

## **Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design**



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**ABSTRACT:** Culture serves the principle and background of design. From ancient times to the present, the contents and concepts of traditional culture, architectural culture, and classical garden culture are inextricably linked to interior decoration and design, and play an important role in design. This study examines and comprehends interior design from a cultural perspective by identifying and discussing faults in interior design. It is related to the fact that "Chinese traditional culture" includes both ideological and historical aspects of Chinese culture. The article briefly discusses the evolution and peculiarities of interior design in China. It also aids in identifying existing problems and determining their core causes in order to appropriately blend Chinese modern interior design with associated cultures. The study will provide a brief overview of the history and characteristics of interior design in China, as well as identify current issues. It will focus on the meaning and significance of these two dimensions of culture, as well as make a link with interior design, arguing that culture is essential to design itself. The article seeks to broaden and close some of the problems and gaps in the historical research literature, take into account the comprehensive cultural perspective and the multiple characteristics of interior design, and present its own viewpoints and suggestions based on previous research, in order to provide references for future studies of the same type. At the same time, it can help the public gain a better grasp and cognition of interior design, art, and aesthetics, as well as promote traditional culture, architecture, and garden culture.

**KEYWORDS:** Interior Design, Chinese Traditional Culture, Traditional Ideological Culture, The Culture Of Chinese History, Architecture And Garden Culture

### **INTRODUCTION**

Architecture, as a carrier of culture, embodies strong cultural characteristics and reflects the traditional culture of regions and nations. Ethics was used as a building code in ancient China, not only to guide the construction of cities and buildings but also to define a strict hierarchy of architectural characteristics (Lin & Wu, 2023). Traditional Chinese ethics is the rule of communication and moral standards that have gradually developed on the basis of Confucian doctrine (Melendo & Xu, 2016). This ethical culture is expressed in the corresponding architectural space as the guiding principle of traditional Chinese architecture (Lin & Wu, 2023). Traditional Chinese buildings are mainly made of wooden frames, and royal buildings such as the Forbidden City profoundly reflect the ancient Chinese ritual system, i.e., they are built in strict accordance with the imperial capital construction principle of "front and back of the city, left and right of the ancestral community" as stated in the "Zhou Rituals: The Records of the Workers of the Zhou Dynasty". Ancient Chinese architecture focuses on practicality and generalization of design; the structure is clear, and the structural components are separated from the enclosing components; the appearance of the building is solemn and symmetrical, the interior space is spacious and bright, and the practice of decorative components is exquisite and perfect, which demonstrates the traditional oriental culture and art. Chinese classical gardens are different from the gardens of other countries and regions, with their unique gardening characteristics, recreating nature on the basis of nature, a highly harmonious combination of nature and artificiality, and an embodiment of traditional Chinese culture and aesthetic thinking. At the same time, Chinese classical gardens are the integrated design and expression of garden, landscape, architecture and interior design, and the multi-level of environmental penetration reflects the unique oriental cultural characteristics. Western historical buildings are influenced by religion and dominated by stone, which is particularly evident in medieval churches, which are erect and high, pointing to the sky, with dark and cold indoor spaces, while the ethereal spirit produced by the height is inspiring. Other regions such as East Asia, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, India, Africa, Egypt and other regions of the architecture and interior design also shows its unique cultural characteristics. As can be seen from the architectural and interior design features of various regions and countries, culture is the kernel for artistic expression.

Architects use verbal and intellectual metaphors, as well as visual metaphors, to translate them into visual representations through various interpretations (Shaimaa El-Ghobashy, 2016). Culture provides the foundation for design language and mental analogies. If there is a building, there is an interior space. Architecture is like the shell of a vessel expressed as a solid, and the

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

interior is like the content of a vessel expressed as a void, the two are inseparable, and the perfect architecture is composed of two basic parts: the interior and exterior space design. Therefore, since mankind started the history of building construction, the design of architecture and interior has been undertaken by architects (Zheng, 1995).

The interior design industry originated in Europe in the mid-twentieth century. With the reconstruction of Europe after the Second World War, the development of economy and technology brought a large number of construction projects, the scale of the building is also getting bigger and bigger, at the same time, the indoor use of the functional requirements of the interior is getting higher and higher, and become more and more complex, making it difficult for architects to complete the architectural design and interior design of a project together, and it is difficult to take care of the design of both the interior and exterior space parts, so that the new social demand brought about a further division of labor, so that interior design gradually detached from the architectural design in Europe and the United States, from the 1960s to form a separate design category, which in turn affected the entire architectural community worldwide (Yao, 2003).

As a result, the new profession of "interior design" was born, which was composed of architects and fine artists, specializing in interior design work in cooperation with architects. The work of interior designers has been emphasized by the world's architectural community and continues to this day. The American Society of Interior Design (ASID), describes the essence of Interior Design as functional, as well as an enhancement of the quality of life and culture of the occupants (Zanariah Abu Samah, 2012).

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE INTERIOR DESIGN

The traditional period of Chinese architecture and interior design came to an end after the Opium War in 1840, and it has become a consensus among Chinese academics that Chinese architecture stepped into the modern period after 1949. From the founding of the nation in 1949 to the present day, there have been four stages of development of interior design in China, broadly speaking. In the first stage, from the late 1950s to the early 1970s, interior design in China focused on serving political architecture (Zhang, 1995), and most of the interiors in this period reflected political culture and political atmosphere. In the second phase, from the 1970s to the 1980s, interior design in China focused on serving the development of tourism (Zhang, 1995). Most of the interior designs in this period showed the characteristics of traditional Chinese culture, and traditional and national cultural elements were the language and symbols of interior design. The third stage, from the late 1980s to the late 1990s, interior design went to the people and began to serve the general public. The interior design in this period showed a blind admiration for European and American design culture, and imitation and plagiarism of design styles. The fourth stage, from 2000 to the present, the continuous developing construction industry and real estate market caused the explosive growth and change of the interior design industry, and also made it enter into a new period again. China's interior design transform rapidly from a decoration-based subsidiary role within the construction sector into a pivotal service industry crucial to economy (Tang, 2024).

Nowadays, under the general trend of world economic integration, there are more and more diversified exchanges of science and technology, information and culture. The continuous development of China's economy and real estate has also greatly contributed to the development of the interior design industry. China's interior design development in thinking, taste, demand, style and other aspects of the evolution of a lot of history. However, when it is compared with the developed countries in Europe and the United States there is still a certain gap whereby the development of China's interior design has its setbacks.

### CHINESE TRADITIONAL CULTURE

Traditional culture here refers to pre-industrial culture, the older part of culture, such as folkways, customs and virtues that have been passed down from generation to generation, and is often referred to as traditional culture. It is the cultural elements and cultural clusters that are inherent in a cultural system and that have been passed down through generations. Traditional culture has historical continuity and is the cultural accumulation of past generations (Hou, 2006).

Chinese traditional culture is the crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation after five thousand years of formation, evolution and development, forming a unique cultural system and giving rich cultural connotations. It covers the sum of multi-level complexes including ideology, morality, customs, psychology, literature, art, institutions, and all material and spiritual cultures such as values, lifestyles, ways of thinking, emotions, and psychological characteristics (Tan, 2014). This paper discusses two main domains of Chinese cultures which are Chinese traditional ideological and the culture of Chinese history.

#### i. Chinese traditional Ideological Cultures

Chinese traditional Ideological cultures include the traditional Chinese philosophies of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Ancient people have always attached great importance to the study and exploration of philosophy and aesthetics, and the so-called "Tao" is the pursuit of metaphysical ideology. In fact, the Zhouyi, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are the backbone and essence of traditional Chinese culture, and they mainly contain the following contents: the philosophy of the Zhouyi, the philosophical thought of Confucianism, the main philosophical thought of Taoism, and the main philosophical thought of Buddhism (Zhu, 2004). Traditional Ideological Cultures are mainly intangible cultural heritage centered on Confucianism, as well as Taoism

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

and Buddhist cultural thought, among others (Chen, 2020).

### ii. The Culture of Chinese History

The Culture of Chinese History is the origin of all kinds of cultural events and the process of their development and evolution. (Yang & Guan, 2018). The Culture of Chinese History, is the sum of the material and spiritual wealth created in the process of social development in ancient China ("The Culture of Chinese History\_ Baidu Encyclopedia", 2021). The Chinese historical and cultural heritage of palaces and cities, ancient towns and villages, architecture and gardens, sculptures and paintings, and plaques and couplets demonstrate the Chinese cosmology, ethics, aesthetics, and morality (Gong, 2023).

## ARCHITECTURE AND GARDEN CULTURE

Architecture and garden culture consists of architectural culture and Chinese classical garden culture. Architecture is a form of art, architecture through thousands of years of development, inheritance of the excellent culture of various countries, is a comprehensive expression of human culture and regional characteristics, Classical Chinese gardens are the most representative of these buildings, various types of architectural forms and natural landscape into one (Han, 2020). China's thousands of years of garden development history has gradually formed a garden culture with Chinese characteristics. Among them, architecture plays an important role in the development of garden culture, and whether it is a royal garden or a private garden, architecture is always a basic element of garden composition (Ding, 2023).

### i. Architectural culture

Architectural culture refers to the reflection of a nation's history, cultural background, and the regional characteristics of the region to which it belongs in the built environment of a group or an individual (Lai, 2010). The sum of architectural material wealth and architectural spiritual wealth created in the process of human social history practice can be called architectural culture. It is the sum of human construction activities and construction products, and is a local level of social culture. It has its own objects and connotations, and the essence of architectural culture is that it is environmental culture, survival culture, social culture and historical culture (Gong, 2008). Modern architecture has developed along with the development of modern science and technology. From the development of iron and steel smelting technology at the end of the 19th century to the Industrial Revolution at the beginning of the 20th century, Western civilization, based on science and technology, conquered, colonized and dominated the world (Gong, 2008). It was only between the First and Second World Wars that these values were strongly challenged by Existentialism, represented by the restlessness of the fresh intellectual atmosphere in Western Europe; between the First and Second World Wars, the Bauhaus was proclaimed, which covered a wide range of fields in art and architecture. The formation of modern architectural culture in different regions of the world is not synchronized, with the European region taking the lead in sprouting a prototype with the nature of modern architectural culture, and then other regions are not quite consciously or unconsciously gradually infected with this nature, which basically formed the world's overall modern architectural culture.

### ii. Chinese classical garden culture

Classical Chinese gardens have a pivotal position in the world's garden art, with a long and profound origin and a large number of gardens. Classical Chinese gardens are the main component of traditional Chinese architectural culture, which condenses the wisdom of ancient working people and has distinctive national characteristics permeated with the beauty of traditional Chinese culture (Chi, 2022). Classical Chinese garden culture is deeply imbued with traditional culture, such as calligraphy, painting, literature, etc., which centrally embodies Chinese thinking philosophy and aesthetic concepts (Xue, 2014). Classical Chinese garden culture is the basis for the embodiment of the artistic value of traditional Chinese culture, has a deep cultural heritage, embodies the essence of Chinese culture, connotation and context as well as contains the inner connotation and chiaroscuro of national culture. Classical gardens contain many elements of traditional culture, mainly traditional Chinese media and graphics with clear regional characteristics and a long history of cultural accumulation, such as: architecture, rock and mountain landscaping, courtyard water management, furniture, flower and tree configurations, Chinese calligraphy, seal cutting, Chinese painting, wood carving, stone carving, etc. (Li, 2018). Chinese classical garden architecture culture is developed through thousands of years of historical precipitation continuous improvement, has its unique charm, not only is a part of traditional Chinese culture, and it has the natural aesthetic of the unity of man and nature is in line with the traditional Chinese aesthetics (Choi, 2021).

## ISSUES IN CHINESE INTERIOR DESIGN

When the era of economic globalization and global resource information sharing crosses into China at a steady pace, a large number of developed countries' design and construction concepts, construction technologies and theoretical works are imported into the country, and China begins to have the ability to use advanced technologies and theories to transform and develop China's relatively backward living environments and behaviors in terms of housing, transportation, clothing and food. And in this there is no lack of all kinds of new cultural content and cultural information sources, under such a role, China's interior design field reveals the reverse of the incoherence, such as the excessive commercialization of the relevant professional design, interior design style modularity, cultural connotation of misplaced or even lost and other development trends. This new salience of design and innovation

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

in both economic and cultural life presents an important opportunity for studies on creativity, commercial practice and cultural production(Tang, 2024).

Looking at the current development of interior design in China, it can be seen that the practice is greater than the theory of the exceptionally obvious. The subconscious design practice ability of the designer's subjective initiative is closely linked to the contemporary social characteristics of the times, but the progress of the cultural content and theoretical grasp of the level required for interior design has been very slow or even in decline (Jiang, 2015).

This results in the fact that in the actual operation of interior design, designers tend to focus their attention on certain new technologies, new materials and so on, while paying less or even no attention to the cultural aspects of interior design. This leads to a lack of control over culture-related elements such as cultural content, cultural patterns, cultural symbols, and cultural elements in interior design. Designers have insufficient ability to control culture, and under the commercial catalyst of the market economy environment, in the actual interior design cases, it is often seen that many aspects of culture are incorrectly controlled and cause problems in the indoor spatial environment. One of the contributing factors is misleading of the traditional ideological culture in the design which resulting in the wrong use of cultural values. Besides, the misplacing of Chinese cultural history is which resulting in wrong artistic expression and bad spatial experience. Another problematic issue is the lack of architectural culture that causes damage to the building structure or spatial use. The lack of Chinese classical garden culture brings about improper use of indoor gardens and plants. There are typical evidences that reflect the issues of interior design in China as follow:

The design of the “theme hotel” becomes popular across China especially in the historical places of interest such as shown in Figure 1. The designers and investors' lack of understanding of history and culture in traditional culture with the purpose of creating good staying experience, but had depicted incorrect dissemination of history and culture. It is common to see Tang Sancai configured as decorations in modern interior spaces, and some even hang swords and knives in their study rooms. All these issues can show the gap in the interior designers' understanding of history and culture in traditional Chinese culture, which affects the space users' correct understanding and experience of the space's decorations and history and culture.

Besides, the "Social Media Celebrity" restaurants that are particularly popular in China nowadays, with the war-damaged style of war-hazardous countries as the theme and publicity of net red restaurants and cafes, this kind of design and publicity that lacks the heart of empathy is full of indifference, heartlessness and ignorance, and it also fully reflects the lack of the designer's understanding of the beauty of the traditional Chinese culture, and the lack of the heart of the benevolent in the traditional culture. The designers' lack of understanding of beauty in traditional Chinese culture and the lack of benevolence in traditional culture. There are even some interior design cases that take vulgarity as innovation, such as "prison theme restaurant", "toilet theme restaurant", etc. This kind of design creativity has been criticized by a number of news media for the vulgarity of its design, which shows that the designer not only lacks the understanding of Chinese traditional culture and philosophical thinking, but also lacks the understanding of Chinese traditional culture and philosophy. It can be seen that the designers not only lack the understanding of Chinese traditional culture and philosophical thinking, but also lack the aesthetic ideas propagated by Chinese traditional culture, which plays a negative role in guiding the public to a healthy aesthetics.



**Figure 1: Examples of “theme hotel”**

(Retrieved from [https://www.sohu.com/a/291410473\\_100158896](https://www.sohu.com/a/291410473_100158896), April 26, 2023;  
[https://www.sohu.com/a/292560315\\_100221710](https://www.sohu.com/a/292560315_100221710), April 20, 2023 )

Compared with the impact of the interior designer's lack of traditional Chinese cultural content, the impact of the designer's lack of architectural cultural content is huge and heavy. The serious harm caused by the removal of load-bearing walls during interior remodeling or interior design has been in the news for a long time, reflecting the lack of basic knowledge of building structure on the part of interior designers. This reflects that interior designers lack basic knowledge of building structure. It is not an isolated case that designers or design firms change the main body of the building and the load-bearing structure of the building in violation of the law, which has caused safety problems in the house, but it can be said that it is a frequent phenomenon.

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

In China's interior design, we can see some wrong plants appearing in indoor spaces, which may affect the growth of plants, or in more serious cases, threaten and affect the health of the users of indoor spaces.



**Figure 2: Examples of “architectural cultural content ”**  
(Retrieved from <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/421096162>; April 22, 2023 )

It can be seen that the more prominent interior design problems appearing in society nowadays are basically brought about by the lack of culture in two aspects: Chinese traditional culture and architecture and garden culture.

### THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON INTERIOR DESIGN

We need to understand traditional culture. Traditional culture covers a wide range of topics, including folk customs, morals and ethics, aesthetic senses, values and lifestyles. Chinese traditional culture is the combination of national civilization, customs and spirit, it is the national culture reflecting the national traits and styles, it is the long-lasting culture with distinctive characteristics inherited and developed by the Chinese nation from generation to generation, the traditional culture is closely related to our life, it is integrated into our life in a subtle way (Cheng, 2020).

Architecture and interior design are organic parts of culture, which unfolds and completes under the participation and constraints of culture, and reflects the style of culture. Interior design in modern society emphasizes the inheritance of culture and the expression of ideological connotation, and advocates design concepts that can express tradition and history, and the combining the classical with the modern, and the classical serving the modern.

China's traditional culture is extensive and profound. After thousands of years of accumulation, it has formed a unique folk culture and Chinese spirit, which requires the indoor layout to have unique Chinese cultural heritage(Huang & Shi, 2021).Traditional culture is not only the accumulation and inheritance of history, but also meets the needs of modern social development. The natural view of design, the harmonious idea of sustainable development, and the content of ecological green design contained in traditional culture are all pursued by modern interior design (Zeng, 2021). Modern design concepts and traditional cultural ideas are one and the same, traditional culture plays a very important role in the development of interior space design, modern interior design is also inseparable from traditional culture, need traditional culture as a cultural cornerstone to develop.

#### i.The influence of Chinese traditional ideological culture on interior design

There are many elements in Chinese Traditional Ideological Culture that can guide or influence art, architecture, interior design, decoration and furnishings. Confucianism's "benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and trust" and "the beauty of Li Ren" all contain enlightenment and guidance on human behavior and morality, especially the concept of "benevolence", which contains the guiding idea of "human-centeredness" for interior design, as well as the idea of "human-centeredness" for interior design. The concept of "benevolence", in particular, contains the guiding ideology of "human-oriented" interior design, and the designer's understanding of moral beauty, goodness, and formal beauty. The philosophical thought of Taoism, "something is born from nothing" and "Taoism is based on nature", is a good guide and inspiration for modern interior design, leading to the realization of green design, ecological design and sustainable design. The philosophical thought and culture of Buddhism has not only had a profound influence on ancient architecture and decoration in history, but also on modern architecture and interior design, which can help designers better understand the history and types of traditional Chinese architecture and decoration, and religious architecture and decoration, including ancient architectural components, decorations, colors and so on, and can also help to realize some specific styles and genres of modern interior design.

#### ii.The influence of Chinese historical cultures on interior design

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

Cultural heritage has from time immemorial assumed the social responsibility of aesthetic education(Gong, 2023).The Culture of Chinese History has a lot of contents related to architecture, interior design and decoration in the course of Chinese history, such as ancient architectural forms, structures, components, classical gardens, historical furniture and furnishings. Among them, Ming furniture, historical architectural forms, historical decorations, etc., not only have a guiding and inspiring effect on modern interior design, but also have a profound influence on the implementation of some specific styles in modern interior design. Chinese traditional historical culture and Chinese elements are increasingly being applied in the field of contemporary design. It is well presented in modern interior decoration design and modern interior soft decoration design(Xiang, 2022).Interior design needs innovation, which requires the integration of excellent historical culture, but also need historical culture as a reference basis, historical culture and modern innovation is not the opposite, but mutual support.

### iii. The influence of architecture culture on interior design

Chinese architecture as a cultural carrier, reflecting the inheritance of Chinese history, even if the building's decorations, colors, etc., with the development of time has changed, but based on the wooden frame structure and the formation of a set of spatial patterns and woodwork Birch frame is relatively fixed, so the traditional Chinese architectural space art whether in the cultural connotations or the form of the composition of the inherent consistency. So that the traditional Chinese architectural space art has inherent unity both in cultural connotation and compositional form. The decorative elements in traditional Chinese architecture, the shape of traditional furniture, the traditional color culture, etc., are used more frequently in modern interior decoration design, and use this to express people's learning and continuous innovation and application of traditional culture(Xiang, 2022).There are many traditional architectural cultures that can influence interior design, such as: the structure of traditional Chinese architecture, spatial features, traditional Chinese houses such as courtyard and kiln, etc., wood and mortise and tenon culture, interior decorative arts, etc. These traditional architectural cultures have a great influence on modern interior design.

There are many aspects of modern architectural culture that can affect interior design, such as: building site design, building structure, building color, building materials, building space organization, fire prevention, water supply and drainage, electrical, HVAC, green building, etc. Interior space is part of the building, which means that the interior design process is inevitably linked to the building itself. Architectural culture is crucial to interior design. Interior designers should have the appropriate architectural knowledge and master the appropriate architectural culture content, only then can they have the design ability needed for interior design. With the development of the times, modern interior design is not only purely interior interface beautification, but also need to fully understand the significance of the building structure and components, through a series of design means to achieve internal and external coordination, and make the building for the interior use, to achieve the perfect unity of the building inside and outside, the structure and decoration.

As a diversified discipline separated from architecture, interior design should take into account the theme expressed by the architecture itself, consciously "borrow" architectural elements into the scope of the interior view, and strive to find ways to construct architectural space (Liu, 2014), which is a necessary method for interior designers to deal with interior space.

Exploring the application of architectural spatial elements in interior design is in line with the requirements and goals of interior design work, as well as the function and value of architectural spatial elements, therefore, the relevant theoretical research and discussion of the topic has significant practical significance and practical value (Shan, 2023).

Interior design is a branch of the big tree of architecture, and the difference between interior design and architectural design exists between centimeters and decimeters (Fu,2014). Interior design cannot be separated from architectural culture, then modern interior design should have sufficient architectural cultural considerations so that it can better deal with architectural space in the process of interior design and construction, which is the need of interior design in modern society.

### iv. The influence of garden culture on interior design

Classical Chinese gardens advocate the value concept of nature. Classical Chinese gardens are natural, with natural landscape as a model, the nature and higher than nature, the pursuit of "although made by man, just like from the sky" of the gardening realm. The worship of nature, modeling and respect is the core concept of traditional Chinese gardening. These are also the concentrated embodiment of traditional Chinese cultural thinking.

The interior layout and furnishings of buildings in classical gardens are the basis of Chinese style. This process of forming the architectural body of the front hall and the back garden is a kind of creativity, innovation and creation that human beings can return to the natural ecology, meet their self-pursuit, beautify and improve their own living environment in the densely populated city and lack of natural scenery(Li, 2022).The beauty of classical Chinese gardens is not only the skillful design of the garden system and the small and exquisite architecture, but also the garden furniture is often an important part of the garden. Understanding the furniture that goes with different types of buildings in the garden can help us to tailor the furniture in the future Chinese design and learn to choose the right style and scale of furniture in the right space (Wang, 2007).

Traditional gardening techniques are deeply influenced by traditional Chinese culture, which is the interpretation and refinement of traditional Chinese culture at the level of thinking. However, modern interior design in the context of technological progress and the development of the times, the formation of a variety of genres, these genres and the concept of traditional gardens

## Cultural Analysis of Chinese Architectural Interior Design

are very different, to seek the integration of traditional garden design techniques and modern interior design concepts is very necessary. From the realistic level, traditional garden design methods and modern interior design have certain similarities in value concepts, functional forms and creation methods (Xue,2014).

Classical Chinese gardens are broad and profound, and their design concepts and ideas have had a far-reaching influence on Chinese architectural design, garden design, and interior design. Studying traditional garden design techniques and applying them to interior design nowadays has positive significance and plays a prominent role in enhancing the national style of design (Xue,2014). For example : Quoting natural landscapes, such as natural objects, rocks, soil layers, flowers and trees, etc., after the designer's unique design, it is directly applied indoors. The combination of inner and outer space is to extend the external natural elements or landscapes indoors, so that people can fully enjoy and feel nature indoors, and let people talk with nature at close range(Huang & Shi, 2021). With the development of the times, the art of gardening is not only used in outdoor space, the indoorization of landscape gardening, the combination of gardens and residential buildings has become a new development trend, which is a reflection of ecological design, green thinking, which expresses people's desire to return to nature and unity of mankind under the pressure of modern urban life, and is also a concrete embodiment of the concept of sustainable development.

Interior environment design is to serve people, people-oriented, design to meet people's physiological and psychological needs for the purpose. From the perspective of the development trend of interior design, refining the traditional culture in classical gardens and applying it to interior design not only adapts to people's psychological needs, but also enables people's hearts to communicate with the indoor environment, so that they can get a good psychological feeling (Li,2016). Many elements in garden culture can provide help for modern interior design, such as architectural components, furniture and furnishings, garden vignettes, garden colors and so on. In modern society, interior designers should understand the garden and master the garden culture needed in interior design. Therefore, garden culture is a necessary content of modern interior design, and also a necessary factor to improve the knowledge of traditional culture and design ability and quality. Garden culture is not only the need of interior design, but also the demand of modern society.

## CONCLUSION

Most of the previous studies have only explained the importance and necessity of interior design from a single cultural perspective, without considering the comprehensive cultural perspective and the multiple characteristics of interior design. By analyzing the current problems of Chinese interior design, it is found that interior design lacks of Chinese traditional Ideological cultures, The culture of Chinese history, architectural culture, Chinese classical garden culture and other cultural aspects. The culture of Chinese history, architectural culture, and Chinese classical garden culture. Then, Chinese modern interior design is in need of the support of traditional culture and architectural and garden culture, as well as the integration of traditional culture and architectural and garden culture, which not only guides and promotes the development of Chinese modern interior design, but also fosters the public's correct understanding and cognition of interior design, art, and aesthetics, and promotes the traditional culture, architectural and garden culture to a certain extent.

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