

# Intelligent Modeling of Modern Turquoise Sculptures by Traditional Themes in the Context of Information Self-Media

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**Abstract:** The construction of the fashion brand of Hubei turquoise carving is the embodiment of the value of my country's excellent traditional culture in the design of turquoise carving derivatives. This article analyzes the derivatives and cultural and creative design of turquoise carvings at the current stage, and based on the information from the media context, it elaborates on the application scope of the art derivatives under the traditional culture, and believes that the domestic art derivatives industry has a lot of room for development to integrate the spirit and philosophy expressed by the millennia-old culture with the building of a fashion brand, in order to better show the world more excellent traditional culture, and the display effect will be increased by 7.3%.

**Keywords:** Association Analysis, Student Financial Aid, Integral Boundary Value Range, Big Data

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Turquoise is called Turquaoise in English, which means "Turquoise." According to legend, turquoise produced in ancient Persia was transported into Europe via Turkey and was named after it. According to the "Shi Ya" record: "The name of turquoise in China began in the Qing Dynasty, and the name of Dianzi was first seen in the Yuan Dynasty. The history of the Yuan Dynasty made Bidianzi or Yunlangdianzi is turquoise." And explained: "This or it looks like a pine ball, the color is It's near Songqiu, so it's named." [1-6]

Turquoise has a long history and is one of the oldest jade in the world. With the development of human civilization, a unique turquoise culture has been formed. In the turquoise culture of the Native American Indians, turquoise was used as a holy stone. They believed that wearing turquoise jewelry could be blessed by gods; in ancient Egypt and the Aztec empire of Mexico, people used turquoise as amulets and sacrifices. In Figure 1, the turquoise inlaid on the mask of Tutankhamun in ancient Egypt symbolizes power and status; in the Islamic Empire, turquoise is a symbol of power. Therefore, in the West, turquoise is called the "stone of success" and "stone of luck". It is also the birthstone of December, symbolizing victory and success. The texture of turquoise is uneven, the color is light and soft, and the color is gorgeous, mostly containing light-colored stripes, spots and brown-black iron wire. High-quality turquoise will resemble glazed porcelain after polishing, so it is also called "porcelain turquoise." Zhang Hongzhao wrote in "Shi Ya": (turquoise) is shaped like a pine ball, and the color is close to pine green, so it is named after it [7-14].

Before the Qing Dynasty in China, turquoise was also called "dianzi". It has been worn and used for more than 5,000 years, and it has been deeply loved by people both at home and abroad. In Western countries, people will also regard turquoise as a holy object to suppress demons and ward off evil spirits, as well as a symbol of auspiciousness and happiness. China is one of the main producers of turquoise, and it is found in Hubei, Anhui, Shaanxi, Xinjiang and other places, especially turquoise in Hubei Yunxian, Yunxi, and Zhushan. China has a long history of smelting jade, and a set

of more scientifically applicable procedures has been formed in the early feudal period. Moreover, with the passage of time, productivity has been continuously improved, production tools have been continuously improved, and the technology of smelting jade has also been improved day by day. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, there were a series of techniques such as sand pounding, slurring, jade opening, potting, pot flushing, pot grinding, evisceration, drilling, drilling, drilling, and drilling, which reflected the maturity of Chinese jade craftsmanship has reached the most glorious era of Chinese jade development. With the advent of modern electric carving tools, jade processing procedures can be simplified into four stages of material selection, design, polishing, and polishing. Each stage has a certain step procedure and performance content. Turquoise is carved from the original stone to create a beautiful work of art, which requires a series of processing procedures, and the process also roughly follows these four stages [15-19].

However, due to the characteristics of turquoise origin, in each stage of production, there will be subtle differences from other types of jade. Now we will analyze the differences in detail from different stages. Since the 21st century, my country has paid more and more attention to the development of cultural and creative undertakings, and the turquoise industry is no exception. From the unpretentiousness of the rough stone to the perfect transformation of the product, it is a high degree of combination of beauty in quality and shape. The material of turquoise is related to the natural environment and cannot be changed by hand. Turquoise carving skills can be improved through acquired practice and become more skilled, but the artistic aesthetic and unique creativity from the heart cannot be stolen and copied. Determines the uniqueness of each turquoise work. Through the ingenious creativity of the craftsmen, turquoise will be given rich cultural connotations, and the hidden added value will be deeply explored, thereby enhancing the overall cultural and commercial value of turquoise works. Behind the museum's art derivatives, a mature and unique industrial operation system has gradually formed from design to marketing. The annual sales of such derivatives also bring a significant amount of financial revenue to the local area. The return on

the value of derivatives has given birth to more art derivatives industry development. The derivatives of art make art closer to life, more perceivable by people, and can draw the distance between people and art, arouse people's curiosity in the research and development of art, and let people continue to explore the beauty and interest of art, and the derivation of art [20-24].

## 2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 The Modern Turquoise Carving Art

Design makes life more quality, and traditional culture makes design more powerful. The industrial development of Zhushan turquoise requires design innovation, and design innovation requires innovation in ideas and culture. The deeper the culture, the richer the creativity. For example, the creation art of the Song Dynasty presented a fresh and elegant design style as a whole, which is the embodiment of the philosophy of "learning to know" in the "Confucianism" of the Song Dynasty and the aesthetic concept of "emptiness, nothingness, quietness, lightness and elegance" in the Zen culture. As the carrier of Chinese traditional jade culture, turquoise jewelry design should first explore its cultural heritage, and then carry out creative design.

Incorporating the Chinese aesthetic concept of "learning from nature, harmony between man and nature" into the creation of turquoise jewelry, combining traditional culture with modern life, so that the audience not only pays attention to the use value and material value of turquoise, but also pays more attention to its culture Value, aesthetic value and emotional value. Can feel the cultural resonance from the turquoise works, enhance cultural confidence and aesthetic awareness, and feel the spiritual joy and the beauty of life brought by turquoise. Material selection is the first process, and the principles for selecting materials for each type of jade are the same. The main purpose of material selection is to select correct and reasonable jade raw materials to achieve the best quality and the best use of the material. The selection of jade is mainly based on the basic knowledge of jade, including the species, texture, color, luster, transparency, hardness, lumpiness, shape and other characteristics of jade. At the same time, it will also use equipment to judge the type and quality of jade, and strive to make the best use of the best materials and use them reasonably.

The formation of turquoise ore is different from other types of jade. It is formed by groundwater containing copper, phosphorus, and aluminum in acidic volcanic eruptive rocks and granite containing accessory mineral phosphorite, or phosphorus-containing sedimentary rocks and sedimentary metamorphic rocks. It is formed by leaching and depositing in mineral veins near the surface to form nodules. Each piece of turquoise rough stone has a different texture and unique artistic conception.

### 2.2 The Information Self-media

As we all know, the self-media can quickly and quickly disseminate the information collected in a short time to the public, while the traditional publishing industry takes a lot of time to collect, organize, and analyze information. Therefore, the information obtained by readers through the traditional publishing industry lacks timeliness. An official research institution in my country conducted a survey on the reading volume of citizens. The data of the survey showed that compared with ten years ago, the number of reading users in my country has greatly increased, and the per capita reading volume has also shown a good growth trend. It can be seen

from the survey and research that more and more users are reading through self-media media.

In the past, paper-based media has always used relatively low reading costs as its competitive advantage in the market. However, since the emergence of media, paper-based media has lost this advantage. After all, readers consume lower reading costs on self-media platforms. At the same time, self-media does not only have a single function of a reading platform, it also exerts other functions. At the same time, the self-media does not need to spend on binding, editing, printing, logistics, etc. when disseminating information, because most of the costs of self-media workers are spent on publicity and business expansion, and almost all the information people receive through the self-media free. Originally, when people used paper media as a reading channel, they did not need to purchase additional supporting tools, because the only conditions that readers need to meet are basic literary comprehension capabilities. However, compared to the self-media, readers need to spend more on paper media, because most of the books circulating in the economic market now need to go through layers of links before they can be officially published.

At the same time, the paper used in books is all processed from trees, but the current forestry resources in our country are increasingly depleted, which affects the purchase cost of paper, so the price of paper media will only increase. After the increasing influence of the We Media, many authors in the traditional publishing industry have seen the hidden business opportunities in the We Media industry, so they are more willing to publish their own text works on We Media platforms. The reasons why readers of the traditional publishing industry leave. Consider the following reasons. First of all, the author often needs to wait a long time after the writing work is completed before his work can be officially published and circulated on the market. The waiting time can be as little as two or three months, and the waiting time can be extended indefinitely. Because the publication of a book requires multiple processes, both readers and publishers need to spend a lot of time, energy and economic costs in this process.

### 2.3 The Intelligent Modeling of Turquoise Carvings Based on Traditional Themes

Turquoise culture has different expressions and cultural languages in different eras. In the Qing Dynasty of China, ancient Egypt, ancient Persia and other countries, turquoise is a symbol of power and status, and is a sacred ornament. In modern times, with the development of the economy, people's living standards have greatly improved. The purchase of turquoise has become a common mass consumption, and it has entered thousands of households because of its popularity.

In recent years, the turquoise industry is undergoing a qualitative transformation. Both the art form and the sales model have undergone very big changes. Turquoise art tends to be concise, beautiful, and slightly exaggerated. It is the use of abstract art that is even more popular. Therefore, in the modern era that is pursuing individuality and originality, if works still remain in the common old forms and old themes, and stick to the old expression forms and content, it will be farther and farther away from people's cultural aspirations. It is difficult to arouse consumers' aesthetic resonance and ideological recognition. Only by seeking new breakthroughs can we keep pace with the development of the times. "Jade is not polished, it is not a tool", the design and production of jade is the most appropriate to use the word

"polishing" to summarize. Thinking is not only a process of craftsmanship, but also a process of creative thinking. Because the design and production of jade cannot be completely separated, jade smelters generally integrate design and production. Turquoise is formed by leaching and depositing veins of groundwater, and the ore is mostly spherical and massive. When the turquoise-covered dyke matrix is peeled off, the morphology is irregular and strange, naturally random, showing pine cone-like undulations.

The relatively flat sheet-shaped loose turquoise is also thin and brittle. In addition, turquoise is rich in iron wire, and the volume is small, and the large amount of raw ore is scarce. The natural attributes contained in these turquoises determine the uncertainty in the creative process, which makes it possible for each creative work to face constant adjustments in the design during the production process. In the use of color, turquoise also embodies the difference from other jade. Turquoise is rich in color, ranging from light to medium blue, blue-green, green, and yellow-green, as well as black, yellow-brown, and white nets.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

Turquoise is the four famous jade in China. Because of its special mineralization and vein layout, it is very different from other jade species in shape and texture. In-depth analysis and comparison of the various differences between turquoise and other jade types will help clarify the theme of the work and control the effect of the finished product in the creation process of turquoise; in the comparison, the advantages of different processes can be used for mutual reference and seek integration, which helps the sculptor's exploration of modeling language. The sculpture language refined through practice has a greater degree of integration with the material characteristics, and it is easier to coordinate in the work.

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