

Discussion on the Vernacular Architecture Construction in the View of Architectural Typology

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Abstract. There is a certain kind of solid-state balance among individual buildings that within the same Vernacular architecture. Not all the understandings of it has formed the most common specifications and planning textbooks in current architecture, instead, some manifest as silent and hidden constructing principles of clustering methods and building process. Considering the elements of terrain, climate, environment, etc, into its constructing principles, Vernacular architecture as well as its comprehensive thoughts and building techniques should be treated as many an archetype that may be transformed and analogized to building system of contemporary Vernacular architecture. In this way, the Vernacular architecture can get real extension. This article attempts to take a new review of construct tactics of Vernacular architecture from the perspective of building typology and therefore takes it to an instructive theoretical level.

Introduction

Vernacular architecture development is a dynamic process; each era has its corresponding vernacular architecture. The past studies of vernacular architecture form mostly confined to the historical point of view and generally attached great importance to the most basic project studies which including but not limited to conducting massive surveys, collecting historical data and mapping. As a consequence, a large number of valuable data and experience was accumulated and turned into the essential conditions of research on vernacular architecture form. However, in order to have a more detailed study and cater to living demands and emotional appeal of modern residents, besides architecture, research methods and theoretical system of other disciplines should be used for reference, and also new perspectives should be formed to understand and research the spatial form and constructing technology of vernacular architecture. The cross connection and mutual complementation of *Architecture* and other modern science fields, such as *Humanistic Geography*, *Sociology*, *Cultural Anthropology* and *Communication* has opened up new discipline research directions. Similarly, *Typology* provides approaches and understanding perspectives for studies on vernacular architecture as well as contributes to extend vernacular architecture through extracting logical "prototypes" and translating them into vernacular architecture in the new period.

The Theory of Typology

Typology can be simply defined as a system of packet classification methods which identifies its single component according to hypothetical characteristics and in turn describes the similar components by the same formal structures. By building restricted relationships, such system helps

to demonstrate and explore various prototypes. But the most authoritative definition is made by Q.D.Quincy, the executive director of the Academy of Fine Arts, in his popular *Architectural Encyclopedia Dictionary* in the 19th century. He clarified the concept by distinguishing the “type” and “model”. He wrote, “The 'Type' does not mean that things perfect image of copying and imitation, but means that the concept of a particular factor, this concept itself is the law of the formation model ...” [1] Thus we can see the different between “type” and “copy”. “Type” seeks answers by revealing things’ original motivation.

Interpretation of the Architectural Typology. Typology is always connected to “prototype”. Prototype is the sediment of unconscious, collective and historical national memories from generation to generation that exists in human inner mental state. In Jung's concept, the archetype of the human spirit is divided into three levels — "consciousness", "individual unconscious", "collective unconscious." After generations present in human hearts inner spiritual experience is a collective unconscious, historical content; while there is a special technique to modify the prototype was "congeners" that exists between the prototype with a similar relationship. As a representative figure of typology, Aldo Rossi's architectural typology is under the influence of the "prototype" , It is "a particular type needed desire for beauty and development is a way of life and a form of integration", is the "prototype" a change in the construction field, with the prototype as it attempts to pass through things representation to explore the deep inner structure of things. It represents a stereotype often associated with specific cultural context in people's minds; it combines a basic human life style and cultural traditions, to geometric abstraction, and finally gives simple graphics with rich historical significance. Rossi's typology idea and construction principles of vernacular architecture in the very great degree in the same way, or is building the new rural construction during the period of largely can use the concept of architectural typology, Architects cannot create a vacuum or a principle structural model with traditional building structures contrary mode. Our creative act merely provides the motive force for the realization of vernacular architecture conversion.

Architectural Forms embodied upon the Typology. The inherent nature of the building is the product of cultural practices, being part of the cultural manifestations, and most contain upon the type among the type of deep structure, each building corresponds to a building type, and an architectural types may be represented by one or more specific architectural forms. Form is representational and type is abstract , he is the law of the formation of some kind of architectural form. He is the type of construction law in some form architectural form architectural form is extracted from the core out of the history of the product, at a deeper level is associated with a history, with a sense of history and culture. Type is different from model, it not a prototype copy or representation, this is to create new architectural forms become possible upon the understanding of type. Design the structure of thought difference, helped form the formation of uniqueness. With the typology view to examine the vernacular architecture construction, we not only stay on exploring architectural forms, more is to focus on vernacular architecture heritage inherent in the nature of a problem.

Typology in the Vernacular Architecture Construction

"Synchronic" and "Duration". In the back of the vernacular architecture forms, it contains a clear

historical context (diachronic). If the requirement is comprehensive understanding of vernacular architecture, so the starting point is its explanation of the construction and settlement of space, but the end is still to create a back building. The Vernacular Architecture about regional culture, lifestyle content and create technologies are embodied in architectural forms. New rationalism typology that collective unconscious and racial memory not to use language to express, but buried in the heart, it is a traditional culture and psychological experience of precipitation, Thus form a prototype, It is the prototype of different types of contemporary architecture. the collective memories into synchronic method is adding type into buildings, make it become a diachronic and synchronic common product. By the typology, the construction of vernacular architecture means the precipitation can be integrated into the contemporary vernacular architecture. Diachronic and synchronic co-exist can let a person feel the strength of the shock. This provides a way of thinking and traditional design methods for us which our understanding of the vernacular architecture cannot just stay in shape simple copy of the building, and should establish in vernacular architecture Spaces based on events that have occurred in the memory to achieve the "synchronic" and "diachronic" unity. The evolution of social civilization is not equal to the destruction of the local culture, human society is always in change, grow in metabolism. Birth and death on the same body, old and new replacement at the same time and space in the field of complete, symbiosis and reasonable reality lies in the process of social development.

Tradition and Modernity. Typology dialectically to solve the relationship between traditional and modern ideas, grasp the "change" and "constant" relationship. Typology focuses on history, but it not the same between history and revivalism. As Eisenman says: "typology method for the use of the history and the current popular plunder of history is very different, The United States is a revivalist historicism, and historicism Without typological method to stream to imitate." [2] Rossi trying to get people's sympathy with the historical elements, but not limited to figurative imitation; he by the means of abstract, rational approach to history and tradition, through selection and extract the part from the nature, In the "Type" to convey historical information to meet the "spirit" of the realm.

Under the guidance of reason and abstract theories, typology design starting point is not a simple function or style, combining to the vernacular architecture build is the relationship between individual and the whole for the settlement structure connection between type and type. Through the analysis of vernacular architecture of build inductive draw abstract types, and find the types and corresponding to reality , which makes us realize that vernacular architecture is not only a combination of form and function space, it is a sense and spirit of the carrier; to solve the traditional problem not only depend on the form of the shape but to rely on effective links between architectural elements and settlement between to achieve. All these have made the unique response on issue of vernacular architecture heritage.

Original Type and Subtype—The Unity of the Venues and Building. Construction experience and the type of integration is a place of integration, the experience can be categorized in place "original type", and the type of experience (Construction detail) is a "sub-genre" of the expression. For example , Chinese courtyard is composed by house and courtyard, And home by the roof, window, door, wall, stylobate, etc, can also be divided into single slope, dual slope, flat and a variety of materials, which can be analyzed styles feature, upon which is attached to the National

and local carriers and marked. We can feel a building how to perform, imply in the form of imagination, the history condense on the type. Omit the time factor had inherited the contextual, while the Subtype, the context must be put in place to have the real meaning. But the sense of place and can not provide a ready answer, even a place to imply the form of our desires, we can not accurately describe the future in the form of style. Subtype can be said that the micro-scale or detail, it contains a characteristic time, light, material and historical, social and cultural. Subtype is the most common type of visual experience and behavior on the contact, Its characteristics is formed by the special cultural and historical background of different tectonic patterns and form features.

"Type" and "the original type" is attaining the unity of building and place , it making the building to peace with life and beauty.

Conclusions

Nowadays, with the rapid development of social economy along with various changes in life style and transportation tools, the village departs from its original idyllic scenes. Urbanization, a double edged sword, affects Chinese vernacular architecture in both positive and negative ways. Though as the carrier that embodies our ancestors' cognition in human practical activities and relationship between human and nature as well as the condensation of economy, society, nature, production and spirituality, vernacular architecture construction cannot avoid its fate of being swallowed by urbanization if relies only on protection in verbal form. Exactly as DeQi Shan said, "the traditional villages turn out to be a sclerotic sign and may soon ends as a thing of the past". Therefore, a proper way should be found to inherit the vernacular architecture. Under the concept of typology, the construction of vernacular architecture is an organism that survives and develops in revolution because it combines the tradition with modernity and blends in its corresponding era.

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