

Research on the Influence of Traditional Chinese Fine Arts on Gardens

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Abstract: This article focuses on exploring the influence of China traditional art on gardens and analyzes the relationship between them. At the beginning, it expounds the basic concepts, categories and development context of China traditional art and gardens, and clarifies the research basis. Then it discusses in detail how various categories of traditional arts, such as painting, calligraphy, sculpture and folk art, specifically affect the design and construction of gardens from the aspects of landscaping, cultural connotation, architectural decoration and color details. It is found that traditional art deeply shapes the characteristics of gardens through three internal mechanisms: the inheritance and integration of aesthetic concepts, the common reflection of philosophical thoughts and the guidance of cultural traditional norms. The research conclusion shows that China traditional art is an important source of unique artistic charm and profound cultural connotation of gardens. Mining the relationship between them is of key guiding significance to the cultural inheritance and innovation of contemporary garden design, and provides valuable ideas and directions for the development of contemporary gardens.

1. Introduction

Garden, as a unique product of human civilization, bears rich historical and cultural connotations, and its development is deeply influenced by many factors [1]. As a bright pearl in the treasure house of Chinese culture, China traditional art plays an important role in the development of China gardens with its unique artistic form and profound cultural heritage [2]. China traditional art covers painting, calligraphy, sculpture, folk art and many other categories. These art forms not only reflect people's aesthetic taste and artistic pursuit in different historical periods, but also contain rich philosophical thoughts and cultural traditions [3]. As a comprehensive art form, garden is inextricably linked with China traditional art from site selection and layout to architectural creation, from landscape shaping to decorative embellishment [4]. The aesthetic concept, expression and cultural connotation of traditional art have a profound influence on the design and construction of gardens, giving them unique artistic charm and cultural temperament.

The research on the relationship between traditional fine arts and gardens in China has existed for a long time [5]. However, previous studies focused on specific case studies or the impact of a particular art category on a certain aspect of the garden, lacking systematicness and comprehensiveness. Under the background of globalization, the inheritance and innovation of traditional culture has become a subject of the times [6]. A thorough study of the influence of China's traditional art on gardens will not only help us to understand the development and cultural connotation of China's garden art more comprehensively, but also tap the profound value of traditional culture, and provide useful reference for contemporary garden design and cultural inheritance. The purpose of this article is to systematically study the influence of China traditional fine arts on gardens, and reveal their internal relations and action mechanisms through in-depth analysis of various categories of traditional fine arts and garden elements, with a view to contributing new ideas to the research and practice in related fields.

2. Overview of China traditional fine arts and gardens

China traditional art has a wide range, covering painting, calligraphy, sculpture, folk art and

other fields. Painting conveys the painter's cognition and understanding of the world with unique pen and ink techniques, or depicting mountains and rivers, or showing various characters [7]. Calligraphy presents a unique artistic charm through the changes of lines' rhythm and structure, which contains Chinese's profound understanding of the art of writing. Carved in wood, stone, jade and other materials, giving new life to materials. Folk art comes from public life, such as paper cutting and embroidery, and is full of simple life breath and folk wisdom [8]. Its overall characteristics are as follows: paying attention to the creation of artistic conception, pursuing both spirit and form, emphasizing the description of spirit with form, and conveying deep spiritual connotation through artistic forms.

Garden is a natural environment and recreational environment created in a certain area by using engineering technology and artistic means, by transforming the terrain, planting flowers and trees, and building buildings [9]. The gardens in China have a long history, from the gardens in Shang and Zhou Dynasties, which were mainly used for hunting, communication and production, to the rise of the royal gardens with the pattern of "one pool and three mountains" in Qin and Han Dynasties, showing a grand scale and a symbol of imperial power. During the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, gardens began to pursue natural interests, and private gardens gradually developed. Garden art reached its peak in Tang and Song Dynasties, and paid more attention to the creation of artistic conception. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, gardens became more and more mature in layout and landscaping, forming a unique style system.

China traditional fine arts and gardens permeate and complement each other [10]. Art provides artistic expression and aesthetic guidance for gardens. For example, the composition rules in painting affect the layout of gardens, and calligraphy inscriptions add cultural details to gardens. The garden is the three-dimensional presentation space of art, and the architectural carvings and decorative patterns in the garden are the concrete carriers of traditional art. Both of them are based on China's traditional culture, deeply influenced by Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and other philosophical thoughts, and jointly pursue the ideal state of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

3. The influence of various categories of traditional Chinese art on gardens

Chinese traditional art is rich and diverse, with different categories profoundly influencing the creation and presentation of gardens from various aspects, making them an artistic space that carries profound culture and unique aesthetics. Painting art provides a direct composition blueprint and artistic reference for garden landscaping. The principle of "virtual and real harmony" emphasized in traditional Chinese painting is reflected in the spatial layout of gardens. Like Suzhou gardens, by setting up elements such as rockeries, green plants, pavilions, etc., a spatial rhythm of tension and relaxation is created, achieving the concept of "virtual in reality, real in reality". The depiction techniques of landscape forms in painting have influenced the design of stacking mountains and arranging water in gardens. The movements of mountains and rivers, as well as the flexibility of water in the painter's paintings, inspire garden craftsmen to create rockeries with various postures and winding streams and lakes, making the garden like a three-dimensional landscape painting.

Calligraphy art injects rich cultural connotations into gardens through its textual content and writing form. The plaques and couplets in the garden showcase the theme and artistic conception of the garden through calligraphy art. For example, the plaque of "Yuanxiang Hall" in Humble Administrator's Garden has a simple and elegant font, and the two characters "Yuanxiang" highlight the scene of lotus fragrance overflowing far in front of the hall, triggering people's association with noble character. The literary quality contained in calligraphy works complements the landscape of gardens, deepening the cultural heritage of gardens and allowing visitors to appreciate the beauty of calligraphy while also comprehending the cultural essence of gardens.

Carving art is widely used in garden architecture and decoration, enhancing the artistic quality of gardens. In terms of building components, such as Liang Fang, arch of wooden architecture, Queti and other parts, wood carvings are often used, with a variety of themes, including character stories, flowers, birds, fish, insects, etc., to show vivid pictures with exquisite skills, making the building

more artistic and ornamental. Stone carvings are often used for gate piers, railings, steps, etc. in gardens, which are sturdy, durable, and exquisitely carved. Figure 1 "Common Themes and Meanings of Landscape Sculpture Art" displays the common themes and their meanings of sculpture art, adding cultural significance to gardens. For example, lion carvings are often placed on both sides of garden gates, symbolizing protection and majesty. These carved works are not only decorations, but also carriers of cultural heritage, showcasing the taste and pursuit of the garden owner.

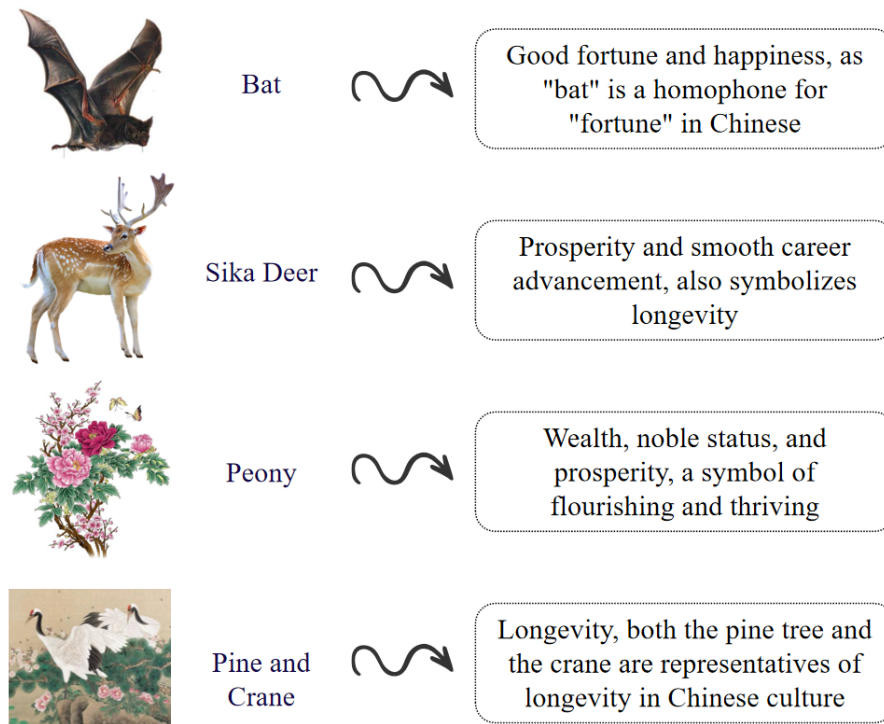


Figure 1 Common themes and meanings of garden sculpture art

Folk art plays a unique role in the treatment of garden colors and details. Folk art has bright and strong colors, such as red, green and yellow, which are commonly used in paper-cutting and embroidery, and this color style affects the color matching of gardens. In the door and window decoration and indoor soft decoration of some gardens, we can see the bold use of contrast colors to make the garden space lively and vivid. The craftsmanship of folk art is also reflected in the details of the garden. For example, the fine needlework of Su embroidery inspires the carving technology of garden windows and screens, and pays attention to the exquisiteness of lines and patterns, which makes the garden show its unique charm in the details and reflects the wisdom and aesthetic taste of folk art.

4. The intrinsic mechanism of the influence of traditional Chinese art on gardens

The influence of China traditional art on gardens is not superficial, but has a deep internal mechanism. These mechanisms have shaped the unique artistic features of gardens from aesthetic, philosophical, cultural and other aspects.

China traditional fine arts and gardens share a unique aesthetic concept. Traditional art pursues "vivid charm", and garden construction also pays attention to the agility and vitality of space. For example, the garden makes its four seasons beautiful by reasonably arranging flowers and trees, as if it had the rhythm of life. In terms of aesthetic orientation, both of them tend to be natural and simple. Traditional painting takes nature as a teacher and depicts the true state of landscape flowers and birds; Gardens, by imitating natural landscapes, create the artistic conception of "although they are made by people, they are naturally created". The inheritance and integration of this aesthetic concept makes the garden like a three-dimensional art work.

The philosophical thoughts of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are deeply reflected in

China's traditional fine arts and gardens. Confucianism advocates the beauty of "neutralization", which is reflected in the garden layout, pursues symmetry and order, and embodies a kind of regular beauty, such as the central axis layout of the royal garden. Taoism advocates "Taoism is natural", and the landscape layout and plant configuration in gardens strive to conform to nature and pursue the interest of nature. The ethereal and quiet in Buddhist thought affects the creation of a quiet and quiet space atmosphere in gardens, such as temple gardens. Table 1 the influence of philosophical thoughts on gardens and traditional art shows the influence of different philosophical thoughts on them:

Table 1 Comparison of the Influence of Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist Philosophical Thoughts on Gardens and Traditional Fine Arts

Philosophical School	Core Idea	Embodiment in Gardens	Embodiment in Traditional Fine Arts
Confucianism	The Beauty of Harmony and Moderation	The axis - symmetric layout in imperial gardens (such as the Imperial Garden of the Forbidden City)	The rigorous composition in meticulous brushwork paintings (such as "Along the River During the Qingming Festival")
Taoism	Tao Follows Nature	The landscape system of "Though made by man, it seems to be created by nature" in the Humble Administrator's Garden	The free - hand landscape paintings with "one - corner composition" by Ma Yuan in the Southern Song Dynasty
Buddhism	Emptiness and Tranquility	The Zen - like spatial sequence of "A winding path leads to a secluded place" in Lingyin Temple	The expression of the void artistic conception of "Flying Apsaras" in Dunhuang murals

Note: Table 1 reveals the differentiated influence path of the philosophical thoughts of the three religions through specific cases. Confucianism emphasizes the spatial projection of ritual order and the narrative of painting; Taoism pays attention to natural landscape construction and artistic blank; Buddhism focuses on the spatial guidance and symbolic metaphor of transcendental realm. Together, they constitute the deep structure of China's art "the unity of heaven and man".

China's rich cultural traditions provide norms and guidance for the expression forms of traditional art and gardens. For example, traditional auspicious culture is widely used in fine arts and gardens. Traditional art conveys auspicious meanings through patterns and colors, while gardens express good wishes by means of architectural decoration and landscape titles. For another example, regional cultural differences also make traditional art and gardens present different styles. The culture in Jiangnan area is exquisite and graceful, and its gardens and traditional art works are exquisite and exquisite, paying attention to detail carving; The northern culture is magnificent, and the garden and art styles are more magnificent. Cultural tradition, like an invisible hand, standardizes the expression forms of traditional art and gardens, making them develop continuously in inheritance and become an important carrier of China traditional culture.

5. Conclusions

This article systematically studies the influence of China traditional fine arts on gardens, and comprehensively reveals the close and pluralistic relationship between them. Through the in-depth analysis of various categories of traditional art in China, namely painting, calligraphy, sculpture and folk art, it clearly shows its key role in landscaping, cultural connotation injection, architectural decoration and color detail treatment. Painting provides a blueprint for the composition and artistic conception of the garden, calligraphy endows the garden with a strong cultural heritage, sculpture improves the artistic quality of garden architecture and decoration, and folk art adds color vitality and detail charm to the garden. These influences do not exist in isolation, but are intertwined and synergistic through three internal mechanisms: aesthetic concept, philosophical thought and cultural

tradition. Aesthetically, they jointly pursue the beauty of nature, agility and simplicity; In terms of philosophical thoughts, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are deeply embodied in fine arts and gardens and become the ideological core of both; Cultural tradition regulates and guides the expression forms of art and gardens from auspicious culture and regional culture.

This study further enriches the understanding of the cultural roots of China's garden art and emphasizes the important position of China's traditional art in the course of garden development. As far as contemporary garden design is concerned, the deep excavation and rational use of traditional art elements will not only help to inherit and carry forward the excellent Chinese traditional culture, but also provide a steady stream of inspiration for innovative garden design, so that it can show its unique charm in the context of globalization. However, this study is still insufficient in the integration of traditional art and modern garden technology, and the follow-up research can be carried out around this direction to further deepen the understanding and practice in this field.

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