轮到萧

out money this time, so he stayed in my place for the next two week. We spend a lot of

钱不够了，他在我的地方住了两个星期。我们花了很长的

time to talk about how do we read the picture of lady in the elevator and more from the

时间来讨论我们是如何看待书中那张在电梯里的女性的

book, and Xiao suggested me to make a portfolio to apply to art school with him 的照片。萧建议我和他一起准备申请的作品集。

together. Bringing the understand of Robert Frank's work into my portfolio, I transferred

我在作品集加入了对罗伯特弗兰克作品的理解，最后我转学到了 CalArts，

to CalArts finish my undergrad, and Xiao went to SFAI for his MFA. I think

Frank's The

萧考入了 SFAI 的研究生。我想弗兰克的《美国人》

Americans not just an iconic work in photo history, but it is also the guide to leading me

不仅仅是摄影史中标志性的作品，它更是引导我进入艺术世界

though gate of art world. The copy of Robert Frank's "The American" that I used for "Měi

大门的向导。我为《Měi Guó Rén》选用了一本又 Steidl 在 2018 年再版的中文版

《美国

Guó Rén" is a Chinese edition republished by Steidl in 2018. The website that I used

人》。图片搜索引擎

for image searching is called Baidu, which is biggest searching website in China.

By

我用的是百度网，一个在中国最大的搜索网站。将

laying out those angles, it framed out how do Chinese view on American after

Robert

这两个视角重叠后，它将罗伯特弗兰克之后中国人如何看待美国人构如其中

Frank.

## Making Manual of Měi Guó Rén

### 《Měi Guó Rén》制作手册

1. Bought a copy of Robert Frank's Chinese edition The Americans on [taobao.com](http://taobao.com)
  1. 在淘宝网上购买一本中文版的罗伯特弗兰克的《美国人》
2. Scanned every page from The Americans with an Epson V600 scanner
  2. 将《美国人》的每一页用爱普生 V600 扫描仪扫描下来
3. Opened [baidu.com](http://baidu.com) on Safari browser
  3. 用 Safari 浏览器打开百度网
4. Typed in search terms (following by "American + image title from Robert Frank's  
The Americans". If the original image's title is a location, then typed in another search  
作品名称”。如果作品原名称只是地点的话，再次按照  
term following by " American + general description of subject from the image" )  
“美国 + 对于图片基本描述” 进行搜索 )
5. Pressed down command + shift + 4 on the keyboard for screen shots of images



5. 在键盘上按下 command + shift + 4 , 对图片搜索结果

searching resolved

进行截屏拍摄

6. Brought the scan images and the screen shots into Photoshop

6. 将扫描图像和截屏图片用 Photoshop 打开

7. Combined the images in Photoshop

7. 将图片结合在一起

8. Made photomontages by using lasso tool to remove or display information in

8. 使用 Photoshop 中的选取工具来消除和显示信息来

Photoshop

制作拼贴

9. Outputted the edited images from the Photoshop

9. 将做好的图片从 Photoshop 中导出

10. Sequenced the edited images as same as Robert Frank's The Americans

10. 按照罗伯特弗兰克的《美国人》的顺序将图片排序

11. Printed the images out with an Epson 9900

11. 使用爱普生 9900 打印机将图片输出

12. Bonded them together into the book form

12. 将他们装订成册







2-2

## A Political Metaphor left by Herbert Clark Hoover in Tianjin, China

### 《一则赫伯特·克拉克·胡佛留在中国天津的政治寓言》

Herbert Clark Hoover is well known as the 31st president of the United States. A lot of

赫伯特·克拉克·胡佛广为人知的身份是美国第 31 届总统。很多

American criticize about his policies at the beginning of the Great Depression.

美国人批评他在经济大萧条时期的政策，

People even called slum as Hoover villa at the time. Somehow Hoover's early life

甚至当时很多人将贫民窟称之为胡佛村。而胡佛早年在

in China is not well known in U.S.. Hoover moved to Tianjin, China in 1889, and

中国的经历在美国却很少有人知道。1889 年，胡佛来到了中国天津，而天津也是

我

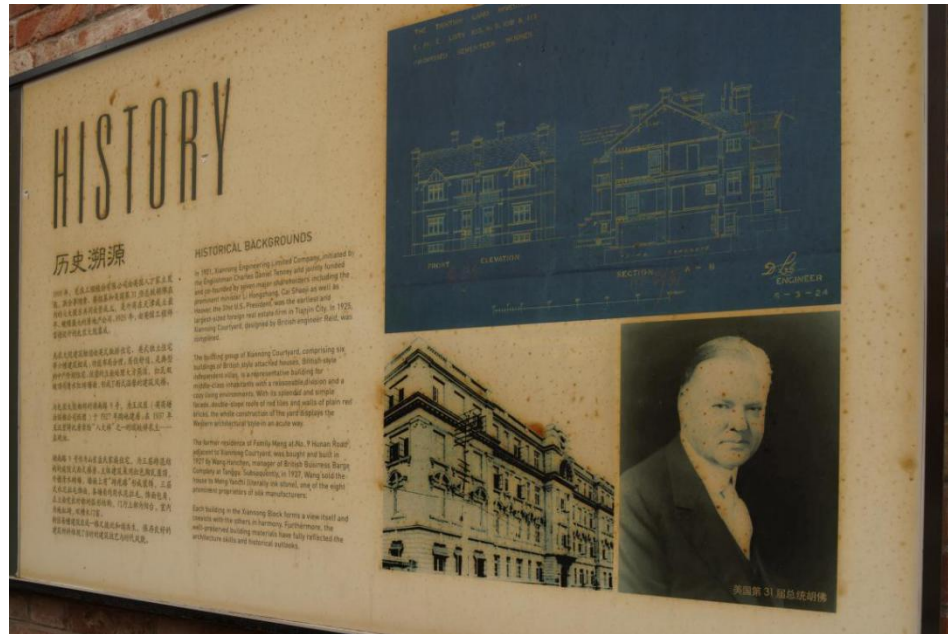
Tianjin is the city I born. Back to a hundred years ago, Tianjin had 9 concession areas

出生的城市。在一百年前，天津有 9 个被外国占领的

occupied by different countries. Hoover was a geological prospecting employers for

租界区。胡佛作为一个地质勘探员受雇于

Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. He used the first bucket of gold from this



3-1

英商开平矿务有限公司。他利用在此挣到的第一桶金

job to become one of six founders of Tientsin Land Investment CO. LTD., and

成为了先农工程股份有限公司的六位创始人之一，而

Xiannong courtyard is one of the major real estate projects. When I researched

about

先农大院正是他们公司的地产项目之一。当我在调查

Hoover's life in Tianjin, I found out an interesting translation of his name. Hoover should

胡佛早年在天津的经历时，我发现了一个关于他名字的有趣翻译。Hoover 应当 be translated into Hu Fo, and the Chinese character "Fo"'s only meaning is Buddha.

被音译为胡佛，而中文中“佛”字有且只有一个意思，那就是佛祖释迦摩尼。

Unlike Latino culture used Jesus as name for showing their passion to the religion,

区别于拉美文化中使用杰西作为名字来表达对宗教的热情，

people avoided to use names from religion to show the respected in the east Asian

在东亚文化中，人们的名字会选择避讳宗教人物名称来表示

culture. I have no idea how did Hoover knew this culture custom, but he gave himself a

尊敬。我不知道胡佛是如何知道这个文化习惯的，但是当时他给自己起的中文名字是

Chinese name called Hu Hua. Hua is short for Zhong Hua, which means Chinese.

While

胡华。华既是中华，也就是中国。当

he became to the president of United States of American, Chinese government used

他成为美国总统的时候，中国政府给他的名字起了一个正式的翻译

"Hu Fo" as official translation of his name until today. The other things about Hoover that

也就是胡佛，并且沿用至今。另外一个我看到关于

I found interesting is he and his wife can speak Mandarin Chinese in Tianjin accent.

胡佛和他妻子有意思的事情是他们会用天津话说中文。

Tianjin accent concedes as the most humorous accent in mandarin. One of the reasons

天津话被认为是汉语里最具幽默感的方言之一。其中一个原因是

is lots of comedy actors come from Tianjin. When Hoover became the president of

因为很多的喜剧演员来自天津。当胡佛成为美国总统之后

United States, he used Tianjin accent to have secret talk to his wife in the White House.

他会用天津话和她的妻子在美国白宫里说悄悄话。

" Shall we listen to those Wall Street rich dude?"



“你索咱该不该听华尔街那帮有钱人的？”

Making Manuel of A Political Metaphor left by Herbert Clark Hoover in Tianjin,  
China

《一则赫伯特·克拉克·胡佛留在中国天津的政治寓言》制作手册

1. Took architecture pictures at Xiannong courtyard
1. 在先农大院里拍摄建筑图片
2. Opened pictures in Photoshop
2. 将图片在 Photoshop 里打开
3. Used lasso tool to select the business signs and modern trace in the pictures
3. 使用选取工具将图片中出现的商业招牌以及现代痕迹选取出来
4. Filled the selection areas with content aware tool
4. 对选取的区域进行自动填充
5. Printed out the images
5. 将照片打印出来



3-2

1000 Dollar

《1000 美金》

Qinzhai Lu is a Chinese antique art dealer in the early 20th Century, and his career

卢芹斋是一位 20 世纪的中国古董商，他的职业生涯

started from France to New York. C.T. Loo is his another name that being well known

从法国开始一直到纽约。C.T. Loo 是他另外一个更为广为人知的

world wide. He has great talent in Chinese antique selling. Bronze ware, antiquity 名字。他对中国古董买卖有极强的天赋。青铜器，高古

jade and carved stone have been well known to the western world by his promotion. In

玉以及石刻在他的介绍下似的西方世界广为人知。另一

the other side, most of his antique commodities are illegal smuggling articles.

Selling

面，他的古董商品多数是非法走私品。将著名石刻昭陵六骏

“Six Steeds of Zhaoling” carved stone to Museum of University of Pennsylvania is one

贩卖给宾夕法尼亚大学博物馆就是

of most famous business deals he had made in his life. Li Shimin, the founding

他做过最有名的一单生意。唐代开国皇帝李世民

emperor of Tang dynasty, had six war horses in his life. He ordered craftsmen to

make

一生之中有六匹战马。他命令工匠按照

the carved stones out of his horses and put the carved stones on the wall of his

tomb.

这六匹战马制作石刻并放在他陵墓中的墙上。

Those carved stones are called “ Six Steed of Zhaoling”, and they represent the

highest

这些石刻被称为昭陵六骏，而它们在中国艺术史中代表着

art value in Chinese art history. C.T. Loo took the commission and hired tomb

robbers

最高价值的艺术品。卢芹斋接受了这个任务，并且雇佣的盗墓者

pulled off the “Six Steed of Zhaoling” from the wall of Zhaoling tomb. Because the

将昭陵六骏从昭陵的墙上拔了下来。因为石刻的重量

weight of the carved stone cost transportation problem, the tomb robbers broke

them

原因，盗墓者将石刻打碎成小块

into pieces in order to fit them in the boat. Two of the “Six Steed of Zhaoling” pieces sold

方便使用小船运输。昭陵六骏中的两件被卢芹斋卖给了

by C.T. Loo to Eldridge R. Johnson, and Eldridge donated them to Museum of Eldridge R. Johnson , 然后 1914 年 Eldridge 又将他们捐赠给了宾夕法尼亚

University of Pennsylvania in 1914. The other Four of “Six Steed of Zhaoling” pieces are

大学博物馆。另外四件昭陵六骏今天

displayed in Xi’an Beilin Museum today. I don’t know what C.T. Loo filled in the item

存放在西安碑林博文馆中。我不知道卢芹斋在海关

description box on the customs document back in the time. I guess he filled “rock”.

清关单上是怎么填写的物品描述那一栏。我猜他填的是石头。



Museum Object Number: C395



- 国宝名碑
- 墓志
- 陵墓石刻
- 佛造像
- 藏品征集

### 昭陵六骏

发布时间: 2020-07-13 10:29:30 阅读次数: 1564 次



刻于唐贞观十年(公元636)。唐王李世民为了纪念开国战争中曾骑过的六匹战马，令画家阎立本先画出六骏的图形，再由雕刻工艺家阎立德依形复制刻于石上。中世纪的士书法家颜真卿将唐太宗亲自书



4-1

## Making Manuel of 1000 Dollar

### 《1000 美金》制作手册

1. Opened the Page

1. 打开 Page

2. Typed “This is an artwork.

2. 输入 “这是一件艺术作品。

It was created by Bingyang Liu.

它的作者是刘炳阳。

It is worth \$1000.00 U.S. dollars.

它价值\$1000.00 美金。

Conceptualized in California, U.S.A.

观念成形于美利坚合众国加利福尼亚州

Made in China

中国制造

Bingyang Liu

刘炳阳

12/1/2020

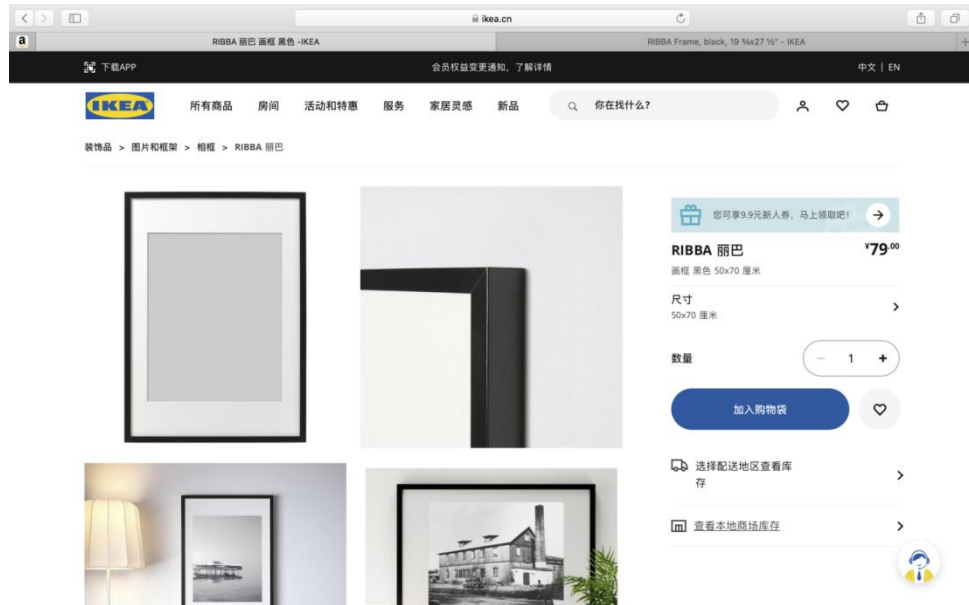
2020 年 12 月 1 日 ”



3. Printed it out, and signed Bingyang Liu's signature
3. 打印出来，并且签上刘炳阳的签名
4. Bought a 50\*70 CM Ribba frame from Ikea in China
4. 在中国的宜家购买一个 50\*70 厘米的 Ribba 相框
5. Framed the print out page in Ikea's Ribba Frame
5. 将打印出的纸装裱在宜家 Ribba 相框中
6. Sent it to a gallery that located in United States
6. 将它寄给一个坐落在美国的画廊
7. Payed the import tax to United States customs
7. 交付美国海关进口关税
8. Bought a 50\*70 CM Ribba frame from Ikea in United States
8. 在美国的宜家购买一个 50\*70 厘米的 Ribba 相框
9. Framed the tax document in Ikea's Ribba Frame
9. 将关税文件装裱在宜家 Ribba 相框中
10. Put two frames on the gallery wall
10. 将这两个相框挂在画廊的墙上



4-2







4-3

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4-4

## Another Story

### 另外一个故事

By the end, I want to share a story that relate to the title. It happened in a day of last

最后，我想分享一个和题目有关的故事。这件事发生在去年一月

January. I went to Xiannong courtyard to work on my project. One of my friend, Hu,

的某一天。我去先农大院去拍摄我的项目。我的一个朋友，胡，

she owned a tea shop at Xiannong courtyard. I stopped by to say hi to her after I

在先农大院开设一间茶铺。在我完成拍摄后，我前去和她

finished shooting. Hu's daugtuer, Ma was also at the store that afternoon. Ma has an

打招呼。胡的女儿，马，那天下午也刚好在店里。马有一个

English name because she goes to a private international elementary school in Beijing.

英文名字因为她在一所北京的私立国际小学上学。

Her English name is Miya which is a Japanese name written in Roman letter, and she

她的英文名在叫 Miya，是一个用罗马字表音的日本名字。她自己更喜欢别人

preferred me to call her Miya. After I had cups of black tea with Hu, I started to get



称呼她为 Miya。在和胡喝了几杯茶之后，  
我开始  
hungry. Hu suggested me to order food  
delivery to her tea store. At that moment, I  
just  
饿了。胡建议我点外卖到她的茶店里。在  
那一瞬间，我就  
wanted some junk food to treat myself.  
Since Covid-19 pandemic happened in  
2020, I

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想吃点能安慰人心的垃圾食品。自从 2020 年新冠疫情以来，我  
haven't eat pizza at all. While I saw the Papa John's pizza logo on my food  
delivery  
就从来没吃过披萨。当我看见约翰老爹披萨的商标出现在我手机里的外卖  
application, I knew I couldn't refused to it. After 30 minutes waiting, my Papa  
John's

软件里，我知道我不能拒绝。在 30 分钟的等待后，我的约翰老爹

pepperoni pizza with pickled Jalapeño and garlic sauce on side got delivered.

意大利香肠披萨和酸腌墨西哥辣椒还有大蒜黄油酱准时送达。

I held pizza box and looked at Miya and Hu, “ Do you want pizza?”

我捧着披萨盒子看着 Miya 和胡：“你们要一起吃点披萨吗？”

“ I am fine.” Hu looked at Miya and said, “ You can have some if you want.”

“不用了。”胡看向 Miya 说，“你要想吃你可以来点。”

“Great!” Miya said, “ I want to try a kind of new sauce on pizza?”

“太好了。”Miya 说，“我想在披萨上试一试我新买的酱。”

“ What kind of sauce?” I held the pizza box and walked with Miya to the back of the tea

“什么酱？”我拿着披萨盒子和 Miya 一起走到了茶

shop.

店的后面。

“Salty duck egg yolk sauce.” Miya showed me a yellow glass bottle.

“咸鸭蛋黄酱。”Miya 把一个黄色的玻璃瓶拿给我看。

“May I try it?” I could tell the sauce is based on Chinese salty duck egg. It is very salty,

“我能试试吗？”我能猜出这个酱是用中国咸鸭蛋做的。这个吃起来有点咸

but the yolk is creamy.

但是蛋黄特别细腻。

“Sure.”

“没问题。”

I pulled a slide of pizza for Miya and passed to her, “Do you want Jalapeño?”

我扯下一角披萨并递给 Miya , “你要墨西哥辣椒吗？”

“Is it spicy?” She used teaspoon to put her egg yolk sauce on her slide of pizza.

“这个很辣吗？”她用汤勺将她的咸鸭蛋黄酱抹在她的披萨上。

“Not really. It is pickle.”

“还好。这个是酸腌的。”

“Then not for sure, I hate pickle.”

“那我就不要了。我不喜欢酸腌的食物。”

“I can tell. When I am at your age I hate pickle as well. You can only understand

“意料之中。当我还像你这么大的时候我也讨厌腌渍的食物。只有当你能享受马天

尼

pickle when you old enough to enjoy martini.” I had pizza in my mouth, “How about

的时候你才能欣赏酸腌食物。”我嘴里嚼着披萨，“你喜欢 cheese?”

奶酪吗?”

“ I love cheese. Why do you ask me for cheese?”

“我喜欢奶酪。你为什么问我奶酪?”

“ Because when I was your age, I hate cheese. Cheese and pickle are two enemies in

“因为我像你这么大的时候，我讨厌奶酪。奶酪和酸黄瓜我第一次去吃麦当劳汉堡里的

my hamburger when I first time had hamburger at McDonald’s” I bitted half of Jalapeño ,

敌人。”我咬了半块墨西哥辣椒，

“ You can tell I love them right now.”

“你现在能看出来我喜欢他们了吧。”

“When was your first time having McDonald’s?”

“你第一次吃麦当劳是什么时候?”



“I think it was 1994 with my uncle. There was only one McDonald’s in the city at that

“我想应该是 1994 年和我叔叔。当时整个城市里只有一个

time. How many McDonald’s stores do we have in the city today?”

麦当劳。现在这个城市里有多少个麦当劳门店了？”

“I don’t know. A lot. One Hundred?”

“不知道。应该挺多的。一百个？”

“Close.” I looked at my cell phone, “91 stores in Tianjin.”

“接近。”我看着手机说，“天津有 91 家门店。”

“But why? Why are you so interested in McDonald’s?”

“但是为什么？为什么你对麦当劳这么感兴趣？”

“I guessed one of the major reasons is I am writing on thesis paper for my grad school

“我想一个非常重要的原因是我最近在写我的研究生毕业

recently. Because it is about translation, I started to rethink about my past that related

论文。因为论文是关于翻译的，所以我最近开始重新回忆我的过往生活和

to multiple culture. When I was 4 years old, McDonald's opened up a gate for me to

多重文化背景。当我 4 岁的时候，麦当劳对我打开一扇能窥见世界另外一段

peek into the other side of the world. Isn't it ironic to think about those past experiences

的大门。关联到最近因为疫情发生的一切

related to what happened recently during pandemic?"

这难道不讽刺吗？”

“Yes.” Miya finished half of her pizza, “What is your paper's titles?”

“是吧。”Miya 吃了半块披萨，“你的题目叫什么？”

“The titled is ‘Hamburger as American Bao, Bao as Chinese Hamburger, and More

“题目是《作为美国包子的汉堡和作为中国汉堡的包子以及

Beyond’.”

在此之上》。”

“That is funny.” Miya was chewing.

“这太好笑了。”Miya 笑着说。

“By the way, what do you eat at your school cafe? Do they give you hamburger or

“对了，你们学校食堂给你吃什么？他们会给你们汉堡和

pizza? Because you go to private international elementary school, I am so curious about

披萨吗？因为你们在私立国际小学，我很好奇

what you eat at school.”

你们在学校吃什么？”

“Our school’s cafe sometimes has hamburger and pizza, but they tastes so bad. I don’t

“我们学校有时候有汉堡和披萨，但是做的不好吃。我不

like them. We usually have four dishes for lunch, two vegetable dishes, two dishes

喜欢。我们通常午餐有四道菜，两个素菜和两个肉

with meat, rice and soup.”

菜，米饭和汤。”

“ What about bao? Because bao is easy to cook in batch, my elementary school served

“你们吃包子吗？因为包子容易大批量大做，我的小学经常给我们

us bao a lot. Does your school also do it?"

做包子吃。你们也这样吗？”

“ We have bao as well, but the school only has vegetable bao. I don't like them.”

“我们也有包子，但是学校只有素包子。我不喜欢。”

“ Why is veggie only bao?"

“为什么只有素包子？”

“ Some classmates don't eat pork, like Muslim.”



5-2

“有些同学不吃猪肉，像是穆斯林。”

“ I think just because it is cheaper, otherwise they should make beef bao for you all.

“我才就是图便宜，不然应该给你做牛肉包子。”

What kind of dish does your classmates and you like the most at the school?"

你们同学之间最喜欢什么食物？”

“Fried chicken.”

“炸鸡。”

“Haha. My classmates and I also loved fried chicken at school.” I was laughing,

“哈哈。我小时候我和我的同学也喜欢吃炸鸡。”我笑着说道，

“But what about beside fried chicken? Any other things? Do you eat cooked entrails?”

“但是除了炸鸡呢？还有什么？你们吃内脏吗？”

“Nope. School cafe doesn't have that at all.”

“不。学校食堂从来不做内脏。”

“I know. My school doesn't have entrails at all. I mean beside school. Do you eat stew

“我知道。我的学校也从来不做动物内脏。我是说在学校之外。你炖

entrails?”

杂碎吗？”

“Never. They are so disgusting.” Miya gave me a disgusting face and passed the duck

“从来不，太恶心了。” Miya 朝我做了一个作呕的表情并把咸蛋黄酱递给

egg yolk sauce to me, “and it is so unhealthy. Like junk food.”

我，“而且太不健康了。简直就是垃圾食品。”

“Well, that sounds like a white kid’s dietary for me.” I started to put the duck egg yolk

“好吧。你这个说法在我看来很像是一个白人小孩。”我开始把咸蛋黄酱往

sauce on my pizza, “ I think we have similar and different taste. I hate to say this way. I

披萨上抹，“我觉得咱俩有相似但又不同的口味。我非常讨厌这么说，



5-3

am 20 years older than you, it might just because the generation differences. I love

可能是因为我比你大 20 岁，咱们是两个不同年代的人。我从小就喜欢

hamburger and stew lamb entrails from my childhood, especially stew lamb brain.”

汉堡也喜欢羊杂碎，特别是炖羊脑。”

“Also stew sheep hooves. That is still my favorite.” Hu jumped into the conversation,

“还有炖羊蹄。我到现在都喜欢。”胡参与了对话。

“How is the pizza?”

“披萨怎么样？”

Miya wiped her mouth, “ Good. I am full now.”

Miya 擦了擦嘴：“挺好的。我饱了。”

“The duck egg yolk sauce taste good. I don't think I need that garlic sauce at all” I putted

“这个咸鸭蛋黄酱真好吃。我觉得我不需要大蒜黄油了。”我在我的第二角披萨

another teaspoon duck yolk sauce on my second slide of pizza, “ I like this new

上抹了咸蛋黄酱，“我喜欢这个新

combination.”

组合。”

I don't think this moment could be translated properly beside retelling the whole

我觉得这一个瞬间无法准确描述除非我将整个对话复述

conversation. This experience is not just filled up with symbolics, but it could also

一遍。这种体验不仅仅是塞满符号化的，而是这样的场景

happen every day in my life. This is how does “and More Beyond” in the title come from.

能够出现在我生活中的每一天。这就是我题目中的“以及在此之上”的由来