

A Preliminary Probe into the Aesthetic Research of Chinese Modern and Contemporary Landscape Design

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Received: 17 August 2022; **Accepted:** 15 September 2022; **Published:** 23 October 2022

Abstract:

Landscape design is the planning and design of landscape gardens in urban and rural areas. It consists of both artificial objects and natural objects, including geography, planning, water system, ecology and architecture. Since landscape design is mainly applicable to urban planning, residential buildings, park construction, tourism and vacation, green space and scenic areas, aesthetics is an indispensable main element in its design. This article will re-examine the aesthetic elements of landscape design in combination with today's social background, and explore the beauty of design in landscape based on the characteristics of landscape design.

Keywords:

Landscape Design, Aesthetic Research, The Beauty of Design

1. Overview of Chinese Landscape Design Aesthetics

1.1. Aesthetic features

Landscape is not only human's yearning for nature, but also the transformation of gathering place. Landscape not only shows beauty, but also conveys people's vision, awareness of values and the promotion of history and culture [1]. At present, the landscape design in the city is mostly reflected in the urban space environment, many of which have their own unique artistic forms, and some have become the city's business card and label. It is a regional characteristic performance and has a holistic landscape system. It forms a sense of staggeredness with the space and leaves a deep impression on people.

1.1.1. Characteristics of natural aesthetics

The aesthetics in the landscape are mainly natural beauty and artistic beauty, among which the beauty of nature conforms to the traditional Chinese thought. For the association and extension between people. The feeling of beauty is the image world of human beings [1]. Garden landscape is a kind of yearning for people who simply

pursue beauty. Although it has no economic significance, it can enrich people's spiritual world.

1.1.2. Characteristics of artistic aesthetics

The combination of artistic beauty and natural beauty is the most perfect embodiment of Chinese classical gardens. Classical gardens are many Chinese and American natural scenery "transplanted" into artificial gardens, focusing on asymmetric structure, which looks messy. In fact, artificial aesthetics is based on the development of natural aesthetics. Creative. Artistic beauty must have a specific image, which comes from people's life, imagination, and longing for the future. Art aesthetics pays more attention to highlighting the meaning and depth of individuality, but artistic aesthetics is subjective, and different people have different aesthetics View, in the same space, the changes of emotions are different at the same time [2].

1.2. Reflection of value

The value of landscape design is reflected in different fields and different groups. For example, in the eyes of geologists, landscape design is more like a modern means of changing and baking nature. In appearance, it is the improvement of the landscape or the shaping of the natural geographical environment. For example, we see forest parks, beach baths, Wetland Landscape Boulevard, etc. However, in the hearts of art workers, the value of landscape is more reflected in the expression of ideas, and even in the background of the designer's creation, to highlight a certain intention, and its ideological connotation is greater than practical application [3]. In the eyes of ecologists, landscape design is an artificial environment system, a process of integration between man and nature, and a way for humans to change their living areas. In the eyes of ordinary people, landscape design is to make people's lives more comfortable. In order to make urban construction more beautiful, the most common is the park in the city, which can provide a place for everyone to relax. The environment in the community is either gorgeous or classical, which is a reflection of the value of landscape design. Landscape design is more of a service for most ordinary people, so a broader definition of the value function of landscape design is "visually having a sense of picture, and being able to have a full view of the scene from a certain point of view [3], and it is also indispensable Using function", the aesthetics in the landscape also has different understandings in the eyes of different people, the value of the landscape should not only reflect the service to the public, but also take into account the aesthetics [4].

2. The Elements of Chinese Landscape Design Aesthetics

2.1. Form beauty

Visual elements are one of the important factors that reflect the beauty of form in the landscape. The visual elements are points, lines, areas, and volumes. Point, in landscape design, the linearization or surfaceization of points is usually represented by the repeated use of the same landscaping elements. Their arrangement of the same density or different will form a landscape with layers and rhythm [5]. Line, line is one of the most basic visual elements. The outline of the scene will form a specific landscape line, which plays an extremely important role in composition. Straight lines have a simple, straightforward character; curved lines produce a feeling of elegance, femininity, and lightness. Lawns, pavements and water bodies can all form planes,

hedges or rows of plants can form vertical façades, and galleries create faces that constantly define spaces. Through the combination of various geometric blocks, such as superposition, segmentation, intersection, juxtaposition, etc., strong visual impact and unique effects are formed, such as landscape sketches, sculptures, etc.

Perception has elements such as part and whole, order and so on. The combination of forms should grasp the relationship between part and whole, diversity and unity. Diversity and unity is the highest law followed by all art forms, and it is a centralized summary of symmetry, rhythm, balance, etc [5]. In the beauty of form. Human sensory stimulation and perception of beauty will change with the scale and proportion of the landscape. Small-scale landscapes give people a sense of intimacy, such as community parks, small green spaces, etc. Large-scale landscapes give people a broad and magnificent momentum, such as land art landscapes, scenic spots, city parks and squares.

2.2. Functional beauty

2.2.1. Ecological function beauty

Scientific and technological beauty is the material and technical basis of ecological functional beauty, and ecological functional beauty is a manifestation of scientific and technological beauty. Ecological landscape refers to a multi-ecological body composed of human landscape, economic landscape, biological landscape and geographical landscape. It not only covers the biological and geographical landscape of the entity, but also involves the system coupling relationship between the invisible whole and the individual, the past and the future [5].

2.2.2. Humanistic and functional beauty

There are many definitions of human landscape. The mainstream academic circles believe that human landscape is formed by history, related to human activities, and has a complex material form with certain social value. Landscape reflects human ideals and needs and is the result of the interaction between human and nature. It contains a wide range of types, including historical monuments, religion and culture, folklore, classical gardens, urban landscapes, industrial tourism landscapes and other types. Famous cultural landscapes in China include the Summer Palace in Beijing, the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanjing, West Lake in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Mount Taishan in Dongyue, and various ecological industrial parks. In foreign countries, there are the Palace of Versailles in France, the Garden of Eden in Cornwall, England, the 9/11 Memorial Park in the United States, and the Toshodai Temple in Nara, Japan. The aesthetic value and practical significance of human landscape vary with the type. Human landscape not only meets the needs of human material life, but also has spiritual needs. It mainly reflects social beauty and artistic beauty. It plays an irreplaceable role in increasing economic benefits and providing a reliable basis for studying history and culture.

2.3. The beauty of science and technology

With the rapid development of new technologies, new materials, and new building technologies, the visual effects and expressive power of landscape elements have been greatly enriched [6]. The means of artistic expression have greatly changed the design concept. In terms of structural form, new science and technology give people new design ideas, rich structural systems, and new structural relationships and forms

enable new landscape spaces to be realized. For example, the three-dimensional landscape design of urban high-rise building facades and roof gardens uses polymer plastic waterproof membranes and nutrient drip irrigation technology to increase people's desire for green living in "cement forests" and enhance the "green lung" function of urban green spaces. Combining the landfill with the green space landscape, organic waste can improve the configuration and distribution and seal the land, plants can be planted, and solve the problem of landfill greening.

3. The Enlightenment of Traditional Chinese Landscape Design Aesthetics to Modern and Contemporary Landscape Design

3.1. Originating from nature

Zhuangzi believes that "simplicity" is the most beautiful, and his "precise truth" is an inheritance of Laozi's idea of "Tao follows nature". Beautiful things should not have too much modification, so that they lose their essence, they should be natural in this issue, and returning to nature is the most beautiful [6]. The formation of this kind of aesthetic thought has influenced a variety of art forms in ancient my country. Poetry, painting, calligraphy, and gardens all pay special attention to nature. In addition, the humanistic colors of the literati or craftsmen are mixed in it, and the landscape, architecture and plants are skillfully integrated into a whole in a limited space to reproduce the beauty of nature and satisfy the yearning for nature. This kind of artificial creation is not to destroy the beauty of nature, but to match the aesthetics and nature in people's hearts. With the development of the times, modern garden design has been given more functions and contents, and the most aesthetic design still reflects the artistic characteristics of maintaining natural scenery. Classical gardens take natural landscapes to follow the aesthetic standards of "returning to the original" and "simple and natural", which has always affected the development of modern gardens in China. Chinese classical gardens are the source of inspiration for modern garden design. Therefore, in the current landscape design, it should also be "derived from nature", and fully consider the local natural features and local culture to adapt to local conditions [7].

3.2. The artistic conception of poetic and picturesque

Chinese classical gardens pay attention to the blending of scenes and pay attention to the poetic and pictorial. Through the combination and contrast, it emphasizes the combination of mountains and water, grass and wood to cause people to associate, form resonance, and realize artistic conception. Most of the classical gardens are limited by the site and the space is small. Therefore, in order to achieve a higher artistic conception in the design of the garden, it is necessary for the gardeners to use various gardening techniques to achieve "different scenery while walking." The abyss artistic conception of "poetic and picturesque" [8]. Landscape design is not just to satisfy its function, but to make it richer. It can form a beautiful picture from any angle. In modern landscape design, the artistic conception breaks through the shackles of space size, but we need to experience the classical The rich variety in the garden brings a powerful visual and sensory experience to the viewers [9].

4. Conclusions

Landscape design not only has a diverse public nature, but also has become a contemporary public art, beginning to assume an important role in displaying regional

artistic beauty. From the perspective of globalization, modern landscape architects are absorbing and digesting the essence of traditional art aesthetics while developing innovative local characteristic brands through scientific and reasonable methods. Efforts are devoted to the integration of traditional, regional and modern art aesthetics [10]. Landscape design is an important part of the future ecological city. We must take aesthetics as the theoretical basis, give full play to the function of landscape design, promote the improvement of landscape design effects in an all-round way, integrate aesthetics into design, and let more people feel the meaning of beauty.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Funding

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

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