

## **Analysis on the Settlement Landscape and Residential Space of the Dais in the Upper Reaches of the Minjiang River**

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**Abstract:** China's traditional national culture is rich and colorful, and the most valuable research value is the traditional national settlement landscape, which has certain practical significance. The original ecological settlement landscape is influenced by the local culture. In the modern society, how to make the original ecological settlement landscape retain the traditional characteristics and blend the characteristics of the modern social and human landscape, which deserves our deep thought.

### **1. Introduction**

The habitat built by the Yi people in their daily life is the traditional settlement of the Yi people. Among them are the natural environment of the natural habitat and the ethnic culture of the Yi people. From the appearance of the traditional settlement landscape, the human culture composed of the Yi people can be divided into humanities. Landscape and the natural environment of the settlement habitat.

### **2. Composition of Traditional Settlements**

From the shape of the traditional settlement landscape, it can be divided into the human landscape of the Yi nationality and the natural environment of the settlement habitat. In order to accurately and unambiguously study the value of the traditional settlement of the Yi people, it is necessary to analyze and study the traditional settlement of the Yi people. Natural and human landscapes. The natural landscape of the traditional settlements of the Yi nationality has the typical characteristics of the Sichuan Basin: the alpine valley flows through the Lancang River. Because of its unique geological environment, the natural landscape is unique and complete, so the natural landscape of the traditional settlement of the Yi people is unique and spectacular. The khaki stone rock is a mountain body with a horizontal distribution trend. The mountains and valleys are lined up, and the layers are arranged in an orderly manner, which clearly embodies the texture effect. The rigidity is the characteristic of the mountain-shaped strips, the natural landscape of the imposing flash floods and the Yi tradition. The settlement of the human landscape forms an interdependent relationship, which makes people pleasing to the eye. Any traditional settlement cannot be separated from the influence of historical development on the human environment and the choice of the natural environment. It is these factors that have created the unique national settlement landscape culture in China.

### **3. Visual Analysis of the Traditional Landscape of the Yi Nationality**

The whistle flutes the willows and the spring breeze does not matter the Yumen Pass. It fully reflects the natural environment of the Yi people in the Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan. Any settlement landscape is inseparable from the influence of natural climate and geographical environment. The natural environment of the Yi people is divided into four seasons, and the rainfall is scarce. The structure of the Yi people is relatively strong, and the design of the window is designed to be small and large. The main building of the Yi people is mainly to avoid

heat, because the natural climate is sunny and hot. The structural features of the Yi settlement are mainly Influenced by the natural climate, the landscape form of the Yi settlement is also determined by the shape of the building. Therefore, the landscape form of the monks' village is like a bunker located in the foothills of the valley, with a strong sense of grandness and a sense of coldness. The Yi people's settlements are located between the valleys and rivers of the Lancang River Basin. Most of the monks' villages are built on steep mountain roads, which also creates changes in the mountains and the ups and downs of the terrain, affecting the architectural landscape of the entire monk village. The building is parallel to the same high-line layout of the street, and the curvature is roughly the same as the contour. The whole village is raised with the mountain level. The villages of the Yi people gradually build up with the mountain, and the overall landscape of the settlement shows changes in the three levels of far, middle and near. The walled village plays the role of close-up, regardless of the outline. The transitions and colors, the virtual and concave relationship, and the light and shadow changes are all visible. The shape of the Laoshan Mountains is ever-changing, but as a distant vision, the relationship between the concave and convex turns gradually diminishes, forming a beautiful barrier with a beautiful outline, which is both a settlement landscape. The components also play a role in setting up the landscape. The middle level landscape is between the village and the distant mountains. This level is mixed and plays a role in transition and rich levels of change, thus showing the geographical environment and the overall landscape of the settlement. The impact is very obvious.

The settlement is made up of a number of individual buildings, so the landscape of the entire settlement is also affected by the building materials and construction methods. Most of the residential buildings are drawn from nearby materials. Local materials influence the virtual and real relationship, color and texture of the buildings, thus affecting the characteristics of the settlement landscape. The Shuren Village can be called a stone village. The stone and the stone create a settlement landscape. They are not decorated with any whitewash. The texture of the stone is rough and hard, which makes the whole stockade feel strong and cold. Most of the residential buildings in the Yiren Village are made of local stone, exposed stone, khaki external image, and the surrounding environment has been improperly cut, making the coverage of vegetation extremely limited, except for the economic plants planted, the surrounding The mountains are barely exposed to the true colors of the mountains. It is in such a natural environment that the entire monk village and even the backdrop of their edifications—the earthly mountains and rivers—are covered by earthy yellow, full of regional characteristics, highlighting the unique landscape features of the monks.

The three types of mortuary, squatter and cross-street buildings are the architectural features of the monks. One of the main lifestyles of the monks is the construction of the village. The architectural features of the monks' settlements also reflect the cultural life connotations of the monks, and their settlement landscape. Play a decisive influence. (1) One of the settlements of the monks: the boudoir The majority of the settlements of the Yi people are boudoirs. The stone wall is the shape of the monk's boudoir, and the wooden frame is the main architectural style of the main body. 50-60 cm thick is the shell of a general boudoir. The thickness is thinner with the height of the building. The thickness of 20-30 cm is basically the thickness of the roof of the boudoir. The inside of the boudoir is perpendicular to the ground, while the outer side is inclined like the inside, and there is obvious income, which constitutes a large and small, wooden ladder-like architectural shape, giving a sense of security and stability. Because the mortuary of the Yi people is built in the mountains, the formation of the mortuary will form a form of grading and building. It usually rises along the height of the mountain, making people clear in the distance, and the squatting room is staggered. Inconsistent, before the cover, the size of each house is similar, and the front and rear are arranged in disorder, and are built along the mountain. The mortuary's mortuary construction form is not divided into upper, lower, center, and left-right symmetric combinations, but each house's shape is similar to a square body, which constitutes a unit shape (square body) reuse, and the same formal language forms a complex community, making the whole stockade The boudoir forms an orderly change and disorder, and the landscape effect of change is seen in the uniform. "Rooms and rooms" are the most famous architectural landscapes of the Yi people's villages. The whole house's

mortuaries are basically connected to each other. The two mortuaries share a stone wall, which makes the buildings closely connected. It is a castle located in the mountains. . The Yi people's settlements are mostly located in areas with dry and windy winds, large temperature difference between day and night, and abundant sunshine. Therefore, the traditional buildings of the Yi people are flat roofs. The Taoping Village, built on the slopes of the mountains, is layered and closely connected. The roof is assembled into a visually rich settlement with a fifth façade and a landscape. The large number of repetitions and scale changes in the form of the roof form a rhythmic beauty, creating a visual shock. The flat roof of the traditional Dai architecture also forms another special landscape in the village. Because the building inside the village is a method of building a wall, it makes it easy to form a set of air from one roof to the other. The transportation system has enriched the spatial changes within the village.

One of the decisive factors in resisting foreign invasion in the history of the Yi people is the Diaolou, which has irreplaceable artistic value in the local architecture of China and the world. It contains both the humanistic concept of the Yi people and the Yi people. The military concept reveals a unique architectural landscape and extremely unusual cultural values. The Taoping Village of the Yi River in the Lancang River Basin of Sichuan Province still has two towers. The square is the bottom of the tower. The life of the tower is about 15 to 35 meters. The plane of each floor gradually becomes smaller and the thickness of the wall is also Gradually from 1 meter to 0.5 meters, the structure of the tower is more reasonable, the edge of the corner of the tower is straight, from the appearance, it has formed a beautiful outline of the collection, the north wall is blocked by the mountain wind, the wave is Its shape, with its protruding ridgeline, forms a unique "fishback" landscape, and the top floor of the tower has a "breaking top" style, which is half cut at the top of the tower, half of which is open, half in Semi-enclosed, provocative in the vast area facing the river valley and the side wall, and the wooden blocks on the provocation can surround the top of the top of the roof, only found in the Zagunao area in the ethnic settlement landscape. This spectacle forms a peculiar landscape form. One of the representatives of the military defense of the monks is the tower, which is often located between the mortuary communities that are connected together. It has a military role of condescending, highlighting the sense of space and the shape, material, color, etc. in the landscape of the monks. The aesthetic elements form a strong contrast with the surrounding dwellings, which makes the rhythm of the settlement of the monks reach the peak, creating a contradictory unity of space ideology and enriching the overall landscape of the settlement of the monks. (3) The third place of the settlement of the monks: the cultural life of the monks in the street is destined to the independence of the settlement of the monks. One of its performance characteristics is the crossing of the street, which constructs the nodes on the road space inside the village, and closely links the overall space. . The wooden structure of the stone wall is the main structure of the street building. The stone wall is one of the characteristics of the three or four floors, which fully demonstrates the unique architectural style different from other national architecture. In the sense of constructing the inner space, the cross-street building in the landscape of the monks plays an overall “button” role. In terms of architectural aesthetics, building on the road is one of its characteristics, fully exposed to people’s vision. Therefore, the Yi people have invested heavily in the design of the floor of the street building, the function of the building, and the choice of building the materials of the pavilion. The Yi people especially care about their beauty, decorating the doors, walls, windows and columns with wooden structures, making the street building a space inside the village. Fun center.

#### 4. Conclusion

China's national traditional settlements are ancient settlement cultures and art that have been condensed for hundreds or even thousands of years. Their unique overall style reflects their historical and cultural values, fully demonstrating the typical landscape features, and the high degree of cohesion reflects the specific period. Historical and cultural, aesthetic appreciation, ecological environment and other values. Correctly evaluate and analyze the landscape value of traditional settlements, and in the future development, we can better protect and utilize the valuable

resources that traditional settlements bring to us.

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