

# A Study on the Perceptual Application of Hakka Culture in Local Rural Architectural Landscape Design from the Perspective of Symbiosis Theory

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**Abstract:** In the context of an emerging industry, the rural architectural landscape design exhibits distinctive characteristics owing to the wide range of cultural attributes it encompasses. The integration of Hakka culture, a valuable creation by the Hakka community for pragmatic purposes, into the rural architectural landscape design not only serves as a proactive response to the rural revitalization strategy, but also contributes to the preservation and advancement of the rich Chinese cultural heritage. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the cultural significance, this study delves into the fundamental essence of Hakka culture, with a particular focus on the concept of “symbiosis,” and applies it to the field of rural architectural landscape design.

**Keywords:** Hakka culture; rural architecture; landscape design

The ongoing progress of society and the global phenomenon of cultural exchange have presented landscape design with the challenge of preserving cultural identity amidst cultural intermingling. Chinese traditional culture, with its rich historical legacy, carries the responsibility and obligation for the general public to foster the preservation and advancement of this esteemed heritage. The roots of Hakka culture can be traced back to the migration of Han Chinese from the Central Plains, which in essence, has safeguarded the origins of Chinese culture.

## I. Basic Overview of Hakka Culture

### 1. Basic categorization of Hakka culture

#### (1) Overview of material culture

The diligent Hakka community has generated numerous tangible outcomes through their extensive life experiences, encompassing not only the preservation of their original architectural and religious traditions, but also the assimilation of their ancestors' adaptations during migration and development. One notable manifestation is observed in Hakka architecture, which amalgamates diverse regional carving techniques, opera art, and customs into a singular decorative style, thereby showcasing the essence of Hakka culture while also representing a distinctive cultural asset.

#### (2) Overview of spiritual culture

#### 2. Values embedded in Hakka culture

(1) In the inheritance and development of history and culture, human wisdom is most perfectly displayed and transmitted. Inheriting and passing down the history and culture is not only beneficial for improving the cohesiveness of the Hakka people with other ethnic groups, but it is also essential for advancing the prosperity of the Hakka culture, the economic well-being of the ethnic communities, and the steady advancement of society.

#### (2) Inheriting advanced memory is the crystallization of human wisdom

In-depth exploration of Chinese outstanding traditional culture can not only enhance the cultural self-confidence of the society at large but also inspire its cultural innovation, and only cultural innovation can lay a solid foundation for the prosperity and development of the nation. Carrying forward advanced skills enables people to ride the waves and create new splendor on the road of social development

## II. the application of Hakka culture in rural architecture landscape design guidelines

### 1. Respect for history

With the passage of time, Hakka culture has gradually formed and developed, and its specific development law requires the design of traditional historical veins with local and national characteristics to highlight the vernacular features. In modern society, the regional characteristics of Hakka architecture are increasingly being paid attention to, which requires us to have a full understanding of its special humanistic values. The reason why respect for history is regarded as a guideline in the design process of traditional Hakka architecture is that history has a lot of inspiration for architectural design.

### 2. Adhere to the people-oriented

In the rural architectural landscape design, it must be people-oriented, the scale of living space, public area scale and landscape design should reflect the unique meaning of the Hakka culture, in order to meet the fundamental needs of the people, in order to create the rural architectural landscape as a work of excellence, in order to meet the needs of the people's material needs while trying to meet the needs of the people's spiritual world.

### 3. Innovation and Optimization

In today's increasingly prosperous socio-economic, traditional culture, the use of dull and simple can not adapt to the growing basic

needs of people. In this situation the rural tourism industry then arises and develops rapidly, and rural landscape construction becomes an important part of it. If the vitality of Hakka culture is to be maintained, the rural architectural landscape design must be optimized and integrated with the design of new elements under the premise of epochal processing and innovation.

### III.the practical use of Hakka culture in rural architectural landscape design

#### 1. The use of Hakka culture in rural building site selection

##### (1)A way of life composed of generations of migration

Hakka people's living environment, social environment, and cultural traditions have far-reaching influence on the selection of the location of living places. Whether it is the Guangdong Dragon House, or Jiangxi Half-Wall, or Fujian Tulou, the Hakka people in order to escape the chaos of war, built the Dragon House, Half-Wall, Tulou and other housing, usually located deep in the mountains, and can make rational use of the terrain, cleverly combined with local materials for the construction of the house, to a certain extent to reduce the labor force, so that the construction period is shortened further. In the case of Fujian Tulou, for example, although the Tulou is located deep in the mountains, the outer space of the Tulou is very open, which prevents enemies from entering the houses in the trees and endangering the lives of the Hakka people. This design concept is also in line with the fundamental needs of the current landscape design of rural buildings, which as a gateway to rural buildings, spacious and bright site environment, can give people a distinctive impression of the countryside. Neighboring earth buildings seem to be arranged in a "convergent" order to form a defensive style.

##### (2)The concept of "symbiosis between human beings and nature".

The concept of "symbiosis between human beings and nature", which is the basic point of ecological philosophy, is also an important concept in our traditional culture. It stipulates that people must act in accordance with the laws of nature to develop the economy, build society and protect the environment. The only way for human beings to survive and develop is to follow nature. Hakka people on the "unity of man and nature" concept is extremely important, so in the Hakka building site design, generally surrounded by water and landscape is the main, and no matter square, round, introverted environmental protection Tulou architectural design mode, can show the Hakka people, "together" of the concept. In addition, the Hakka culture of "negative yin embracing yang, back mountains and water" concept, just fit the modern "ecology" basic theory, the water pond design is perfect and practical, can let people leave a deep impression, to meet the public on the visual aesthetics of the basic requirements, and Form a unique regional climate, improve the quality of people's living.

#### 2.The use of Hakka culture in the spatial design of rural buildings.

##### (1)Facade design of buildings

Early Hakka people returned home from the South Seas, always bring back the Western culture, so Hakka architecture is common in the fusion of Chinese and Western design techniques, the earth building builders use the design of the external earth and foreign design techniques, to the defense function of the main earth building exterior walls are mostly used in the earth and wood structure is thick and sturdy, the indoor is more lightweight and part of the fusion of Western-style design style, and occasional colorful glass windows, arched circle design is full of novelty, which can give a fresh look and feel. The design of the arch ring is full of new ideas, which can give people a fresh and new feeling of details.

##### (2)Architectural space design

Hakka architecture focuses on the effect of enclosure, and Guangdong's Weilongwu building adopts the design of high back and low front, while providing a drying ground to meet the needs of residents' daily life. At the same time it has good ventilation and lighting and heat insulation. Therefore, in the landscape design of rural buildings, attention must be paid to the spatial layering effect between buildings to ensure that the sense of spatial hierarchy and visual effects are maximized. Traditional residential buildings are mainly symmetrical in plane, so suitable decorative patterns can be selected and combined according to different situations. In the design process of Fujian West Tulou, the use of gossip diagrams, through the topline of origami techniques, square pieces of paper are folded horizontally, vertically and diagonally, and evenly divided into eight equal parts, this design method of figurative art has become the main basis for the design of the Tulou.

##### (3) Interior Decoration Design of Buildings

Hakka traditional handicrafts perfectly demonstrate the essence of traditional Chinese culture through exquisite carvings and decorative arts; on the one hand, Hakka residential buildings are richly decorated with colorful patterns, and a large number of patterns and shapes embody auspicious symbols. On the other hand, the good meaning of good luck and good fortune contained in the architectural decoration style is the common goal that people pursue. In traditional houses, many exquisite carvings and decorative patterns are inseparably linked with auspicious motifs. Hakka buildings are carved with auspicious elements of flowers, plants, birds and animals on doors, windows, doorways, beams, walls and pillars, showing their pursuit of a better life. Many of these auspicious patterns are beautifully shaped and colorful, either showing a sense of wealth and peace, or an auspicious and festive meaning. These patterns contain profound meanings, symbolizing people's respect for traditional culture and yearning for a better life.

##### (4)Rural Cultural Landscape Architecture

Hakka people migrated in the midst of war and chaos, in order to trace their origins, often living together as a unit of the family name, the ancestral temple culture package contains a deep heritage. The name of the family ancestral hall is often taken from the homeland. Historically, family names are closely associated with villages, so the names of ancestral halls usually have some kind of family characteristics. The excellence of rural architecture is not only reflected in the design of the building itself, but also in the profound meaning of its textual expression, which is worth learning from. In history, many famous people's former residences or ancestral halls were written

in the local dialect of the time. As far as rural architectural landscape design is concerned, Hakka ancestral hall culture is both a cultural identity and expression, as well as an important way to show cultural heritage.

### 3.Cultural application of courtyard landscape in rural architecture and other aspects

#### (1)The use of courtyard plants

Hakka people now live in the subtropical monsoon climate zone, with a variety of plants, clear levels and other characteristics. Such as Comfortable environment behind the house to plant Feng Shui forest; the courtyard is full of carefully cared for potted plants, the meaning of the words, high hopes. Such as pines and cypresses, bamboo, banyan trees; in the choice of tree species in the courtyard, the Hakka people are accustomed to planting ornamental plum blossoms, osmanthus, kumquat, ink orchids. Meanwhile, feng shui has its own function in planting plants in rural architectural landscape. When designing the landscape of the countryside architecture courtyard, choose the native tree species with strong recognition and wide acceptance by the Hakka people for designing, and at the same time, according to the principle of matching the colorful foliage species and potted plants with each other, carefully design the upper and lower levels of the plants, so as to form a chic overall countryside atmosphere.

#### (2)Characteristic pavement of rural landscape

In Hakka rural architecture, green tile, clay and bamboo are common building materials, which are very commonly used in construction projects. These building materials have their regional characteristics, humanistic features. As far as rural buildings are concerned, they are often designed with white walls and gray tiles, which brings a unique Hakka cultural flavor to the buildings dominated by Hakka culture. In addition, some traditional houses often use some factors with special symbolism to express people's love of life. The "copper money", "bagua", "longevity pattern", "double happiness pattern", which symbolize good luck and good fortune, are organically integrated into the dot pattern. Decorative techniques organically integrated into the point pattern, and in the application of landscape architectural laying techniques, tend to use the wrong spelling, the seam spelling and disorderly spelling techniques to beautify the living environment.

#### (3)Countryside landscape sketch design

Landscape vignettes landscape pavilion is an organic part of the countryside architecture courtyard environment, from the shape of the unique cultural charm of the Hakka, Hakka architecture used in the wooden columns and doors and windows carry the essence of the history and culture of the Hakka, Hakka culture is an important carrier of inheritance. Combining the traditional decorative art of Hakka houses with modern design concepts can inject fresh vigor into rural architectural design. Hakka architecture often uses carving patterns such as pendant flowers and sparrow patterns in rural buildings, such as pavilions and corridors, to show its unique artistic charm. In addition, some auspicious motifs can also be applied to rural landscape sketches. Taking rural architectural landscape design as an example, various farming equipment, trellises and other landscape vignettes as well as the image of threshing machine, windmill, stone mill and other tools all present a strong farming culture, such as different styles of Hakka lanterns, Hakka locks, etc., which can be reasonably utilized without too much processing in the design.

## Conclusion:

To sum up, landscape design of rural buildings is an effective path to promote the development of rural revitalization and an effective means to inherit the intangible cultural heritage of the countryside. In today's urbanization in full swing, Hakka culture and global culture intermingling and development, Hakka local individuality art and architectural style has been gradually weakened, the landscape design of rural buildings is related to Hakka traditional cultural inheritance and development, the combination of Hakka culture and rural architectural landscape design is also the key to the construction of new buildings in the countryside with Hakka culture as a tourist, Hakka culture prevalent in Guangdong, Gan and Fujian and other places. The popularity of Hakka culture in Guangdong, Gan and Fujian and the large-scale rise of rural buildings in these areas further confirms the people's love for Hakka culture, which can be seen in the application of Hakka culture in rural architectural landscape design can promote the development of rural economy under the dominance of Hakka culture, and provide references to the people's construction of a higher degree of comfort and a more beautiful environment of the spirit of the homeland.

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