Traditional Architecture as the Medium of Public Ethical Value

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Abstract

Traditional Chinese architecture in the narrative of a system has existed more than 3,000 years. As the core values of the enlightenment function of social ethics, traditional architecture externalizes symbol of “state” sensual ethical echo. So metaphorical rules in architecture can combine with the normal life. Traditional architectural form as famous communication home Marshall McLuhan’s “human extension”, leads the order and the rules in the form of elevation. The spread of universal ethics, traditional architectural symmetry axis ceremony, and the adornment of the mythical thinking component, are traditional Chinese ethics of society to describe the core of creation through three points sequence structure constraint. The wisdom of metaphor in these ideas is the life gene of Chinese culture. In the construction of the contemporary social upheaval spreading vision, recognition of traditional architecture ethics through righteousness obviously has been recasting social ethics of “treatment”.

Keywords

Building the image, ethical symbol, media narrative, form the semantic, space system

When the literature through the historical of the story describes the dissemination of content, the architecture also undeniably uses the metaphorical “events” outside of the narrative function of “visual form, spatial axis, scale facade, decorative component, cultural semantics”. The space in the building that mankind has been carrying since the great tradition is already far beyond the “shelter”. Its extension becomes a multi-level communication material, such as “etiquette” symbol, body metaphor, ethical education, and so on. As McLuhan says, “medium is externalization, extension, and output of human. Media is all about human culture” (McLuhan, Zingrone, and He 2000: 8). Using this perspective to look at architecture propagation, architecture also extends the human behavior, psychology, and even power; architecture has more characteristics of

“non-mobile” solid state media. People often use building as a landmark or location indicator; building entities do have information confirmation, information reception, and information shaping. In fact, “a building from the date of construction in addition to space, function, form, construction technology, the usual architectural properties, also plays the role of the media, with the communication attributes” (Li 2014: 62). Just like the value of life, architecture also allows the construction play a narrative “oral myth, regional folk customs, historical memory” of the “active medium” function. The wide area of its spread

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involves the entire architectural life cycle of social history and cultural ethics, and access to proliferation, continuation, destruction, and nurture. “From a comparative perspective, a group of ancient civilizations that were first conceived on the way of human cultural evolution were largely destroyed by violent attacks of raging and destruction, and human creativity and self-destructive power were almost equal” (Ye 2016: 40). In the destruction and renaissance of culture, the space-time span of architecture makes it become the base of culture. Building as a medium dutifully provides a basis for recording the humanities of the previous generation; architectural patterns complement the unspeakable text of civilization gene that cannot explain, and even carry a symbolic translation of the visual form of social ethics. In general, the information is recorded in the text when reading with the environment, narrative, understanding, and other reasons will have a bias; a complex construction technology language cannot replace the object. Mr. Sicheng Liang for building the wooden pagodas in Ying County, Liao Dynasty had drawn a large number of illustrations; these illustrations are simply text and how to explain it clearly. Especially, when people face the surviving wooden tower, the visual shock and direct understanding of the structure is always beyond the illustrations and text description. Wood structure is used in the process, in a sense with the builder’s thinking in the real state to maintain a link, thus, pushing the intrinsic social ethics and collective consciousness. In this perspective, substance narrative of architecture and image text also has the function of media communication.

ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE DISSEMINATION OF SOCIAL ETHICS

The unique form of Chinese traditional architecture is symbolic, which is consistent with the social ethical

expression. That is to say, the Chinese architectural narrative media is unique in the use of symbolic association to influence the subconscious ethics. McLuhan, in his writings, discussed the media function of housing construction, saying that “buildings and human beings, like other inventions in the process of evolution, are a communication medium that can influence and reshape the living patterns of human groups” (McLuhan 1964: 12). Chinese traditional architecture has the characteristics of “synchronic space frame”, and its form always intuitively expresses the balance among implicit politics, nature, and belief, moreover, embodies the standard of social centralized mode and hierarchical social order. Traditional Chinese architectural symbolic system presents a three-stage composition, as the geometric epitome of natural things, extending the body’s memory. The bottom of the building with a square platform load (*Book of Rites—Record of Music*) dignified and upright without partial evil, also etiquette and ceremonial modeling requirements, highlights the instinct for the body’s sense of stability. “High base dignified” platform also echoed “top cover indulge” of the roof curve, in order to form a diagonal Yu-yang hold cornices, the shape of the *Kao Gong Ji*, the so-called “a four heavy eaves” (hip roof style). The roof side of the slope (hanging mountain and hard mountain) is like kraken roc wings of flying posture, as shown in Figure 1, as metaphor of the physical instinct of the free space desire. In Cao Wei Era, He Yan (*Jing Fu Temple Fu*) described that “flying razor wings are Fan-Yu (The tiles of the roof roll up on the eaves) or Gao-Xiang (lift off)”, derived the mythic symbol of “The Promise of Heaven”. Cornices in accordance with the occupant’s identity power have different forms of mimicry eaves. The Forbidden City and Temple of Emperor used double eaves hip roof palace style, and the curve of atmospheric stretching expresses the holiness of the emperor; this is the roof form between the signifier to highlight the “kraken roc” form symbol of the superiority and humble etiquette.

Figure 1. Architecture Wingspan of Flying Posture.

Confucius said: The power of the country is in the “weapon and sacrifice”, the state of “Ge (dagger axe)” and “Yu (jade)”, is clearly the source of China’s design to create a culture; the implementation of the power cannot be separated from the space of the “under the overlying cover”. “Jade” word structure is central axial symmetry; this is the great tradition of civilization clan commune “fair, average” primitive thought; transformation in China is to create the straight and balanced layout construction principle. “Ge” word structure in the “restrain strokes” is like the traditional Chinese architecture “wing-style” big roof, the beautiful wingspan in accordance with the longitudinal axis of the ends of the tilt into the “Fan-Yu curve”, but also like kraken roc’s wingspan (Xiong 2016: 108). General residential roof “cover” is only “shelter” function, while hip roof and hip-and-gable roof, however, borrow the ethical boundary of “flying”. Obviously, these roofs represent the ethical meaning of the people, a “solid-state medium” that aggregates the image of state power, publicizing social order and universal values. “Kraken roc” is the recorded myth image in *Zhuangzi* (*Gateaway*); many scholars have carried on the rational research of “Creation and Sun Trajectory”,

Shuxian Ye believes that the evolution of kraken roc is related with the orbit of sun. He deduced that the sun bird was swallowed by the sea scales and was spit out the next day, and thus be the sun creation myth (Ye 2005: 63). Guangming Wu thinks that kraken roc is “to imitate the prevailing universe formation theory of the doggerel” (Zhu 1999: 4). Renfei Zhu considers that “birds and aquatic animals transformed into a mutual deformation of the chain of life, in one article of *Gateaway*, eel evolves into kraken roc; allegory is generated in the conception of the material produced under the interpromoting relation in five elements” (Zhong 1988: 1). Zhongtai in *Discussion of Zhuangzi* easily explains that the evolution of kraken roc is a symbol of “Zhaoming was born in somewhere”. The word “Kun (kraken)” is also for the word “Hun (mixed)”; Laozi said there are things mixed into, congenital births. Zhuangzi’s expression represents a body’s desire for freedom; architecture is always embodying a certain “simulation and analogical” cognition of the body, as Frye said: “Myth is a series of actions imitating, or at the expected limit of desire” (Frye et al. 2006). If Zhuangzi’s speech represents the creation message of the universe, the sacred concept will be used in the architectural form most directly

affected by the body, and the “ethical” extension of the Confucian ideology will become the dissemination of “wisdom” and “benevolence” of the media narrative. “The world gives a myth to a historical fact that it can even be produced or used by humans in a way that retraces for a while; and the myth returns the natural image of reality” (Barthes, Qiangqiang Xu, and Yiling Xu 1999: 202). Here, the traditional architectural roof cornices kraken roc myth image expressed the historical facts by Roland Barthes. For thousands of years, people have used their natural forms to describe the myth of Zhuang Zhou, when people construct and look up, the intuitive nature images are combined with historical facts in the same semantics.

The traditional Chinese roof structure is dense and complex, the “close-packed” roof tiles and the “accumulation” of the brackets, jointly follow the order of the static, and the floating and flexible roof constitutes a balanced rhythm; on the ridge, a row of “immortal” lined up and the owls kisses are facing each other; the order and romance are presented perfectly, revealing the morphological ethics in the analogy between power and law. Therefore, when Wang Shu and Wei Yan in China Academy of Art Xiangshan campus create a “Shan Lin”, actually it has chosen to “arrange tiles” extension of natural hillside, as shown in Figure 2. Wang Shu even explores the “Qingming River” of the “row arch” structure, toramming the old rubble composition of the wall as “Clay tile mountain”; the intention is to pass on the traditional skills of Song Dynasty that are simple and unadorned. Xiangshan campus building has many stretched roof, high vertical walls of plain soil and brick pavement, diverging from Jiangnan building which is unique and subtle. It is a simple and concise structure of Bauhaus-style, which is based on the architectural form of Chinese and Western art narrative of the relaxation tactics, to spread the ideal space of living space in architectural form, and to cultivate the social justice system ethics.

ARCHITECTURAL SPACE LIMITATION AND THE COMPLEMENTATION AND UNIFICATION OF SOCIAL ETHICS

Classical Chinese building facade and layout, is from the site selection ethical search, the so-called Fengshui geomancy (*Classic of Changes—Copulative Book*). The saying goes:

Ancient King of the world Bao Xi Shi (Fu Xi), looks up to observe the sky, bends over to determine the terrain, and observes the patterns of birds and animals that are favorable to the earth, as a result to create the eight trigrams, in order to reach the deity of the gods, analogy to the situation of all things.

Eastern Han Xushen said: “Geomancy is the authentic heaven”, which indicates that geomancy of science and reason lies in the way of heaven and earth; the Chinese people pay attention to the world of all things animism. According to *Classic of Changes—Copulative Book*:

The Yi was made on a principle of accordance with heaven and earth, and shows us therefore, without rent or confusion, the course (of things) in heaven and earth. The sage, in accordance with the Yi, looking up, contemplates the brilliant phenomena of the heavens, and, looking down, examines the definite arrangements of the earth; thus he knows the causes of darkness (or, what is obscure) and light (or, what is bright).

The traditional Chinese way of understanding heaven and earth is the same with the modern geophysical science, the myth of *Shan Hai Jing—Hai Nei Jing* records:

When the flood overflowed from heaven, at that time, Gun went to steal God’s treasure—The Living Soil (one kind of soil that can grow endlessly) to fill the flood without permission of the God. Furthermore, God became angry and called Vulcan to kill Gun in the hills of the Yushan country. But from the stomach of the Gun who was killed, he gave birth to his son Yu. The God had ordered Yu to expand the soil, put down the flooding in nine provinces.

Figure 2. Wa Shan Arrangement.

Da Yu won the public morality due to flood control, managing the water as ruling the nine provinces; the stability of nine provinces is the founding of the country, and the subsistence of water will also subside the stability of farming. The act of Da Yu has formed the morality and power of Xia Dynasty, although the legend is virtually social ethics, which is the Confucian “knowledge of things to know”; the idea can be the basic implement in later generations, more in line with the characteristics of agricultural society that rooted in the land.

From the rigorous point of view, the Xia Dynasty text is currently waiting for new discoveries; the real situation of its propagation is even more to be studied. In 1959, the famous Chinese archaeologist, Mr. Xu Xusheng, led his team to inspect the Xia Ruins and found Erlitou ruins in Yanshi County, Henan Province. *Zuozhuan*—Zhuanggong twenty-eight years records, “in Fan city, there are ancestral temple of the Lord”, corresponding to Erlitou site, “temple” location layout is undoubtedly the Xiadu site. The ruins of large palaces, tombs, and a large number of bronze unearthed, revealed the existence of the physical evidence of the Xia Dynasty. Xia Dynasty palace was built in three layers above the pebble base, presumably large with eight rooms, in the three deep rooms, with wooden pillar, straw for the skin, four slopes of the eaves of the hip roof style large-scale wooden building; the courtyard is equipped with pottery and stone slabs of underground drainage facilities. The building structure is around 1600 BC,

and the structure of the narrative and later architectural ethical expression is basically the same, based on three-tier, the central axis discrete layout, four heavy eaves, and eaves column three symmetrical combination of the holy verandah hall. According to the archaeological expert Xu Hong to provide Erlitou site excavation plan, we can see that sites of the main hall of the circle of columns are all triangular arrangement of the “triangle column group”, and each group consists of three columns, followed by a eaves column, flush with the wall. In front of two eaves columns, three pillars are arranged in a triangle. In one passage of Mr. Fu Xinian’s “A Preliminary Study on the Construction Site of Chenxi Zhou in Fufeng”: “F5 platform surrounded by a circle of prop up eaves pillars, about 15 cm in diameter, so there should be a circle under the eaves. From the drainage to the platform side distance to see, the underneath of the eaves about 80-90 cm” (Fu 1981: 39). This shows that the construction level of the Zhou Dynasty in China has shown a three-stage composition; the application of the middle section of the eaves columns commonly refers to the eaves column set in the hall, room, veranda of the platform side and stairs; the spacing is dense than the corridor pillars, and column diameter is also smaller than the pillars; the function is to hold out more eaves head. From the Xia and Shang dynasties of the architectural ruins, it can be seen that “the spacing is dense than the corridor pillars”, mostly the “triangle” forms a set of columns. In the Han Dynasty, the “triangular column group” has been transformed

Figure 3. Looks Like a Man Lifting.

into a rich Chinese style, the “One man hold the sky” and “The conqueror lift up the tripod” by the deduction of technology and mechanics, as shown in Figure 3, which provides the structural foundation for later development of brackets arch. Hongling Qin once wrote,

The typical characteristics of ancient Chinese architectural culture, which began in the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties, did not undergo substantial changes in the dynasties of the following two thousand years, and they were the basis for any ancient architectural culture in the world, this is our keys to understand and grasp the ancient Chinese architectural ethics. (Qin 2014: 32)

Erlitou palace ruins have the square layout of the prototype, and the square represents a special construction meaning. In the Shang Dynasty palace ruins floor plan, we can only see the four and eight even number room. The adoption of four and eight even number might be related to “Four-side system” of “Four rooms eight chambers”; in other related records, this “symbolism” composition means that the emperor as a leader is to be “in all directions” (Li 2005: 138). The main building and hall entrance arch building are in center, from the square leading to absolute power and the inferiority metaphor. The hall in the open three-tier cobblestone pedestal on the set of three-cornered eaves pillars supports the herringbone lift frame, to create a “courtyard” to other boundaries, corresponding to the “Greeting and bowed

to each other” etiquette of the order, construction of the structure as a “ritual benevolence” implementation of the echo scene. From the perspective of ethical transmission, the classical architectural form is the “visual form connection” of the Confucian man’s thought which introduces the spirit of the entity’s place.

Gentle and honest Confucian ethics of poetry, is always the core values of Chinese culture. How to make male personality be neutral transformation, that is, the direction of transformation of non-masculine remodeling, how to remove the offensive potential of human nature, Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, the great confluence of the three religions, but also Chinese culture, the world’s ideological dedication. (Ye 2016: 46)

It is difficult to reproduce the architectural structure of the great traditions, but the ruins of the palace because of the scale and exquisite materials, still provide a research value for the people today. Chinese classical architecture provides a symbol of perception for the moral character of “gentle and honest”, “kind or tender”, “Everyone can be Yao Shun”, which makes Chinese civilization dwelling poetic. Traditional architectural form

Into a reflection of the “moral inspiration” thinking can be any society and any era of “design gist”; it is shielding the increasingly toxic modern process of ecological bad, extravagant corruption, conscience hypocrisy and other social problems; constructive, rational solution to its

“systematic universal” interpretation into the contemporary design of the daily life can become a cultural heritage of China runway. (Xiong 2015: 72)

SYMBOLIC COMPONENT AS ETHICAL PROPAGATION OF VISUAL MEDIA

The ethical propagation system of traditional China architecture still lies in the application of “conscience” in the whole society. In the principle of ethic replacement of “dos and don’ts”, there is no evil intention, plotting a murder, and “have something to do” but doing good deeds, accumulating virtue, showing manners; temples and civil architecture found the appropriate form to symbolize language, and each construction has completed the ethical system to provide a kind of media expression of Chinese people aspiring “common justice”. The layout of ancient Chinese building is always based on a major longitudinal axis, and the main building is arranged on the main axis; the secondary buildings are located on both sides of the main building; east and west both are standing opposite each other, building up a square or rectangular courtyard. The layout of this courtyard not only meets needs of life such as safety, exposure to the sun, and preventing from the cold weather, but also meets China’s ancient society patriarchal and feudal code of ethic system (Liang 2013: 99). Axis becomes spatial visual form through ethics, which is the ethical manifestation of Chinese traditional architecture. The vertical axis represents national group sacred symbol of faith through time and space by the door, using door’s size and open-close to make up sympathetic coincidence, and while the horizontal axis expands corridor ceremony between the columns, the symbolic image of architecture has been given to the meaning of ethical order, between the vertical and horizontal creating timing and power. The central axis generated by the door of the second order in the temple is the power, in religious architecture is ritual, and for common people is to proceed or step back

freely. Traditional Chinese Fengshui believes that south axis has the meaning of powerful forces of nature; only the king can control, and poor people should avoid south wind in the upper space, therefore the absolute straight axis is always set as “circuitous structure”. Therefore, the layout of private courtyard since guard screen is started operating axis, through entrance to screen wall or hall “openly” avoidance setting, whereas the guard screen implicates that people should check their appearance and attires; it is the simplest of common people daily ethical behavior “Orderly filial piety”.

China architectural styles of the door, function, and symbol are the codes of ethics and polysemy; enlightenment, politics, consanguinity, and gender can be decoded according to different scenarios. The “Cheng-Zhu’s ancestral home” in Anhui, keeps a large number of complete “chastity arch”; this unique “three-dimensional ceremony”, conveys a message which is a door of symbol of special significance, etiquette, commemorate, and geographical location. Expressed in the Patriarchal Jurisprudence of the strict laws of the ancient Huizhou, archway outside extended out distortion psychology of patriarchal business, by architectural form highlighting the respected chastity lady style; ostensible purpose is to spread “Award of Honor and Moral Model”. But in the actual evolution of connivance of extreme gender-distorted cognition, it becomes the “ritual” of the media rather than ethical and orderly media. As Wang Xiaochong said:

Compared to the national level of praise and clan level advocacy, chastity arch in the space is to release the deterrence and call to achieve a more effective publicity, through this space building to pass out, the silent, effective social psychological hint, under the influence of psychological suggestion, more and more Huizhou women embarked on the “Chastity”. (Wang 2007)

And this “chastity” at the sacrifice of the number of nature and beauty, is a traditional building by the

ethical negative representatives, and the extreme meaning of the cover distorts the spread of the ethics of justice.

In addition to the door, the wall also has been beyond the actual function of the media implication; the Forbidden City in the slow long wall puts the sky to repair into a narrow mode, while the psychological mood is also in the long and narrow deposition of their identity to read. *Mo Zi—Ci Guo* contains:

When the ancient people do not know how to make the palace, they live close to the mountain, live in the cave; humid underground hurts the people, so the king began to create palace. The principal to make a palace is the height of foundation should avoid the wet, four sides enough to resist the cold wind, the roof is sufficient to prevent frost and rain, the height of the wall is sufficient to separate the inside and outside, to show etiquette between men and women, that is the point.

In the book of *Ci Guo*, Mozi stated very clear that the building should shelter from wind and rain, avoid cold, and also set the walls to show etiquette between men and women. This wall is beyond the reality and becomes the class media, symbolizing the “cut-off” of sex-evading, which carries the universal significance of the society, and gradually forms the inner-court and outer-family homes in Chinese traditional architectural world, family relationship, and gender ethics environment. China has a strict theory of enlightenment and its function class law but more conscious and active than the law. In the book *Wang Zhi*, Xunzi pointed that: “Pay attention to ritual music, correct behavior, promote education, and improve customs” (Wang 1988: 170). The traditional China could be educated which was not contemporary social significance of “nine-year system”; many uneducated people start from the cognition that the building provides a rich semantic, architectural visual components (brick gatehouse, portrait brick, eaves tile, and decorated bracket), becoming the mundane “text” for women and children. Chen Lai said: “The ancient rituals in the artifacts, cars, the complexity of the

arrangements in the social function of the hierarchy is to clarify the boundaries of hierarchical system, the level of the color gain system, strengthen the hierarchy of distinction” (Chen 2009: 299). Since the Han Dynasty “Domination of Confucianism”, Confucianism pays attention to the ideological and material synchronic nature of human ethics and moral guidance, around the pattern of mortal life trying to be the same with the Confucian doctrine, and the symbolic communication language of visual form, which is built outside the “Four Books, Five Classics and Six Arts”. “Confucianism advocates respect and order, different from top to bottom, with emphasis on building to reflect the superiority and humility order, where the building of the bay, shape, color ridge decoration, has strict requirements, shall not violate the transgression” (Wang 2007: 187). However, since there was statute of limitations, people will not show “humanity evil” and let their desire be beyond reality. Therefore, the construction of Confucian texts, material narrative ethics, and social structure, “from top to down” is the poetry and etiquette; country temple order was fit in the specification, “From down to top”, hundreds of workers comply with social morality, and the overall community has the basic ethics. However, the richness of contemporary social architecture, and its ethical value is worthy of reflection, to be awakened to explore the traditional architectural form of ethical manifestations. It should be seen in the “hierarchy” in order to reflect the value of the social order, the degree of constraint may be able to put an end to the expansion of many super personal ideas, moreover, it is to eliminate the White House in China’s “growth”, Tiananmen tower “resurrection” in the town office building. The media have reported a number of “White House” appearances of the Chinese local conquest, courts, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), and even wineries, as many as a dozen; it was impelled to speak that it was an amazing phenomenon, why did the local government abandon the traditional Chinese temple

Figure 4. Cascading Order and Large Tree Prototype.

dignified architectural form and invariably choose the White House architectural form as the representative? Was it the beauty of the psychological, or the servility of the nation? The author believes that the design must be playing a guiding role, and reshape the soul of traditional construction in “practice”.

THE PRACTICING OF THE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE AND CONSTRUCTING SOCIAL HARMONY

Traditional Chinese architecture in addition to its technology, structure, and layout, is also carrying a special aesthetic decorative coding. China is a very heavy decorative language of the country, because the decoration is to express respect for all things, and returning to nature is the core of the building embodying “ethical” dependency. “In the long history of human architecture, architecture to meet people’s physical and psychological needs, is a tool for human services and carriers; this concept is always that architectural design can not deviate from the ‘origin’, and never diminish architectural ethical consciousness core” (Qin 2015: 94). Those elegant brackets under the roof, are lined up undertaking the bearer, but also as a tree-like growth, as shown in Figure 4. Intuition of ecological links cannot even make the Chinese

people entrust to the care of construction of the “high hopes”, therefore, in a blink of an eye, there are still “ornate sparrow”, even like “Angel Wings” and “Holding Hand”. Those road endless “mythology hero, totem legend, ethical auspicious, gifted scholar, Fu Lu Shou Xi (Chinese deities)” are in the Ang (oblique components in the bucket), bucket, column, and architrave roaming. And China’s special combination of cultural couplets is becoming a social encoding expression, to build beyond the temporal and spatial semantic monasteries, to provide the “courtesy” textbooks for the education of children and grandchildren in ethnic courtyards. These forms are capable of “reading” the propagation of the past two thousand years to correct human behavior, dissemination of ethical values, as in Cassirer’s “symbolic activity”: In history, people live in a world of symbols they create; people create symbols, and in turn, they shape people. The symbol becomes the mediator between human and “world”, which is the form of symbol. People in the construction site of the “line”, their consciousness, and the unconscious (including physical instinct) have become symbols of the main activities, that is, in the time of the “symbolic activity” (Yin 2008: 70). The symbolic activities that penetrate the traditional Chinese architecture are “ethics”, the ethical symbols that

teach people to be kind to all things and ceremonial shame. Traditional Chinese architecture can be described as ubiquitous ethics, and there is the “king axis” royal palace and religious architecture (Zhao Guangchao language), which embodies the “institutionalization” of the ancestral temple building, but the main body is “harmony and beauty”. The Chinese ancestors’ wisdom and symbolic capacity of creation and romantic imagination, and simple creation of nature, are the contemporary social spirit that must be considered and inherited.

Promoting urban development and prosperity of the country’s power, must not destroy the culture of self-violence patterns, and other blitz fashion-oriented civilization, but it must be “from the inside” transmitting from the prototype culture. When people talk about Western fashion and technology, it may be forgotten and ignored the most meaningful of cultural prototype. When people make the homogenization of rural and urban time, it is lost with the folk culture of ancestral area culture. Civilization of the heritage and the gene has always been a historical imprint, a direct way to smear as destroyed. Once the ancient Egypt, ancient Babylon, the ancient Maya, the ancient Indian civilization are wiped out in no recovery, it is human pain and ignorance. As Mr. Qi Kang said: “The way people doing things is a historical trajectory, it is the most important mark in human history, people develop rules to protect, to commemorate, and cherish it, in this way it plays the role of education” (Qi 2015: 34).

CONCLUSIONS

The contemporary “knowledgeable person” should have the responsibility to look around, consciously bear the cultural understanding and reproduction; some representatives of professional authority, the government power should consciously carry “conscience” to design and plan the treatment of

social dissonance in the era of new media screen that can effectively communicate with international cultural communication on behalf of the Chinese architectural style of civilization. It is clear that the ethical values of metaphors in traditional architecture have not been recognized in the contemporary, not only for the traditional architectural patterns of choice, so that the Chinese culture contained in the construction of buried in the industrialization process of the hustle and bustle of the process, and the traditional construction of the same technology, human ethics, aesthetic ideals also lost the spread of the soil. Thus, it is necessary in the process of urban and rural construction and transformation of the full integration of traditional architectural ethics to recognize ethics through the mortal world of life, the moral order of the society as a whole.

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