

The influence of contemporary art thinking on modern architectural design

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Abstract: Contemporary art is a broad category in terms of time. Many masters and schools of art, such as Cézanne, the father of modern art, Gauguin and Picasso of Expressionism, have had a key influence on the development of art, and art has begun to move towards borderlessness. The opening of the Crystal Palace International Exhibition in 1851 broadened people's horizons, and the Crystal Palace was special because it was the world's first large building built with metal and glass, and a beacon pointing to the future of architectural design. From Cubism, Constructivism and Bauhaus in early modernism, modern architectural design has undergone a change from cumbersome and complex to simple and intuitive, and has developed again under the influence of contemporary art trends.

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1. Admission to Contemporary Art--- Surrealism

Surrealism was first established as a trend in Paris in 1924 with the publication of the "Manifesto of Surrealism" by Léon. In the manifesto, Léon talked about surrealism, that is, purely mental unconscious activity, based on Freud's "doctrine of the subconscious". Freud believed that human consciousness is divided into two categories: the conscious and the subconscious. The subconscious is free, free from reason and logic, and has the authenticity of the self, but still subject to the constraints of reality, while human creative inspiration comes more from the purposeless, fleeting subconscious. Therefore, surrealism is characterized by a state of mind that denies rationality, is free from reality, and excludes logic, and these are not only reflected in the fields of literature, painting, and music, but also in modern architectural design.

At the early stage of the development of surrealist architecture, the germ of surrealism was already present in the designs of Antoni Gaudí, an architect with childlike imagination and naive ideas, whose fantasy of life can be felt in his designs. Gaudí's designs are numerous, among which the representative ones are "Sagrada Familia Cathedral" and "Curie Park". "The Sagrada Familia Cathedral was designed and built in 1881, and he was commissioned by the League of Prayer of St. Joseph, a religious organization at the time, to simulate medieval Gothic architecture. The interior and exterior of the church are covered with stalactite sculptures and stained glass and stone. It is a highly individualistic work that is not bound by any formal style. "One of the distinctive features of the Curie Park is that it is a park that blends in with its rural surroundings. He integrated design, art, and sculpture into one whole and handled it personally, and his ground inlay features Juan Miró's paintings. He softened the three-dimensional elements of painting into and through the building, which is decorated with childlike imagery and innocence. Although Gaudí has been regarded as the representative of "Romanticism", we can still see the surrealist style in his architectural design.

Today, Surrealist architecture has not disappeared and can still be seen; in 2000, the British architect Peter Cook

presented a new era of Surrealism in the construction of the Graz Museum of Modern Art. The museum consists of five parts: first, the central projection acts as the "stomach" of the human body; second, the roof is called the "mouth of the tube"; then, the pillars of the roof look out over the city and are also called "syringes"; and finally, the ground support, called the "syringe". "The final part is the ground support, called the "peg foot", as well as the entrance and ticket office. The architects used a lot of plastic glass for the collage, and many of the galleries in the pavilion are linked together by ramps, giving visitors a fantastic experience and highlighting Cook's personal style, the modern novelty of the museum contrasts strongly with the antiquity of the other buildings around it, and is amusingly described by local residents as an "invasion of foreigners". The modern novelty of the museum contrasts sharply with the antiquity of the other surrounding buildings, and has been amusingly described by local residents as an "alien invasion".

Although surrealism is just a drop in the ocean of architectural design thinking, its quirky, childlike and dreamy design style adds fun to the modern, stressful and monotonous life, soothing and relaxing our body and mind. What it brings us more is that in design, don't ignore the imagination and creativity of individuals, which is still a very good innovative thinking and perspective in the 21st century.

2. The "Fauvism" in design-- Roughneckism

Roughism, also known as "wildism", was a design trend that emerged from the 1950s to the 1960s, and was Le Corbusier's more unrestrained and unrestrained style of architecture. The emergence of Roughneckism was also closely related to the social development of the time. In England in the first half of the nineteenth century, the term was first coined by the architects the Smithsonians. After the devastation of World War II, the political and economic recession in England was so great that the country needed to be repaired and adjusted. At this stage of social development, realistic needs became the primary consideration of architectural design, and architects believed that modern architecture should be based on "the realistic expression of

structure and materials as a criterion", and economic factors should be taken into account in the design, so Roughneckism was born.

Corbusier stands out as a representative of the Roughneck architects. His Marseille apartment designed in 1946 is recognized as the earliest brutalist style building. From the outside, the building is supported by huge pillars, resembling the legs of an elephant. The building material is utilized unprocessed concrete, and he purposely exposed some of the components in his design to give a rough visual experience. The Yale University Art and Architecture Building, built by designer Paul Rudolph in 1963, is another classic work of Roughneckism, in which the Smiths made a bold breakthrough in the space of the building. Concrete and steel were used for the walls. Robinwood Gardens is an apartment complex in the Poplar housing estate of East London, built by the Smiths in 1972. Constructed of prefabricated concrete panels, the buildings have concrete balconies on every third floor inside, jutting out towards the center of the site and overlooking the gardens. These buildings all occupy an important place in the development of Roughneckism. Formally, these buildings release the old traditional style from its constraints, and the roughness and ruggedness exposed by the structure in their construction serve as the first aesthetic imperative.

Although this style of architecture had a cold feeling in the past, Roughneckism takes into account the artistic and aesthetic value of architecture in the design process, and also considers our choice of materials in architectural design, expanding our acceptance of architectural styles, which is still valuable to study today and still gives us inspiration in modern architectural design.

In the 1980s, Pop Art was introduced to China and became popular. The famous political Pop figure painting - "Mao Zedong with a black square waving hand" became the symbol of Pop Art's entry into China, and also set off a wave of Pop Art. Reflecting on the architectural design, the Tianzi Hotel in Sanhe, Hebei used the traditional three-star colored sculpture, "Fu Lu Shou", in its shape design, which is a straightforward depiction of history and culture, while the Suzhou hairy crab building also adopts a figurative The exterior of the Fang Yuan Building in Shenyang mimics the shape of an ancient Chinese coin, signaling the prosperity of the building's owners. All of these buildings directly reflect the obvious characteristics of Pop Art, which are intuitive and easy to understand in appearance. Although there are mixed reviews of Pop Art architecture, for current architectural design, it breaks the traditional architectural model and fully expresses the diversity of art.

3. Pop Art

Pop Art originated in England, but became popular in the United States in the 1950's. It is short for "PopularArt", which means popular, popular, popular, or pop art. Pop Art as we know it is often used in poster design, graphic design, printmaking and other vehicles with clean lines, bold outlines and vivid colors, but the influence of Pop Art is also reflected in modern architecture. After World War II, influenced by American popular culture, Pop Art had a great allure for the British in the post-war period of economic deprivation, and this popular art reflected the aesthetic sensibilities of the younger generation in the context of the time.

In the background of the rapid development of modern economy and society, people's aesthetic demand and life

demand are also improving, from two-dimensional plane to three-dimensional, architectural design as a big category of design naturally also changes with the development of the times. Robert Venturi and Frank Gehry and other architects also used Pop elements, so Pop elements are also reflected in modern architectural design. The monotonous and rigid appearance of previous buildings has been changed, and many buildings with a relaxed appearance and a strong sense of humor have been designed, which are also called "pop art style". Venturi had designed the optimal product exhibition hall, using huge and eye-catching floral patterns to decorate the exterior of the building, the whole building from the outside looks like a huge gift-wrapping box, very decorative and commercial taste. This also reflects one of the characteristics of Pop Art, namely commercial gaudiness.

4. Postmodernism

Post for the understanding of modernism, theorists have their own opinions. Some believe that postmodernism is a design style, and some believe that it is the name of the entire era after modernism that began in the mid-twentieth century. Postmodernism style is not produced by direct, it inherits and quotes traditional architectural elements, emphasizes the complexity of architectural design, opposes simplicity and pattern, attaches importance to human feelings, pursues metaphorical design and symbolic techniques, challenging use of color and decoration, and advocates diverse design.

This term was first introduced by American architect Robert Venturi, who opposed Mies' architectural design concept of "less is more", and thus proposed the design idea of "less is boring", suggesting that non-traditional techniques can be used to exploit tradition, such as fragmentation, reflection, alienation, refraction and distortion in the composition of design. He proposed that non-traditional techniques could be used to exploit tradition, and that other artistic techniques such as fragmentation, reflection, alienation, refraction, and distortion could be used in the composition of the design. Venturi's famous building, the Mother House, alienates the originally complete space and adopts a symmetrical and balanced order and system approach. The image of the building façade uses the repetition of squares and circular elements to strengthen the overall visual impact. The building starts from the change of appearance and overall space to break the concept of "function first, form second" that has been advocated, so that function and form can be combined.

As a kind of decorative pattern, the Tang Dynasty Linked-pearl deer pattern was given auspicious symbolic meaning and had strong symbolism. As a kind of animal pattern, it became the expression of people's spiritual needs and trust, symbolizing sanctity, power and status. The deer is the "salary". Most of those who had salary were in the imperial court[5], and the salary was determined according to the rank of the official. The salary was also set according to the position. The bureaucratic ideology of China for thousands of years made "entering the government" a dream of the literati, so "Lu" evolved into "entering the government". Therefore, the Tang dynasty patterns conveyed people's good wishes to pursue a career and make a fortune. Among the many auspicious patterns, unlike the noble use of dragon and phoenix patterns and the embodiment of imperial power, even the common people could use the deer pattern, which was used in a large number of costumes and carried out innovations in its imagery and harmonies, and derived a

variety of symbolic meanings from it. For example, "Fu Lu Shou Xi". People often combine Fu, Lu and Shou to symbolize happiness and success. Therefore, the pattern also unconsciously becomes a symbolic expression of people's pursuit of a better life, with a certain symbolic nature.

Another representative of post-modernist architect is the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange, who designed the world's most beautiful building, the Yoyogi National Gymnasium, also an outstanding masterpiece of post-modernist architecture in the twentieth century. The building gives a primitive imagination and achieves a high degree of unity in terms of materials, efficiency and proportion.

Postmodernism brings a new architectural language to people, architects use the unique form of architecture to attract people's attention, also can use its special image to express a certain theme, is a mixture of classical, modern and future architectural language.

5. Deconstructionism

Deconstructionism emerged in the 1960s, and it originated in France. In fact, deconstructionism is not a new architectural style, nor is it an anti-social or anti-architectural vanguard movement; it was proposed by the philosopher Derrida, initially as his critique of structuralism on the basis of linguistics. In fact, the germ of deconstructionism already appeared early in Picasso's work "Guitar", in which he reproduced the objects of his paintings in real life, using metal sheets and wires to create works that expanded from two-dimensional planes to three-dimensional space. Through splicing, the creative process of reshaping makes people feel differently.

The deconstruction theory of architecture is only a small part of deconstructionism, deconstructionist architects use their unique ideas and practices to give more possibilities to architecture, their continuous attempts to break the original thinking of architecture, but also let modern architecture free from the rigorous norms of modernism, overturning the public has always thought that "form follows function" the idea of "form follows function" has been overturned. In a sense, deconstructionism can actually be understood as a decomposition of structuralism, so individuality and arbitrariness can be said to be the representative special terms of deconstructionism. The society at that time bred a large number of outstanding deconstruction architects. Zaha Hadid was a female architect whose architectural design was full of deconstructionist ideas of, she always stood in opposition to traditional thinking. In 1993, Zaha completed the architectural design of the Vitra Fire Station in Germany, which was also her first design practice. The building is located in the campus of Weil am Rhein, Germany, and uses inclined and staggered concrete planes to reshape the street that crosses over. The success of the fire station breaks the perception of Zaha, who has always been described as an "architect who designs on paper", but this time she has transformed her theoretical design concept into a practical one, and the success of the fire station also breaks the perception of Zaha, which can be seen in the architectural form of the deconstructionist approach of fragmentation and disintegration that she has always emphasized in her

architecture.

Her deconstructivist design philosophy has also been introduced to China, and the Guangzhou Grand Theatre is another of her works. Using a deconstructivist approach, the Guangzhou Grand Theatre as a whole was deconstructed and reconnected. The inspiration for the design of the Grand Theater is related to the beautiful and fresh natural environment of China, and Zaha incorporated this element into the architectural and landscape design of the Guangzhou Grand Theater. From the outside, the theater looks like two stones that have been washed together by the river, called the "rounded double scintillation". The larger stone is in the northwest and the smaller one is in the north, opening up in a central axis, liberating the space in the layout, with a very obvious deconstructionist interest. From the inside, the use of columns and steel beams to form a streamlined space is also a deconstructionist art technique of decomposition and reorganization.

In fact, we can see the common characteristics of deconstructionism from the existing deconstructionist architecture, which are: dispersion, mutilation, fragmentation, mutation and destabilization. The development of deconstructionism has opened our eyes, opened up our vision and enjoyment, and is pioneering and extended for the improvement of architectural thinking. Deconstructivism dares to break the tradition and no longer use the old metaphysical philosophy to look at design, which can provide us with more ideas and inspiration to produce new artistic content.

6. Summary

Hegel once said that "architecture is an authentic symbolic art both in terms of content and form of expression". It can be seen that in the long history of art, the development of art is always inseparable and interrelated with architecture, and linked with the development of society. From the former gorgeous and elaborate Baroque and Rococo architecture to today's simple and humane modern architecture, modern and contemporary design has played an important role, and they are criticizing each other while developing each other. In today's rapid development of technology, I believe that architectural design will develop in a more promising direction and will give us new surprises.

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