

中国古典园林中竹景观与诗词感知体验的共通性研究

林雨辰¹ 刘映麟² 郑郁善^{*1}

(1.福建农林大学 福建省福州市 350002; 2.天津大学 天津市 300072)

摘要:【目的】竹子在园林营造与诗词创作中的应用历史悠久,不仅是一种自然景观,更是一种文化象征。竹景与诗词之间的相互作用和融合,孕育出独特的意境表达。园林与诗词的共通性虽得到了广泛认可,但二者在感知体验方面的共通性,即游人在竹景观的实际体验中是否能够感知到诗词中所描绘的意境、感知体验的程度如何,均尚未进行量化研究。本研究以中国古典园林中竹景观为研究主体,分析竹景观与诗词在感知体验方面的共通性及影响因素,为园林中的植物景观营造提供新的研究思路与设计策略。【方法】采用定性、定量相结合的方法,结合图文因子以及问卷数据两方面进行分析。通过文献资料收集归纳古典园林中典型的竹景观与相关诗词语句,筛选出8个具有代表性的中国古典园林竹景观,搜集整理选定竹景观的景名、相关诗词、照片、竹种类、功能、栽植方法、景观元素等信息。运用SD语义差异法,从诗词中提取关于空间环境、感官体验、场景氛围的主观意象词汇,基于情感层次理论归纳建立“空间环境——感官体验——场景氛围”三层次的评价维度。设计对应不同竹景观的评价问卷,以竹景观客观指标和调查人群条件背景为变量,收集560份感知评价问卷,对评价量表分值数据进行平均值、标准差运算分析。总结古典园林中的竹景观与诗词感知体验的共通性与影响因素,尝试提出提升诗词感知的竹景观营造策略。研究跨越主观与客观界限,量化人们对于竹景观的感知与体验,使科学研究方法与诗词创作、竹景观设计艺术相契合,为园林设计与诗词意境融合的研究提供了新的视角。【结果】结果表明,在图文因子方面,竹景观与诗词具有语法与结构、文化与精神两方面的互文与共通,竹景观在感官体验和场景氛围两个维度的感知共通性较高,而空间环境的共通性较低。不同学科背景的人群在感知体验上存在差异,具有园林设计知识背景的受访者对竹景观的感知更为统一。通过对比分析不同古典园林中竹景观要素,结合对中国古典园林中游人对竹景观感受的访谈,发现游人对竹景观的感知体验主要基于生理行为与文化价值观。【结论】游人在游览竹景观时,能够较为明显地感知到诗词中所描绘的感官和氛围层面的意境,但对于空间环境的感知则受到个人经验和文化背景的影响,存在较大的差异。基于竹景观的观游体验中感知到的诗词意境氛围,结合园林设计理论,本文提出增强竹景观空间对比感受、提升感官体验及融入文化科普三方面策略,以提升游人对竹景观的文化与意境感知度,加深竹景观的诗词意境文化内涵。

关键词: 中国古典园林; 竹景观; 感知体验; 语义差异法; 共通性

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A study on the commonality between bamboo landscape and poetic perceptual experience in Classical Chinese Gardens

LIN Yuchen¹ LIU Yinglin² ZHENG Yushan^{*1}

(1. Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002; 2. Tianjin University, Tianjin, Nankai, 300072)

Abstract: 【Objective】 Bamboo has a long history of application in garden creation and poetry creation, not only as a natural landscape, but also as a cultural symbol. The interaction and fusion between bamboo landscape and poems breed a unique expression of mood. Although the commonality between gardens and poems is widely recognized, the commonality between the two in terms of perceptual experience, i.e., whether visitors can perceive the mood depicted in the poems in the actual experience of bamboo landscapes, and the degree of the perceptual experience, have not been quantitatively investigated. This study takes the bamboo landscape in Chinese classical gardens as the main body of research, and analyzes the commonality and influencing factors of bamboo landscape and poetry in terms of perceptual experience, in order to provide new research ideas and design strategies for the creation of botanical landscapes in gardens. 【Method】 A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was used to analyze the data in terms of graphic factors as well as questionnaire data. Typical bamboo landscapes and related poetic statements in classical gardens were summarized through literature collection, and eight representative bamboo landscapes in Chinese classical gardens were screened out, and the information

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第一作者简介: 林雨辰(1999-), 女, 博士研究生, 从事风景园林规划与设计、环境设计研究。Email: 824619440@qq.com。

通信作者简介: 郑郁善(1960-), 男, 教授, 博士生导师, 从事森林培育学研究。Email: zys1960@163.com。

of the selected bamboo landscapes such as the name of the scene, related poems, photographs, bamboo species, functions, planting methods, and landscape elements were collected and collated. Using the SD semantic difference method, we extracted the subjective imagery vocabulary of spatial environment, sensory experience, and scene atmosphere from the poems, and established the three-level evaluation dimensions of “spatial environment - sensory experience - scene atmosphere” based on the theory of emotional hierarchy. Based on the emotional hierarchy theory, the evaluation dimensions of “spatial environment - sensory experience - scene atmosphere” are summarized. Design evaluation questionnaires corresponding to different bamboo landscapes, take the objective indicators of bamboo landscape and the condition background of the survey population as variables, collect 560 perception evaluation questionnaires, and analyze the mean and standard deviation of the evaluation scale score data. The study summarizes the commonalities and influencing factors between the bamboo landscape in classical gardens and the perceptual experience of poems, and tries to put forward the bamboo landscape creation strategy to enhance the perception of poems. The study crosses the subjective and objective boundaries to quantify people's perception and experience of bamboo landscape, so that the scientific research method is compatible with the creation of poems and the art of bamboo landscape design, and provides a new perspective for the study of the integration of garden design and poetic mood. **【Result】** The results show that in terms of the graphic factor, bamboo landscape and poetry have intertextual and commonalities in terms of grammar and structure, culture and spirit, and bamboo landscape has a higher perceived commonality in the dimensions of sensory experience and scene ambience, while the spatial environment has a lower commonality. There are differences in the perceptual experience of people with different disciplinary backgrounds, and respondents with a knowledge background in landscape architecture have a more unified perception of bamboo landscapes. By comparing and analyzing the elements of bamboo landscape in different classical gardens, combined with the interviews of visitors' perception of bamboo landscape in Chinese classical gardens, it is found that visitors' perceptual experience of bamboo landscape is mainly based on physiological behaviors and cultural values. **【Conclusion】** When tourists visit the bamboo landscape, they can more obviously perceive the sensory and atmospheric level of the mood depicted in the poem, but the perception of the spatial environment is affected by personal experience and cultural background, and there are large differences. Based on the atmosphere of the poetic mood perceived in the bamboo landscape viewing experience, combined with the theory of landscape design, this paper proposes to enhance the spatial contrast of the bamboo landscape experience, enhance the sensory experience and incorporate the cultural popularization of three strategies to enhance the cultural and contextual perception of the bamboo landscape and deepen the cultural connotation of the poetic mood of the bamboo landscape.

Key words: Chinese classical gardens; Bamboo landscape; Perceived experience; Semantic difference method; Commonality.