Analyzing the Nature and Definition of the City from the Perspective of Urban Planning Discourse

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Keywords: Human Society; Urban planning discourse; The nature of the city; The definition of the city

Abstract: With the increasing interdisciplinarity of modern social sciences, there have emerged different perspectives and methods for studying the nature and the definition of the city, which can cause confusion in people's cognition of the city. The city and the society are two different objective entities, yet the emergence of both the city itself and theories of urban planning cannot be separated from the development history of the human society. Analyzing and understanding the nature of the city conveyed by its definition, and the relationship between the nature and different stages of social development in a scientific way is of positive significance. Therefore, this article puts forward the necessity of constructing urban planning discourse, explores the relationship between the human society and the city by following the development history of human society, and decides that the city is, by nature, a material spacial entity. Moreover, in light of multi-disciplinary theories, Chinese national laws and regulations, and the requirements of a standard definition, the definition of the city based on urban planning academic discourse is proposed in order to improve the scientificity and authority of urban planning discipline.

1. Introduction

The city is a kind of human social gathering. As far as the definition of cities is concerned, many scholars have proposed different opinions, but no definition has been universally accepted. Generally, there are two definitions of cities: one is to define the city according to the nature of the administrative level according to relevant national laws and regulations, and the other is to define the city according to the focus and method from different disciplines. Whether it is a definition under national laws and regulations or a definition of a disciplinary nature, it provides a multi-perspective understanding of the definition of a city.

What is a city in modern society? A bigger and better city allows for more effective sharing of the benefits of indivisible facilities (such as local infrastructure), risk and diversity and specialization. For example, a larger city is more likely to recover the cost of infrastructure. A bigger and better city allows employers to work better with employees, buyers and sellers, partners of cooperative projects or entrepreneurs and financiers to achieve greater economic returns. A bigger and better city can promote the development of new technologies, market evolution or the birth of new organizations, so that more frequent direct interaction between urban entities is conducive to knowledge innovation, diffusion and accumulation.

With the intensification of the process of global economic integration, China's urbanization has also entered a new era. The nature and functions of many cities are undergoing different degrees of transformation. Urban development faces many social and urban problems. Through these problems, the article analyzes and analyzes the nature of the city and discusses it, and draws a new understanding and cognition about urban definition, in order to update the theoretical research and implementation evaluation system of urban planning, urban construction and urban management.

2. Definition of urban planning discourse circle

2.1 Definition of urban planning discourse circle

"Circle" is a kind of social communication phenomenon that exists in China's interpersonal social interaction. With the rapid development of the network, the "circle" of the real society and the "circle" of the virtual society have become a common way for people to find self-awareness and belonging in society. In the discourse circle, discourse is the basis of the "circle." The collection of discourse is not simply a concept of linguistics, but also an activity of groups in the urban planning industry. The main body of discourse is the person who studies, formulates, and updates the old theory, and is also subject to the audience of the discourse circle. The audience of discourse includes people, things, ideas, and theories in certain fields.

In the academic research of various disciplines, the rigorous scientific discipline "circle" has a set of professional discourse or symbolic systems belonging to its own disciplines, such as law subjects, economic subjects, and mathematics disciplines. Although China's urban and rural planning discipline is not strictly scientific, nor has a rigorous scientific form, urban and rural planning disciplines as a combination of social sciences and humanities, the methods and methods of research must be scientific and rigorous. Based on the planning linguistics of American planner Albert Guttenberg, planning speech can be divided into three types. First, planning speech points to a class of objective existence of things and phenomena. Second, planning speech is an evaluation of something or something. Third, planning speech is to suggest that someone engage in a certain job, or to specify the specific use of something. And the planned discourse is a mixture of three types. Urban planning discourse and linguistics are essentially the same. Urban planning disciplines use life language and also create terminology in some disciplines.

On this basis, the author believes that the urban planning discourse circle is a model of discourse expression and planning practice and evaluation in the process of long-term urban planning theory research or experience summarization. The purpose is to achieve the consensus and sharing of urban planning theory construction, practice, evaluation and research results, and gradually form a stable circle network structure around the core discourse.

2.2 The Necessity of Building a Urban Planning Discourse Circle

From the development history of modern urban planning theory, the architectural history expert Lenonardo Benevolo pointed out in the History of Modern Western Architecture: Modern urban planning first emerged between 1890 and 1850, and modern urban planning originated from the industrial revolution. The inconvenience caused, the relevant technical staff and health reformers tried to improve the status quo through their own work. With the development of society, the role of urban planning has shifted from the initial arrangement of buildings to the solution of urban health problems, and then to the allocation of urban public facilities, and then to the ideal interpretation and ideal regulation of social development. With the gradual penetration of many disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, economics, biology, political science, geography, etc., it not only enriches the research content of modern urban planning theory, but also makes the country begin to formulate urban planning laws from the perspective of social interests. Regulations and related regulation of urban development. Since then, modern urban planning has gradually evolved into national policies and institutions in many countries, thus directly stipulating the development direction of modern urban society, making any construction in modern cities become the result of planning. At the same time, it also creates a phenomenon: the objective entities of the two different existences of cities and society are equated, and urban problems and social problems in cities try to use the means of planning to deal with the development of society. Ignore that society is developing and changing according to its own objective laws. Although the birth of modern urban planning is due to the interaction and evolution of many factors, its theoretical development and practice can not be separated from the social stage of social development.

The integration of many subject ideas provides a variety of research methods and methods for the study and construction of urban planning theory, and also increases the confusion of urban planning theory professional discourse. Quoting Kant's famous saying: "If you allow the boundaries

of science to cross each other, it will not be an increase in science, it will only deform science." In fact, the interdisciplinary is to distinguish the overlapping parts of the various disciplines, and to clarify the boundaries of each discipline through the way of fine chemistry. In other words, the clear distinction between the discourse categories in the discourse circle is the basic condition for cross-circle communication. As the object of urban planning theory research, the difficulty of defining the city is because any discipline in urban science can follow the professional discourse or symbol system of its own discipline to define the city's standards, which leads to many cities. It is difficult to reach a consensus on the nature and definition.

The purpose of the construction of the urban planning discourse circle is to clarify, identify and quit the discourses that are not in the "circle" of the urban planning discourse circle. For example, scholars Houguo Hu and Aifeng Pan have made a distinction between the use of 70 professional discourses in the compilation and management of urban master plans. For the definition of cities, we can cite three definitions in the "Eleventh Five-Year" national-level planning textbook for general higher education"Introduction to Urban Design". Two of them are: "The city is a node in the human society where population, rights, culture, wealth and energy, matter, information, etc. gather on the surface of the earth and is a symbol of human civilization. The city is composed of energy, matter, information and people. 'Nuclear reactor', which not only absorbs the surrounding energy, matter and information, but more importantly, it generates new energy, matter, information and radiates to the surroundings through the 'nuclear reactor' of the city. People change their material structure and spiritual structure through the city. To shape new forms of life." First, a city is a node, and a node is a point that links at least two or more of similar material or property attributes and species differences. If a node is used to define a city, the city should be another society that links human society to the same or similar attributes as human society. Throughout the trajectory of historical development, human civilization is the product of the development of human society to a certain stage, and is the result of the continuous development of social productive forces. The emergence of cities has made human beings express the highest ambitions of this civilization in the city, forming a unique urban layout, architectural style, cultural customs and so on. Secondly, the city is a "nuclear reactor", and the city is a reactionary place where many systems are intertwined. Throughout the ages, our research on cities has never stopped. It is difficult to have a concrete urban research conclusion in the world that can summarize the development history and development results of all cities, and the principles of nuclear reactors are similar in the world.

With the intensification of global integration, urbanization has become a major force driving economic growth in developing countries and even the world today, and the implementation of modern urban planning theory has become one of the important means to regulate urbanization. As the process of global integration intensifies, the urban and urban problems facing urban development are intertwined and even conflict. Trying to use planning means to solve urban problems and regulate the development of society is obviously not feasible. For example, the phenomenon of "ghost town" in China is apparently because of the overheating of real estate investment and the urban problems caused by urban planning mistakes, but its essence is the cognitive distortion of the objective laws of the social market, ignoring that society is inherently intrinsic to itself. Developed and changed with objective laws. Of course, the author's argument here is not to deny the research results of many scholars, but based on the emergence of such problems, the essential understanding of the research objects needs us to constantly update. This urgently requires the establishment of a city planning discourse circle. Any sensible, descriptive, and imaginative discussion of the city is difficult to generate a context consistent with the essence of urban planning in urban planning discourse.

3. Cognition of the nature of the city

Where the world's first city was born and when it was born is hard to test. According to Lewis Morgan's study of ancient society, it was proposed that the early cities were formed at the end of the primitive paternal clan society. The study of Chinese scholar Yezhen He also confirmed that the formation of China's cities is basically at the same stage. From this reasoning, the city is basically

formed when the primitive society transitions to the slave society. The reason for the formation of the city is basically the human culture produced in the different social forms of different ethnic groups in different parts of the world. These cultures are expressed through the "city". The city becomes the symbol of humanity's maturity and civilization, and it is also the an advanced form of the life of human beings.

Entering modern society, whether it is a capitalist society or a communist society, cities are endowed with the same vital signs as natural creatures. Quoting another definition of the city in "Introduction to Urban Design": "The city is a kind of human body created by human beings attached to the natural environment such as land. People are the soul of this kind of human body, and the city has its own life. Rhythm and the process of generation, development, prosperity, and decline, and have different genetic codes." If the city is defined as a human body, the author associates with the theory of organic evacuation. The Chandigar plan believes that the various organs of the human body express corresponding urban functions in planning and construction, and the activities of the people bring vitality and development to the city. Sharinin believes that the evolution of all living things in nature is basically consistent with the principles followed in the construction and development of cities. Historically, it has taken thousands of years for humans to express human civilization in cities. The city does not have its own life rhythm. The city is only a material space entity that expresses human civilization and gathers human activities. The "genetic code" is derived from the life sciences. The genetic code of the city is the result of the planning theory construction of the cities corresponding to the development of urban planning theory in different countries, regions, cultures and different social development stages.

The society is based on the concept of political economy, a community of human life based on common material production and life. The production of material data is the basic condition of social existence. The total degree of production relations formed by people in production constitutes the economic foundation of society, and on this basis, the corresponding superstructure is produced. The society develops and changes according to its own objective laws. The contradiction between productivity and production relations, economic foundation and superstructure is the basic contradiction of society. These basic contradictions continue to advance human society from low-level to advanced forms. Transformation. The essence of society is the community of human life, and the city is an ideal form of the community of human life. The conditions for social existence require economic foundation and superstructure. From the perspective of social development, the city is the product of the social builder or the product of the social developer. It is the result of the birth of social production and a spatial attribute of carrying social activities. Therefore, the city is neither the economic foundation of society nor the superstructure of society. The fundamental source of the transformation of society from low-level to high-level is the evolution of the process of significantly increasing the level of development of social productivity, and the city does not have this source of power. The city is a kind of ideal aggregate carrier for the representation of social development. It expresses the human being's ability to explore and sense the space and control the entity. Based on this, the essence of the city is the physical space entity.

4. City definition based on urban planning discourse circle

4.1 Definition of urban establishment

Different countries in the world have certain political characteristics for the definition of cities. However, the definition of the city as a whole includes two factors: population size and population density. Taking China as an example, a city in a broad sense is an administrative level concept. The delineation of a city is based on a certain resident population size and other relevant indicators. Of course, the basis for setting up urban construction is not only the population, but another important assessment basis is the economic development of the administrative region. In 1955, the State Council promulgated the "Decision on the Establishment of a Municipality and a Township System," stipulating that cities and towns with a population of more than 100,000 could be established. According to the standards set by the state in 1986, when a town's gross national

product is more than 200 million yuan, and the number of non-agricultural population in the area where the town is located reaches more than 60,000, the "city" can be set. According to Article 4 of the Interim Provisions on the Statistical Division of Urban and Rural Areas issued by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2006, cities and towns refer to the areas delineated by these regulations on the basis of the establishment of municipalities and administrative divisions in China, with reference to urban establishment. The setting criteria. Based on this, urban construction refers to the distribution of the size and density of permanent residents in a certain town between 60,000 and 100,000, and the town has a good economic foundation and economic growth rate, large development potential, and complete infrastructure.

4.2 City planning perspective on the definition of the city

When defining a concept, the following three rules should be observed: First, the scope of application of the definition of the definition item and the defined item or the number of object thinking summarized by the concept must be equal, that is, the two must have a coincident relationship. Second, in order to avoid the definition of repeated loops between the definition item and the defined item, the defined item cannot be the belonging of the definition item, and the definition item cannot contain the defined item. Third, it is necessary to adopt common words scientifically, rigorously and accurately, and avoid using rhetorical terms such as metaphor, description, negation, and association.

At present, different disciplines have certain disciplinary focus and methods for the definition of cities, which provides us with a reference for understanding cities from different perspectives. Based on the definition of cities above: the city is based on a certain geographical location and natural resources, with the social development stage as the source of power, and the society that houses the urban system as the basic unit, expressing the expression of human civilization. The city aims to realize the beautiful yearning of mankind, and to create a space entity for human society development by creating a representation that conforms to the consciousness of human perception of space.

5. Conclusion

This paper proposes to construct a city planning discourse circle and enhance the scientific and authoritative nature of urban planning discipline. Through the in-depth analysis of the social definition by relevant scholars, it is concluded that the essence of the city is the material space entity. Multidisciplinary integration, while providing more research ideas and research methods, also creates confusion about related concepts. Urban problems cannot be the same as problems in cities. Cities and society are not equal. Modern urban planning and its theory are an important means to promote urbanization. Planning methods cannot be used to regulate the law of social development. Combined with the characteristics of the current era, we can further deepen our understanding of the city, and also provide a certain scientific theoretical reference for China's urban localization research, urban transformation, urban construction and management.

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