## 基于线、形分析的中外园林空间解读

Space Analysis of Chinese and Western Landscape Architecture Based on Lines and Shapes

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要: 从构成空间的点、线、面入手, 分析传统与现代、中国与西方园林空间的动态特征。结果表明, 西方古典规则式园林 由简单线、简单形、简单空间构成,其空间特性为静止的三维空间,是科学的理性思维的产物;中国传统园林由复合线、复合 形、复合空间构成,其空间特性为动态的融入时间要素的四维空间,是艺术的诗性思维的结果;英国自然式园林介于二者之间。 与中国传统园林相似,现代园林也运用了复合线构成的复合形来塑造复合空间。

关键词:风景园林;简单空间;复合线;复合形;复合空间;阳角空间;阴阳角空间

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Abstract: This paper analyses the space features of traditional and modern, Chinese and Western landscape architecture according to points, lines and shapes. The result shows that Western classical landscape architecture is composed of simple line, simple shape, and simple space, which is static three-dimensional space and is the result of scientific and rational thinking; Chinese traditional landscape architecture is composed of complex line, complex shape, and complex space, which is dynamic four-dimensional space and is the result of poetic and artistic thinking. British landscape architecture is between the two. Like Chinese traditional landscape architecture, modern landscape architecture is also composed of complex line, complex shape, and complex space.

Key words: landscape architecture; simple space; complex line; complex shape; complex space; external corner space; internal and external corner space

园林是空间的艺术。与建筑空间一样,园林空间由点、线、面、体 构成,核心是空间单元、空间结构、空间序列<sup>[1]</sup>。艺术家保罗·克利曾说 过: "线条不仅是轮廓,它是推力、运动、力量、关系。"线的起点是 点。本文试从点、线出发,分析它的运动轨迹、图形构建和空间塑造,以 期更理性地探索形成园林空间的基本密码——空间单元。

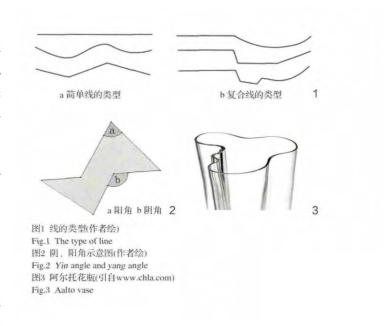
风景园林是处理生活生产环境中人与自然关系的学科。这里的自然, 指的是地球表面的水圈、大气圈、生物圈和岩层圈。本文所言的自然,皆 为此含义。

#### 1 抽象的线、形、空间及动态

点的运动产生线,线的封闭产生形,形的立体化构成空间。

### 1.1 点的运动与线的类型及动态

几何学对"线"的定义是:线是点移动的轨迹。当点向一个方向移 动时,就成为直线; 当点在移动过程中经常同向连续变化方向,就形成曲 线; 当点的移动出现异向方向间隔变化,则为折线[2]。如果线由其中的一 种线的类型构成,称为简单线。如果线由其中2种以上的线段类型连接而 成,称为复合线。由3种线构成的复合线最为复杂(图1)。



#### 1.2 线的运动与形的类型及动态

线的封闭构成形。同向弯曲的曲线形成外凸角,围合成为阳角图形; 反向弯曲的曲线形成内凹角与外凸角,围合为阴阳角图形。这种阴阳角 图形与阿尔托花瓶平面同样不规则如阿米巴变形虫,因此这种图形也被称为阿米巴形<sup>[3]</sup>。同向转折的直线形成阳角图形,反向转折的直线形成阴阳角图形(图2、3)。由点沿一个方向(顺时针或逆时针)运动产生的线段构成的形称为简单形,简单形是由阳角构成的图形,连接其任意两角点形成的直线都在图形内;由点沿不同方向运动产生的线构成的形称为复合形,复合形是由阴、阳角共同构成的图形,连接其任意两角点形成的直线并不全在图形内,可以拆分为2个以上的简单图形(图4)。

#### 1.3 形的运动与空间的类型及动态

形的立体化运动构成空间。运动和视觉是影响空间感受的2个根本原因,空间界面正是通过对视线和运动的阻挡使人意识到空间的存在。基于园林空间的可视性更为重要,此处的空间为可视空间。

阳角图形能够界定简单空间,称为简单空间。其空间边缘或内部的任何一点都能看到空间边缘或内部的任何一点,不会促使人的运动,因而是静态的。阴阳角图形界定的是复杂的空间,根据格式塔心理学中的完美图形原则,可以拆分为多个趋于完整的简单空间<sup>41</sup>,称为复合空间。复合空间边缘或内部的任何一点都不能看到空间边缘或内部的任何一点,促使人的运动,因而是动态的,诱使人们前往探索<sup>50</sup>(图5)。

## 2 园林中的线、形、空间及动态 2.1 古典园林中的基本线

从园林平面中明显的线条——水岸线、桥线、廊线、假山线、建筑线、园路线等可以直观地看出,以凡尔赛园林为代表的17世纪西方规则式园林的基本线型为直线以及微量的曲线; 18世纪英国自然式园林如邱园中是直线、曲线各半<sup>[6]</sup>; 中国古典园林中则以直线、折线、曲线相互衔接穿插,巧妙交融形成复合线。由于建筑、廊、道、假山及石

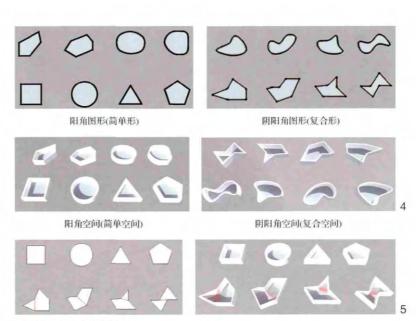


图4 形与空间的类型(作者绘) Fig.4 The type of shape and space 图5 形与空间的动态(作者绘) Fig.5 The dynamic of shape and space

砌驳岸的大量应用,中国古典园林平面中的折线远多于直线及曲线(图6)。

#### 2.2 古典园林中的基本形

西方规则式古典园林中主要由直线围合的是三角形、矩形、正方形、多边形等简单阳角图形;英国自然式古典园林中主要由曲线围合的是阿米巴阴阳角图形;中国古典园林中则由多种复合线围合出多样变化的复合阴阳角图形(图7、8)。

#### 2.3 古典园林中的基本空间

西方规则式古典园林中主要由三角形、矩形、正方形、多边形等简单阳角图形构成阳角空间;英国自然式古典园林中主要由阿米巴阴阳角图形构成缓变的阴阳角复合空间;中国古典园林中则由多种复合形构成多样变化的突变的复合阴阳角空间。

#### 2.4 古典园林中线、形、空间的动感

西方规则式古典园林中,直线多以90°和45°相交,表现出理性平静的特质,给人以稳定之感;英国自然式古典园林的S曲线式构图以圆滑温和的方式展现缓变;而中国古典园林除了直线与曲线以外,在计成近乎叛逆的创新设计中,从旧有的90°直角折线中脱颖而出一种新的线型——"之"字形折线。"古之曲廊,俱曲尺曲。今予所构曲库,之字曲者,随形而育,依势而曲。"这种"之"字形折线"或蟠山腆,或穷水际,通花渡壑,坑提无尽",向着不同景物的不同位置发生两可甚至多可的转折<sup>[8]</sup>,展现出无尽的变化与动感。

西方规则式古典园林中的简单形——三角形、圆形、多边形造成简单、纯粹、稳定的心理感受;英国自然式古典园林中圆润过渡的阿米巴形开始有复杂、温和、缓变的动态效果;中国古典园林中3种线型围合的充满各种角度的复合形充满了神秘、冲击、突变的无尽动态。

西方规则式古典园林多为静止空间;英国自然式古典园林中较多表现出缓慢变化的空间;中国古典园林中大部分的空间形式是包含多个简单空间的复合空间,其线、形的多样性与动态塑造了步移景异的空间感受,有静止的空间、缓变的空间以及突变的空间(表1)。

#### 2.5 现代园林中的线、形、空间及状态

托马斯·丘奇的"加州花园"是现代景观的先河,在1948年阿普斯托花园的平面设计中成功地把直线、阿米巴曲线、折线融合在了一起<sup>[9]</sup>。王向荣在现代感极强却又充满中国意境的竹园平面设计使中折线与

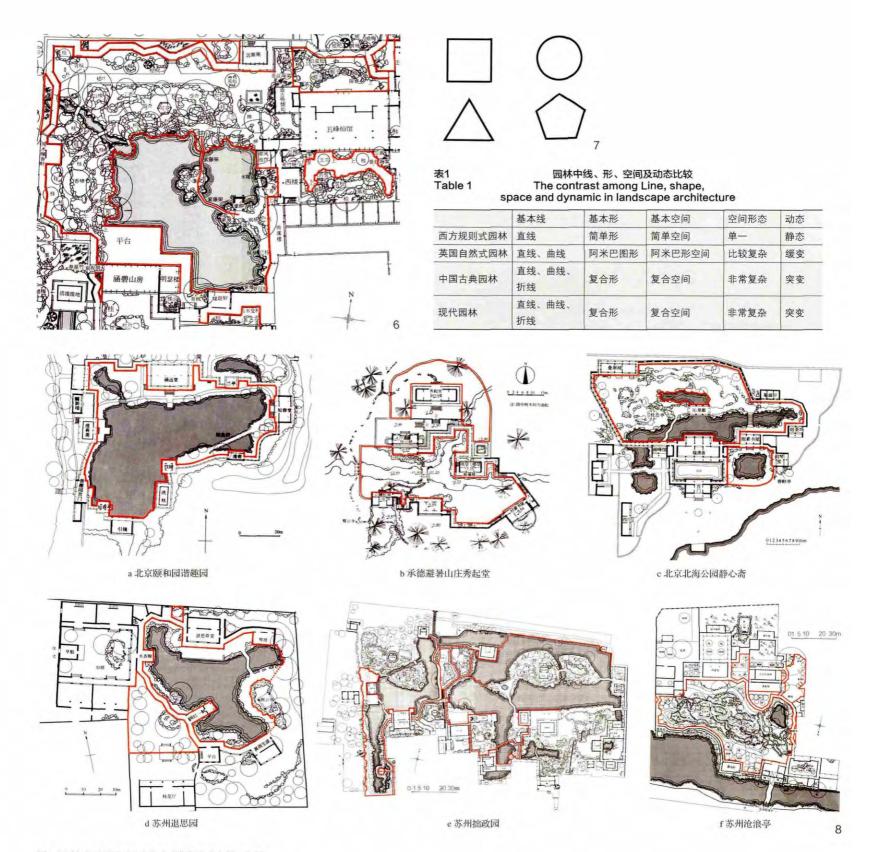


图6 留园中部景观平面基本线(作者根据参考文献[7]绘制)

 $Fig. 6 \ \ The \ basic \ types \ of \ line \ on \ plane \ in \ the \ middle \ part \ landscape \ of \ Lingering \ Garden$ 

图7 西方规则式古典园林简单形(作者绘)

Fig.7 The simple shape of Western regular classical LA

图8 中国传统园林的复合形(作者根据参考文献[7]绘制)

Fig.8 The complex shape of Chinese traditional LA

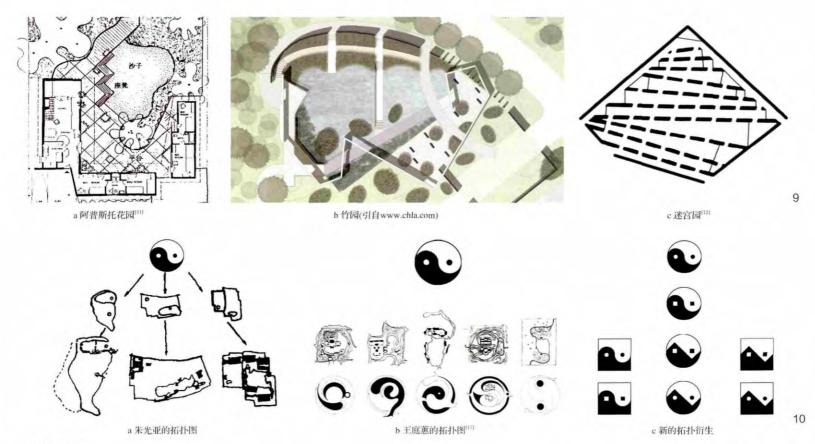


图9 现代园林案例

Fig.9 Cases of modern landscape architecture

图10 中国园林的拓扑同构

Fig. 10 The topological isomorphism of Chinese landscape architecture

曲线的结合大放异彩<sup>[10]</sup>。玛莎·舒瓦茨的迷宫园应用直线墙体形成折线路径,将折线的空间效果发挥到了极致,在有限场地中营造出回环无尽的空间感受(图9)<sup>[11]</sup>。曲线、直线、折线的相互穿插和排列给人造成平衡或动荡的感受,现代园林因其丰富的线型组合构成多样的图形,有阳角图形,但更多且更具现代主义色彩的是由复合线围合而成的复合形。不同图形和它们各自独特的属性塑造了更加丰富的空间表现形式。现代园林中复合空间形态多不可数,不拘一格,与中国古典园林有异曲同工之妙。

#### 3 结语

# 3.1 直线、曲线和折线的有机结合为现代园林提供了全新的设计语汇

早期西方园林惯用直线和弧线,而曲线和折线是西方规则式古典园林中几乎没有的构图元素,它们为西方园林提供了全新的形式语汇。曲线成就了英国17—18世纪的自然式园林,打破了西方规则式古典园林的统治地位。

规则的建筑与外围自然景观之间的过渡,一直是困扰西方园林的难题。折线的出现,为这种转换提供了有效的设计语汇。可以说,"锯齿形"折线成就了代表现代园林先例的"加

州花园",其开创者托马斯·丘奇也因此被誉为(景观界)"第一位伟大的现代主义设计师"<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 3.2 复合线、复合形、复合空间为现代园林提供了全新的构图 原理

与西方现代构图理论中的简单线、形、空间的原型——基本几何形完全不同,中国传统园林构成理论中线、形、空间的原型是复合线、复合形、复合空间,具有不规则性、多变性、自由性、模糊性、复杂性、流动性、动态性等特征。这些复合线、形、空间是尊重自然、师法自然的结果,是在现场真实时空中"相地"后结合构思所成就的"时空设计",为现代园林设计提供了全新的构图原理<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 3.3 自由线、动态平面、流动空间为现代园林提供了全新的设计理念

对照现代园林设计的5项原则<sup>[12]</sup>: 1)对历史传统的否定(规则的新古典主义和S曲线的自然主义); 2)对空间而不是图案的关注; 3)景观是为人的活动设计的; 4)消除轴线体系; 5)植物不是构成图案的工具,而是构成空间的材料。可以看出,西方现代园林正是由于融合了中国传统园林自由平面和流动空间的精髓,才具有现代性。没有中国传统园林的自由构图以及动态的平面,也许没有所谓的西方现代园林。

如果说密斯的巴塞罗那德国馆,为现代建筑提供了全新的流动空 间观念。那么,加州花园这种带有露天木制平台(锯齿线)、游泳池(阿 米巴线曲线)、不规则种植区域和动态平面的小花园,正是体现了现 代园林设计原则的第一条,利用折线将规则的新古典主义的直线和自 然主义的S曲线结合起来,彻底肢解了统治西方园林几千年的中规中 矩的古典构图,为人们创造了户外生活的新方式[12]。而中国人已经在 这种自由平面所构成的流动空间中生活了上千年。

#### 3.4 简单线、简单形、简单空间是对自然的否定

在现代园林开创时期,美国草原风景园林师延斯·延森曾不无极 端地提出: "直线是从建筑师那里复制而来的,并不属于园林,直线 同自然没有关系,园林属于自然的一部分,而自然是所有艺术形式的 来源"[14]。直线、简单形及其构成的静态平面及简单空间是对人工规 则式农田、花圃、药圃、牧场、果园、林地的模仿[13],是对自然界真 实形态的歪曲。西方园林设计的基本几何形构图理论,与其说是对自 然界复杂形态理性的简化、抽象,不如说是对自然界复杂性的否定。 Less is More=Less is Boring。卡普兰夫妇对环境偏爱的实验证明, 具有一定复杂性、神秘性的自然景观是人们最喜欢的[14],而过于简单 的西方园林空间或过于复杂的迷宫空间是不被人们广泛接受的,因 为它们来自人造。

#### 3.5 理性思维的局限与诗性思维的智慧

与简明、抽象的理性思维对应的是复杂具象的诗性思维。自然界 的空间是复杂的,来自自然中的人——同时作为脆弱的生物与百万年 的狩猎者——需要把人与自然结合起来,在空间上就表现为简单空间 与复杂的空间的结合。园林作为自然的替代品,不需要简单、抽象的 理性思维,更需要具象、复杂的诗性思维。诗性思维使人回归事物本 源,也是最原始、最具创造力的思维方式[15]。

#### 3.6 阴阳角与拓扑同构

拓扑学是"研究几何图形在一对一的双方连续变换下不变的性 质,这种性质称为'拓扑性质'。"朱光亚先生将中国传统园林平 面结构中的向心、互否和互含3种不变的关系,智慧地统一在太极 图的形式表达中(图10-a)[16],王庭蕙先生将太极图变化为多个同构 图形(图10-b)[17]。如此,复合线封闭变为复合形,复合形立体化变 为复合空间,它们具有不变的性质,就是点沿双向移动形成的阴阳 角的存在。我们可否根据中国园林中不变的性质——阴阳角,将太 极图如此做拓展呢(图10-c)?

中国园林中不仅有令西方羡慕的曲线,《园冶》中计成大师更 是将"曲"字折改为"之"字折,而不改变太极图中哲学意义。 一字之差, 展现出中国古人的智慧和创造力, 点出了园林的真谛, 道出了中国园林的先进性。正像朱光亚先生所揭示的那样,现代数 学的重要分支拓扑学产生于西方的18世纪,但是,在中国具有上 千年历史的古典园林中却是广泛应用的一种中国人的集体无意识的 文化现象[16]。也许,中国传统园林中,还有很多智慧有待我们后 人解读。

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## Space Analysis of Chinese Western Landscape Architecture Based on Lines and Shapes TIAN Chao-yang, YAN Yi-bing, WEI Hong

Landscape architecture space is consisted of points, lines, shapes and forms and its cores are the space unit, space structure and space sequence. This paper tries to analyze the basic cipher of Chinese and Western landscape architecture space based on points and lines.

Landscape architecture is a science which manages the relationship between people and nature in living and production environment. Here, the nature refers to the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and lithosphere on the earth. All the concepts about nature in this article is as that above.

#### 1 Abstract Line, Shape, Space and Their Dynamic

Different movement ways of point produce straight line, curve line and zigzag line. One kind of line constitutes a simple line type, two or more lines constitute complex line types. The line bending or turning in the same directions enclose the *yang* angle shape, namely the simple shape; the line bending or turning in the contrary directions enclose the *yin-yang* angle shape, namely the complex shape, such as Aalto vase plane and amoebic shape, which can be split into two or more simple shapes.

Yang angle shape can define a simple space, and from any point of its edge or interior we can see all other point in this space. This kind of space is static because it can't promote the movement of people. Yin-yang angle shape can define a complex space, any point in the space's edge or interior cannot be seen from any other point in this space. This kind of space is dynamic because it can promote the movement of people, and induce people to go and explore.

## 2 Line, Shape, Space and Dynamic in Landscape Architecture

From the lines in the landscape architecture plane we can see intuitively that the basic types of lines in the Western regular classical LA as Palais de Versailles are composed of mainly straight lines and a few curve lines; the lines in British natural LA as Kew Gardens

are composed of half straight lines and half curve line types; the lines in Chinese traditional LA are composed of straight lines, zigzag lines and curve lines and all these three kinds of lines are smartly blended and form complex lined. In the Chinese traditional LA plane, zigzag lines are far more than straight lines and curve lines.

Western regular classical LA is composed of straight lines, yang angle simple shapes and yang angle simple space structure; the British natural LA is composed of straight lined and curve lined, amoebic yin-yang angle shapes and amoebic yin-yang angle complex spaces; Chinese traditional LA is composed of complex lines which comprises straight lines, zigzag lines and curve lines, complex shapes and yin-yang angle complex spaces.

Western regular classical LA has mostly static space; the British natural LA mostly shows space of slow spatial variations; the spatial form of Chinese traditional LA is the most complex space which consists of multiple simple spaces, whose lines and shapes are diverse and dynamic and whose space have three kinds of spaces, concluding still spaces, slow variable spaces and mutational spaces.

"California garden" designed by Thomas Church, "Bamboo Garden" designed by Wang Xiangrong and "Maze Garden" designed by Martha Schwartz were the successful fusion of straight lines, curve lines of amoebic and zigzag lines, which creates the modern landscape architecture and is similar to the Chinese traditional LA.

#### 3 Conclusion

3.1 The complex line, complex shape and complex space provide the new composition principle for modern LA design

Straight lines compose Western regular classical LA; curve lines develop British natural LA, which broke the dominant status of Western regular classical LA; zigzag lines help "California garden" to become the pioneer of modern LA. The complex line, complex shape, complex space are the prototype of the line, shape, space in

## 更正

由于编辑的疏忽,本刊2014年11期的主编心语,将《图解"风"与"水"——流体景观元素模拟与分析法在风景园林 规划设计中的应用》一文作者的单位"同济大学"误写为"南京林业大学"。特此更正,以表歉意!

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Chinese traditional LA constitution theory, which are the results of respecting nature and learning from nature and provide the new composition principle for modern LA design.

## 3.2 The free line, dynamic plane and the flowing space provide the new designing idea for modern LA design

"California garden" was the fusion of amoebic curve, irregular saw-tooth line and dynamic plane in a small garden, which completely spliced the fogyish classical formation composition which control West regularly classical LA for thousands of years and create a new outdoor lifestyle for people, while the Chinese people have been living in this flowing space constituted of the free plane for thousands of year. Western modern LA is modern because it blends the essence of Chinese traditional LA which is the free line, dynamic plane and the flowing space.

## 3.3 Simple line, simple shape and simple space are the denial of the complexity of nature

At the initial stage of modern LA, USA steppe landscape designer Jens Jensen once pointed out extremely: "The straight line comes from architect and does not belong to the garden. The straight line and the nature have no relationship. Garden belongs to a part of nature and nature is the source of all forms of arts". Straight line, simple shape and the static shape and simple space are the travesty of nature's true form. The basic geometry composition theory of Western landscape architecture designing is rather the denial of the complexity of nature than a rational simplification and abstraction for the complex natural form.

### 3.4 The limit of rational thinking and the wisdom of poetic thinking

The simple and abstract rational thinking is contrasted to the complex and visualized poetic thinking. The space forms in nature are complex and landscape architecture as a substitute of nature does not need simple and abstract rational thinking, but complex and visualized poetic thinking instead. Poetic thinking makes people going back to the origin of things and is the most primitive and creative mode of thinking for human.

#### 3.5 Yin-yang angle and topological isomorphic

Complex line is closed into complex shape which is three-dimensioned into complex space. Complex line, complex shape and complex space have the invariant property, the existence of yin-yang angle which is formed by the point movement along bidirectional routes. Can we change the Tai Chi diagram which have the same philosophy meaning with space into the following form according to the invariant properties of Chinese traditional LA-vin-vang angle?

Chinese traditional LA have curve lines which is envied by the Western. In Yuan Ye, Ji Cheng changed the "orthogonal" into the "zigzag" while not changing the essence of yin-yang angle in space. The change of only one word shows the wisdom and creativity of Chinese ancients, pointing out the essence of landscape architecture and the advance of Chinese traditional LA. In Chinese traditional LA, there maybe are many more wisdoms for us to explore.

(Editor / WANG Yuan-yuan)

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