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建筑现象学：一种学科交叉的过去、现在与未来

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Architectural phenomenology: Past, present, future of an interdisciplinarity

Qing Liu 

School of Urban Design, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

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01论文题目

Manuscript Title

Architectural phenomenology: Past, present, future of an interdisciplinarity

建筑现象学：一种学科交叉的过去、现在与未来

02作者

Authors

Qing Liu

School of Urban Design, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

03论文摘要

Abstract

This article investigates the interdisciplinary nature of what is frequently referred to as architectural phenomenology. By highlighting the intricacy of architecture's disciplinarity, it exposes the paradoxical attitude of architectural phenomenology towards crossing disciplinary borders, and sets out to contextualize the paradoxical attitude about interdisciplinary research in history. Following three thematic threads representative of the tradition centered on Ernesto Nathan Rogers, Christian Norberg-Schulz, and the Essex school, it showcases the diverse modalities of how architecture and phenomenology were combined in the past, and identifies a significant gap in their limited interpretations of the relation between these two fields, often characterized by a one-sided illumination. Drawing attention to the insufficiently theorized reciprocity between architecture and philosophy, it reveals in architectural phenomenology an interdisciplinary interplay implicitly involving all other disciplines, which offers unlimited possibilities of research to be further explored. Taking a closer look at the interdisciplinary nature of architecture and phenomenology, it speculates on the future directions of architectural phenomenology acting as an interdisciplinary arena, pointing to phenomenology's recent interest in enactivist cognitive science and architecture's critical engagement with socio-political issues that converge in an investigation of the built environment.

本文探讨通常被称作建筑现象学的理论传统所体现的学科交叉属性。通过阐明建筑学本身复杂的学科性，文章揭示建筑现象学在跨越学科边界问题上的矛盾立场，并尝试将这种矛盾立场置于历史语境中加以剖析。围绕建筑现象学三条代表性的理论脉络，以埃内斯托·内森·罗杰斯（Ernesto Nathan Rogers）、克里斯蒂安·诺贝格-舒尔茨（Christian Norberg-Schulz）和埃塞克斯学派（the Essex School）为线索，文章展示建筑学与现象学过去多种结合的模式，并识别出这些模式解读两者关系中明显存在的局限性，即现象学对建筑学的单向启示。将目光投向长期被忽视的对建筑学与哲学之间互补关系的理论建构，文章指出：在建筑现象学中存在一种牵涉其他所有学科的跨学科互动机制，为交叉研究提供有待深入探索的无限可能。基于分别对建筑学和现象学学科交叉本质的考察，文章展望建筑现象学作为一个学科交叉场域的未来发展前景，其中两个重要方向，一是现象学近年来对生成论认知科学（enactivist cognitive science）的关注，二是建筑学对社会政治议题的批判性介入——最终在建成环境（built environment）的综合性研究中汇合。

04关键词

Keywords

Interdisciplinarity / 交叉学科性

Ernesto Nathan Rogers / 埃内斯托·内森·罗杰斯

Christian Norberg-Schulz / 克里斯蒂安·诺贝格-舒尔茨

The Essex school / 埃塞克斯学派

Cognitive science / 认知科学

The built environment / 建成环境

05 章节标题

Sections Title

1. Introduction / 引言

2. Modalities of architectural phenomenology's interdisciplinarity / 建筑现象学学科交叉的多种模态

2.1. "Latent interdisciplinarity" : Ernesto Nathan Rogers and Casabella-Continuità /
潜在型学科交叉：埃内斯托·内森·罗杰斯和《美丽家居》

2.2. "Eclectic interdisciplinarity" : Christian Norberg-Schulz and Intentions in Architecture /
折衷型学科交叉：克里斯蒂安·诺贝格-舒尔茨和《建筑意向》

2.3. "Internalized interdisciplinarity" : The Essex school and the crisis of modern science /
内化型学科交叉：埃塞克斯学派和现代科学危机

3. Between architecture and phenomenology / 建筑学与现象学之间

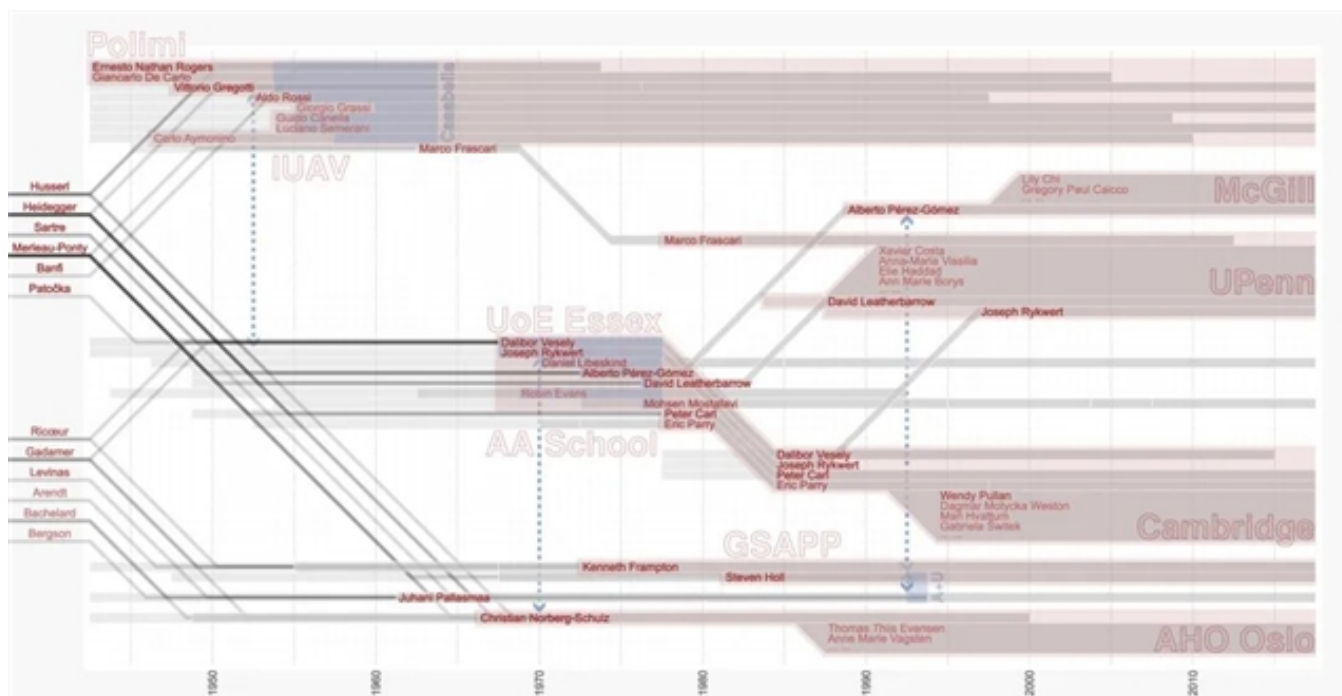
3.1. Phenomenology of and as interdisciplinarity / 学科交叉的现象学和现象学作为交叉学科

3.2. Architecture as and for interdisciplinarity / 建筑学作为交叉学科和服务于学科交叉的建筑学

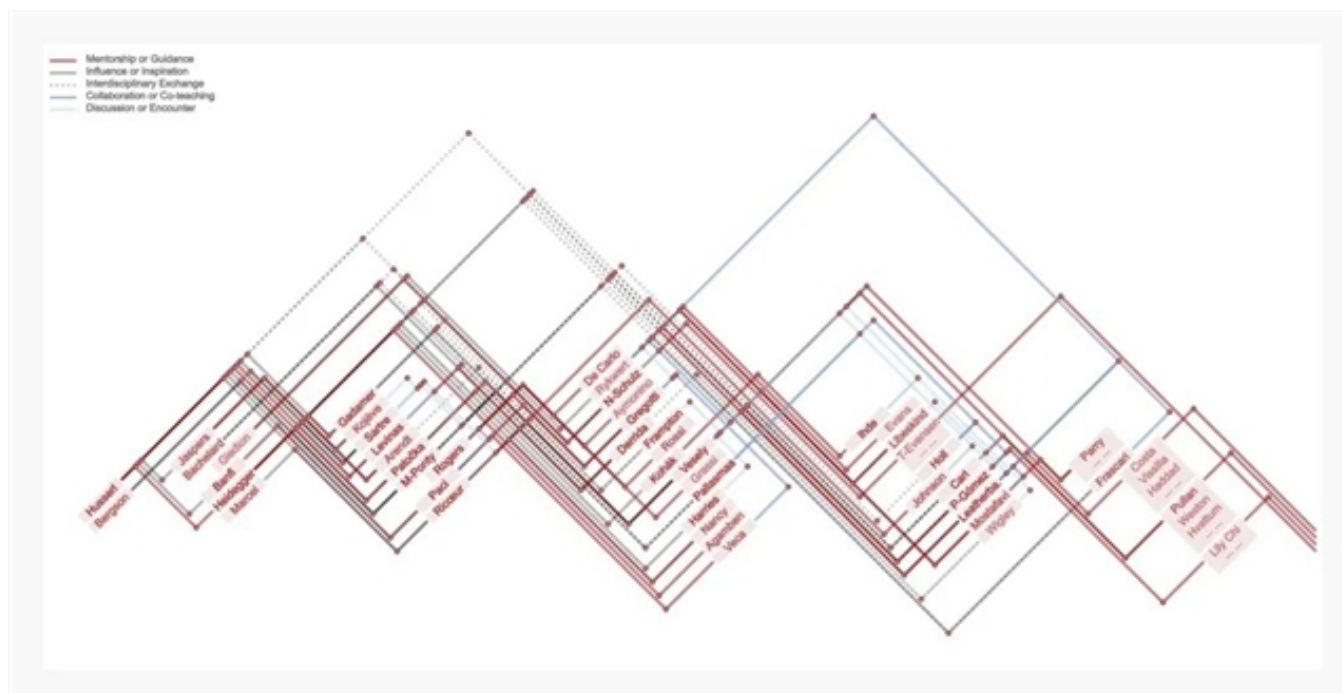
4. Conclusion / 结论

06 主要插图

Illustrations

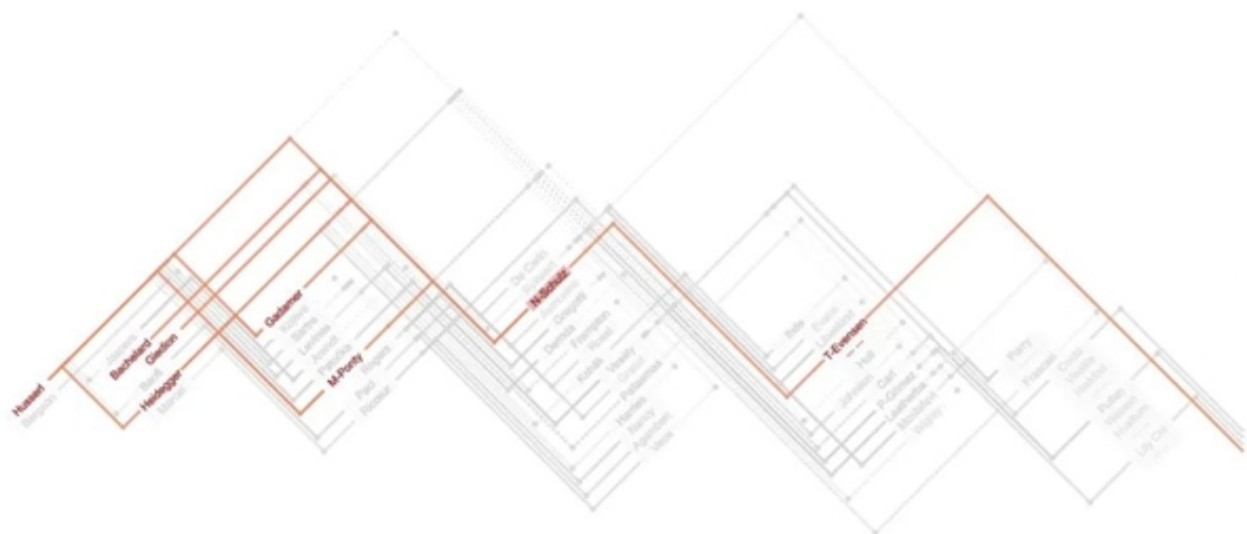


▲ 图一：战后现象学被引入建筑话语，其通过重要建筑学者和顶尖建筑院校的传播路径。© 本文作者

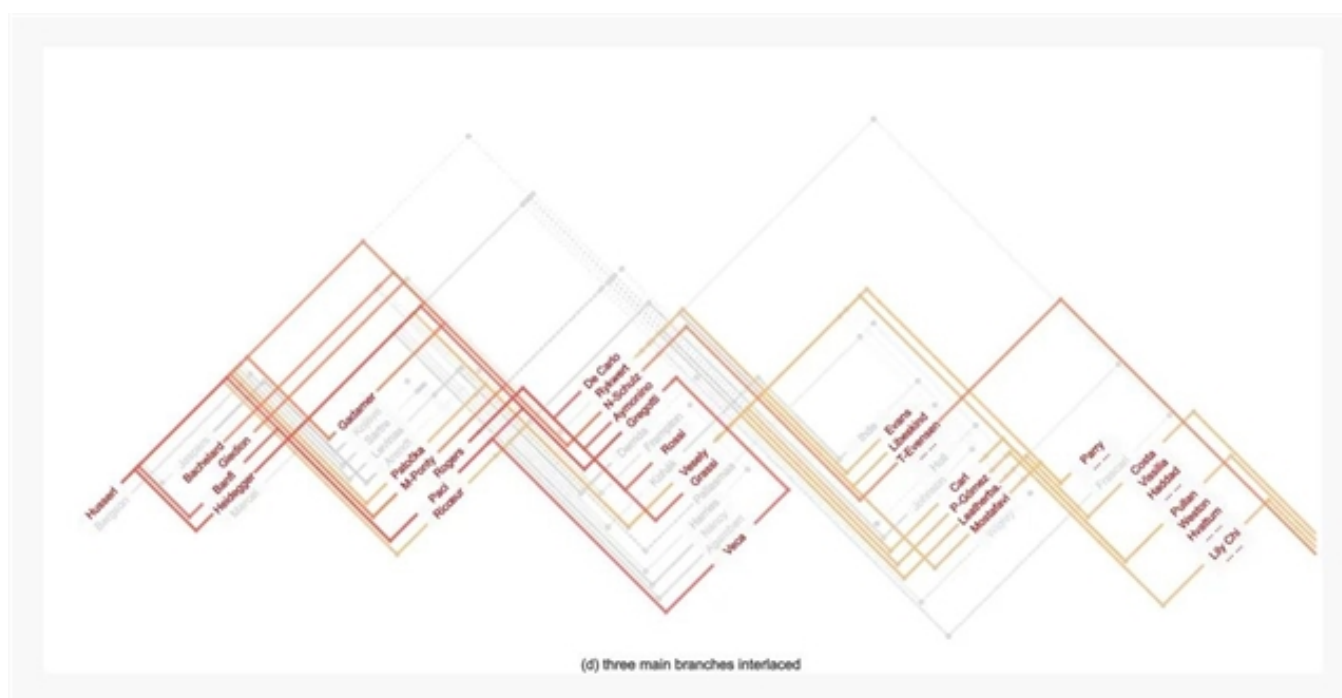
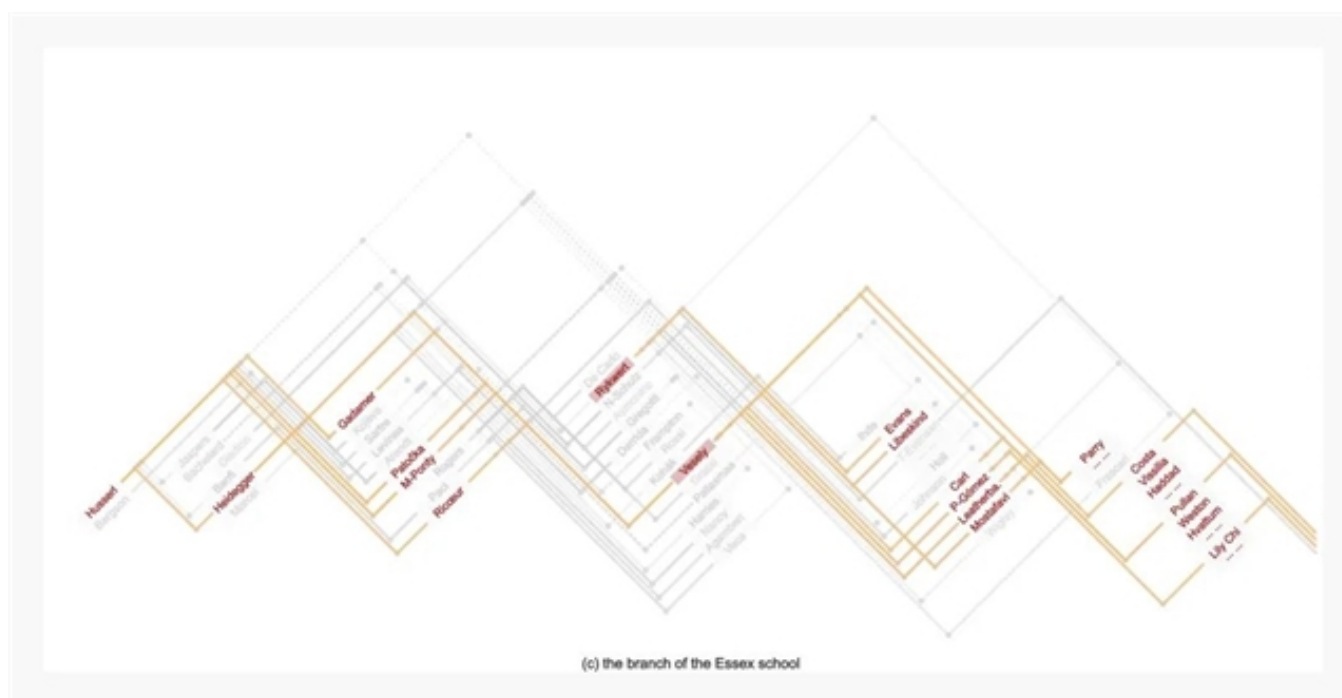




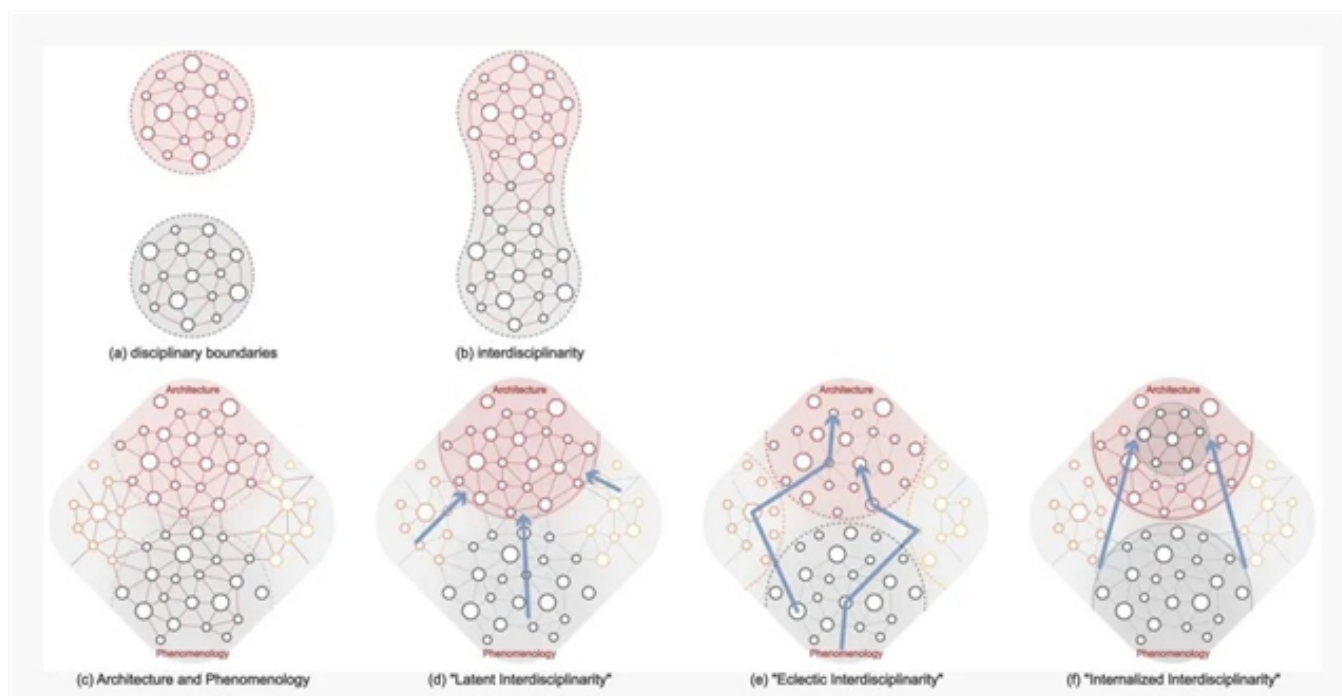
(a) the branch of Ernesto Nathan Rogers



(b) the branch of Christian Norberg-Schulz



▲ 图二：建筑现象学的谱系；(a) 埃内斯托·内森·罗杰斯一支；(b) 克里斯蒂安·诺贝格-舒尔茨一支；(c) 埃塞克斯学派一支；(d) 三者叠合，展现主要沿袭脉络的交织。© 本文作者



▲ 图三：学科交叉的多种模态：(a) 传统观念中的学科边界；(b) 学科交叉；(c) 建筑现象学，基于建筑学的弱学科性与哲学的弥散学科性；(d) 潜在型学科交叉；(e) 折衷型学科交叉；(f) 内化型学科交叉。© 本文作者

07作者介绍

Authors ' Information



Qing Liu

Postdoctoral Researcher

School of Urban Design, Wuhan University, China

Qing Liu is a postdoctoral researcher at the School of Urban Design, Wuhan University, China. She holds a PhD from the Architectural Association School of Architecture (AA) in London. Her research interest lies in the socio-political dimensions of spatial experience, underpinned by interdisciplinary approaches to architecture and the built environment, with a recent focus on the design and governance of urban regeneration.

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