



한옥문화의 세계화를 위한 인문학적 가치 발굴 연구 (3)

— 한옥의 자연관 —

Exploring the Values of the Hanok in the Humanities (3)

— Theories on nature in Korean Art and Architecture —

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Exploring the Values of the Hanok in the Humanities : Theories on nature in Korean Art and Architecture

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This report is the third year annual research of ‘Exploring the Values of the Hanok in the Humanities’ series and is ‘Theories on Nature in Korean Art and Architecture’. This study series was organized in 2012 with ‘The Origin of the Modern Hanok Aesthetics’ followed by ‘Religious Symbolism in Hanok’ in 2013 and ‘Theories on Nature in Korean Art and Architecture’ in this year. In 2015, the study will continue to review human view of Hanok.

In the study of nature view of Hanok, a database is constructed by categorizing phrases from various publications, newspapers, and magazines printed in Korea, since the Japanese colonial era according to the relationship with the nature. It is organized from the annual theme and will be used as the basis for the searching and cross-reference various issues relating to the Hanok in the future.

This report includes six articles that overlook a view of the nature of Hanok in various areas such as architecture, art, aesthetics, landscape and geography. Each article tried to show common themes and different perspectives in the relationship between Hanok and nature. 6 authors state their positions through each majors, the theory on nature in Korean art and architecture is identified more precisely. Furthermore, it is expected as opportunity to think about the position of Hanok equipped in the dimension of general Korean culture. The contents of the six areas are summarized as follows.

The Feature of Nature in the Narratives of Korean Architectural Publication: This study focuses on the relationship between traditional architecture and nature in architecture. Architectural description of the subject has a strong character to derive the implications for contemporary architecture through the analysis of the traditional architecture. By exploring the attitude that traditional architecture is in contact with the nature, a methodology was extracted for achieving harmony with nature and naturalness. Thus, architecture of the artificial act coexists without conflict with nature and attempts to inherit ideal view of architecture.

The Meaning of Nature in Korean Beauty and Artistic Interpretation: This study explores the meaning of nature as a root of Korean aesthetic and the categories of Korean beauty. Features that form the uniqueness of Korean beauty are emphasizing the vitality of nature and the spirit trying to integrate the conflicts. Nature is the most common vocabulary in works of Korean modern and contemporary art for example, it inherited to the present day the modern as the philosophy of naturalism.

The Analysis of Nature in the Context of Western Architectural Theory: This study presents a rebuttal to the prejudice that western architecture is against nature. In the western architects, since the etymology of nature is originated from the Greek word 'physis' means an unique inner nature of all things including human beings, a conflict relationship with humans has not been set. In addition, nature was the source to study form and proportion as a subject in Christian providential view of the world under the influence of the Christian world, and also mythical space understanding with a simplicity of ancient times.

The Meaning of the Garden Culture of Hanok and Nature: This study discusses applications of the concept and functional features of Chinese and Korean garden culture. Chinese character 'Jeong(庭)' refers to the 'garden of the house', similar to word 'garden' in Western. 'Won(園)' is the original concept of the East Asia that has a close relationship with the external nature and flexible boundaries. In the case of Hanok, 'Won' is not a place to reproduce nature in high technology, nut

as landscape of nature itself.

Deployment of Eight Views of Joseon Dynasty Regarding to the Nature and Architecture of Hanyang: This study discusses about ‘Eight views(Palgyung)’ culture, a nature that has selected by a specific context. ‘Eight views’ is a cultural effect influenced by China and self-esteem. Since Hanyang was designated as the capital of Joseon, the riverside of Han-river became the best scenery place in early Joseon. But after the Japanese Invasion of Korea, residence of high-rank administrators settled down in Bukchon. Thus, preferred landscape had changed to the nature located in the middle of the city.

Traditional Recognition and Discussion of the Ideal View of Housing and Nature: This study highlights that Korean utopia shows strong directivity of being nature. Korean utopia is not an artificial creation that break with nature as Western utopia, it is selected the well-equipped location for the ideal life in a natural state. In most cases, it is set in the deep mountain valleys rather than plains, hills, or islands. Korean utopia is realistic and practical reflecting the natural environment under the influence of Feng Shui theory.

Keywords : Hanok, Korean Architecture, Nature, Korean beauty, Garden, Eight views, Utopia