

Analysis of the Application of Traditional Chinese Painting Elements in Classical Garden Design

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Abstract: In Chinese classical garden design, the application of Chinese painting elements makes it more aesthetic. Therefore, this paper first studies the common characteristics of classical garden art and traditional Chinese painting elements, and then explains the application of traditional Chinese painting elements in classical garden design from four aspects: space design, material application, garden structure and garden art. I hope this article can play a reference role for readers.

1. Introduction

In modern society, people are more and more pursuing the beauty of classical gardens in the past. Therefore, in the eyes of modern designers, how to build a perfect classical garden is what they care most about. And among them, traditional Chinese painting elements as the traditional elements of our country most in line with the requirements of designers. Therefore, through the application of traditional Chinese painting elements in garden design, the garden has more classical beauty characteristics, in line with the needs of people.

2. The Common Characteristics of Classical Garden Art and Traditional Chinese Painting.

2.1 Be Based on and Above Nature

Both Chinese classical gardens and traditional Chinese paintings pay attention to the idea of harmony between man and nature. Classical gardens integrate the architecture of gardens with nature, pursuing the idea of returning to nature and higher than nature. Similarly, the elements of traditional Chinese painting are also the same. Traditional Chinese painting is affectionate to mountains and rivers, but painters use their brushes to outline a beautiful picture with several simple colours. Neither traditional Chinese painting nor garden composition simply merges landscape, plant, environment and other elements, but carries on the meticulous and reasonable design on the basis of fusion. Classical gardens generally choose some places to rely on mountains and water for architecture, traditional Chinese painting is also pay attention to the combination of mountains and rivers. Water the sky meets each other. Because of the complex terrain structure of northern gardens, high and low levels and misplaced architectural methods are often used, while the water network in the south is dense, and most of them use some plants to make landscapes. Whether it is the south or the north to carry on the garden construction, has always paid attention to the landscape layout, cleverly uses the rockery, the strange stone, the waterfall, the pond and so on the element to carry on the construction, and these natural elements, also happens to be the focal point of the landscape painting, so the two have certain similarities.

2.2 The Full Integration of the Beauty of Design and the Beauty of Nature

Both classical gardens and traditional Chinese paintings should meet the needs of people at different levels and be designed according to the aspects that people like. Landscape architecture and traditional Chinese painting composition are quite complex work, pavilions, pavilions these scenes layout seriously affect the aesthetic feeling of the final works, at the same time, the spatial structure and landscape design should also be integrated with the surrounding scenes, so as to give people a “people swim in the painting” feeling. Classical gardens are quite diverse and each image

is extremely rich, but they, like traditional Chinese painting, stress the sense of symmetry and hierarchy. The landscape water system is the most developed in the south of the Yangtze River. In a certain space, some buildings are reasonably arranged, the permeability of the space is emphasized, and the beauty of the exterior and the beauty of the interior can be combined and applied. In the same vein, the ancient times in the south of the Yangtze are the areas where the talented and beautiful people gather, the history of the Chinese painting here is also quite a long time. Therefore, when the classical garden building is carried out, the Chinese painting element can best embody the word “classic”.

2.3 Creation of the Artistic Conception

From a spoon of water, you can see a river ten thousand miles long, and from a mountain, you can see the magnificent mountains. The most important thing of Chinese classical culture is artistic conception. No matter Chinese painting or classical garden, every scene contains certain artistic conception. Designers also express their design ideas through these artistic conception. In the landscape garden, the feeling is placed in the landscape Chinese painting. The feeling of this artistic conception is far more powerful than the feeling brought by the visual image. The landscape is the physical space that we can see and touch, but the artistic conception exists in the spiritual concept that human beings can not reach. For example, the painter Zhang Shuqi's flower and bird meticulous painting atlas, in which the “ Although the names of different kinds of Chinese roses are the same, they are not related to rose multiflora. Their branches are connected with tens of millions of leaves. A flower has two colours and different shades “. Express this artistic conception incisively and vividly [1]. And Suzhou garden, which is the best in the world, also uses classical techniques such as view-blocking, view-separate, view-framing, view-leaking, view-borrowing, view-imitating and so on. These classical techniques fill every corner of the garden with the essence of the artistic conception of “Words are full but meanings are endless”.

3. The Application of Traditional Chinese Painting Elements in Classical Garden Design.

3.1 The Embodiment of Chinese Painting Elements in Garden Space Design

The spatial arrangement of the garden is the main part of the garden design, which is the foundation of the classical garden. When the spatial arrangement of the classical garden is carried out, the concept of harmony between man and nature in the elements of traditional Chinese painting should be reasonably used for construction.

In the design of garden, the designer should use the method of space division to make different modules of garden into different degrees of landscape. When building different modules of garden, there should be a certain depth and level, and make use of the characteristics of different spaces of garden for comparison, so as to increase the interest of garden. In the Song Dynasty, Guo Xi, the master of landscape painting, put forward the “three remote methods” of Chinese painting, which is a theory of spatial processing of Chinese painting. One is the “Pingyuan method”, the other is the “Gaoyuan method”, and the third is the “Shenyuan method”. These three methods can be well integrated in the garden construction. For example, the Humble Administrator's garden in Suzhou uses the design method of “garden in the garden” in a large amount, which divides and penetrates the courtyard combination, and boldly uses the technique of “leaving blank” in the traditional Chinese painting to integrate the virtual and real space of the garden, so as to realize the looming of the garden, and achieve the goal of putting the garden first, breaking through the limitations of the space. At the same time, the designer should know how to use a certain interruption to make people not see the landscape at once, and should ensure that “winding paths lead to seclusion”, and use the facilities such as the courtyard walls and terrain to stimulate the curiosity of tourists [2].

3.2 The Performance of Chinese Painting Elements in the Application of Landscape Material

3.2.1 Plant Material

In the elements of traditional Chinese painting, painters will give plants a certain symbolic

meaning. For example, weeping willows represent attachment and friendship between people; bamboo represents the unbending of the gentleman and the strong and unyielding spirit of the gentleman; “The lotus grows out of the mud and is not dirty. It has been washed in the clear water but is not charming” representing the ancients are proud and clean. These elements of traditional Chinese painting can be used in gardens. These plants are not only full of aesthetic feeling, can decorate the garden, but also reflect the character of the garden owner. For example, in mountain Song Shaolin Temple, a large number of Bodhi trees, southern bamboo, seven-leaf trees and other meaningful plants are planted to dress up courtyard, but never grow leeks and onions, Ginger, garlic and coriander represent meat plants.

3.2.2 Landscape Carving

Some carving art is often used in Chinese classical gardens. With the development of modern times, carving becomes more and more easy. Therefore, when carving, garden designers usually choose some simple Chinese paintings to carve on walls and columns. For example, the North Taiye pool of Jianzhang palace is carved with pictures of stone fish, stone turtles, weaving girls, etc. Zhang Baoshan, a master sculptor in China, has also carved many excellent traditional Chinese painting works, such as the “Eagle world map”, the map of the divine horse, the wind of the king and so on. These traditional Chinese paintings can not only reflect the cultural heritage of the classical garden, but also make the garden architecture more aesthetic, thus giving tourists a greater shock.

3.2.3 Landscape Name

The Chinese classical garden will take a good name when it carries out the title, plaque and couplet writing, and the sources of these names are various. These names can not only add fame to the Chinese garden architecture, but also increase the cultural atmosphere of the garden. For example, Zhenjiang Mengxi garden owned by Shenkuo, the name of this garden is Shenkuo's dream of a beautiful place when he was 30 years old. Therefore, he recorded the pictures in the dream in the form of pictures, and named the picture “dream stream picture”, in his later years, he saw a scene in Zhenjiang that seemed to be in the picture, so he named the garden Mengxi garden. In addition, the well-known courtyard named after the classical culture includes the Zhuli Pavilion by Wang Mojie, a poet and painter of Tang Dynasty, the laoxue Temple by Lu You in his later years, the Hongyu tower by Xu Dabo, a bookkeeper of Ming Dynasty, the Sanxi hall by Emperor Qianlong of Qing Dynasty [3]. In this way, we can not only add fame to the garden, but also make a good story for later generations. Therefore, the designer can consider applying the elements of traditional Chinese painting to the name of the garden..

3.3 Expression of the Classical Elements in the Structure of the Garden

In terms of garden structure, it can be seen that many gardens are composed of continuous combinations between small yards, and each component has a unique function and function. These gardens contain very high cultural value and humanistic spirit, which vividly and flexibly contains the introverted beauty of traditional Chinese painting. The vertical numeral garden shows its realistic value and spiritual realm from the structure, which coincides with the traditional Chinese painting. It is to discuss the abstract value in a certain range, to draw the theory of harmonious coexistence, and then to construct it from all angles. For example, the violet bamboo Garden in Beijing is under construction. The house structure and pavilion corridor in each courtyard are used the “symmetry” technique in traditional Chinese painting. In the aesthetic aspect of garden, following the lighting principle and central prominent principle of traditional Chinese painting, the hall house is always facing the sun, and it is always located in the high-order position of the partial house, and the partial room which is in the role of foil is used to highlight the central position of the hall.

3.4 The Expression of Chinese Painting Elements in Garden Art

Classical gardens combine nature with humanistic spirit, highlight their aesthetic feeling, and

embody the art of gardens. In order to see the elements of traditional Chinese painting contained in classical gardens, it is necessary to find out the hidden aesthetic ideas from the point of view of abstract garden art, so as to analyze the elements of traditional Chinese painting contained in them, so as to have a deeper understanding of the significance of the application of traditional Chinese painting elements in classical garden design. The beauty of nature is the most important part of garden art, which is mainly reflected in the flowers, birds, insects and fish of pavilions and pavilions. For example, in the 40 scenes of Old Summer Palace, each landscape is composed of pavilions and pavilions and strange stone and green water, which will “move to the sky and shrink the ground.” It is the most important classical element in our country, and it is not only the essence of the classical elements, but also the life and soul of the classical garden art. The application of Chinese painting elements can make the garden design more natural and humane.

4. Conclusion

In summary, traditional Chinese painting elements can be applied to all aspects of classical garden architecture. It can be seen from the above that designers should know how to combine traditional Chinese painting elements with classical garden design, so as to build a classical garden with strong interest, high practicability and excellent comfort, so that visitors can feel the beauty of the classical garden, and understand the memorable mood.

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