Visual Communications Antonelli Institute Ed Zawora

The Power and Magic of Graphic Communications

- The visual arts are central to our lives.
- They leave an indelible impression in our minds.
- They are employed to attract our attention and to persuade us.
- Take for example this portrait of a young Afghan refugee with haunting green eyes by _______

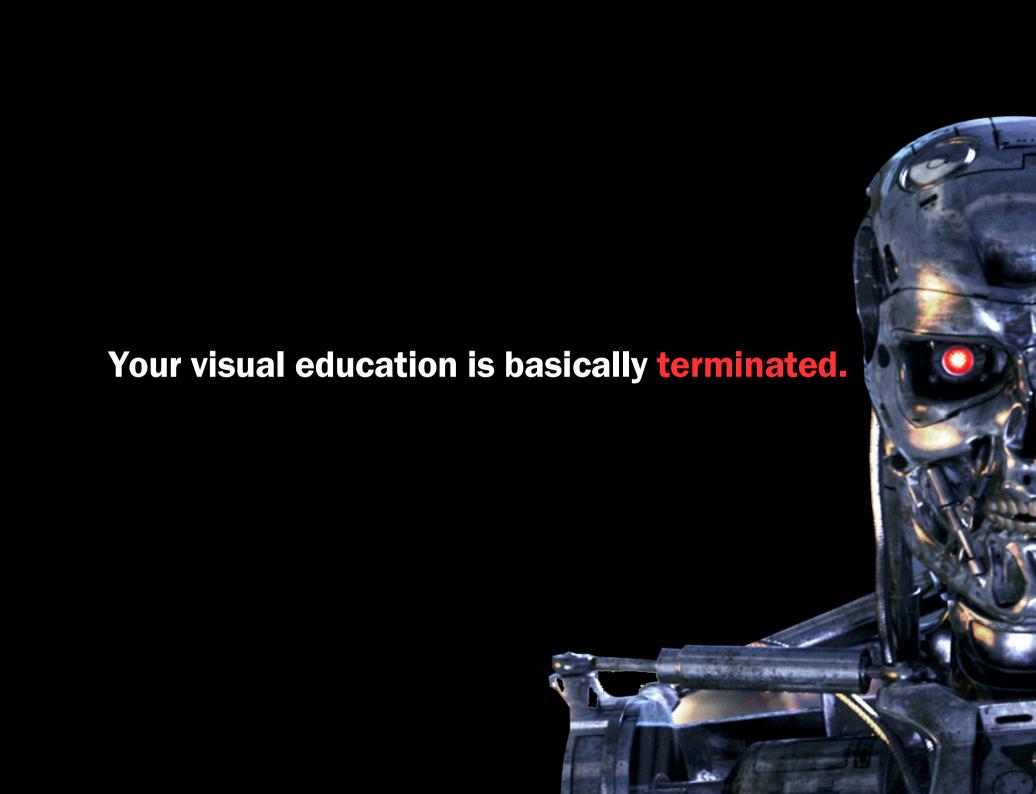


- Not only did it touch readers and evoke emotion;
 IT MOVED THEM TO ACTION . . . provoking thousands of letters offering help, to volunteer.
- The power to transcend place and time, to take an instance and broaden it to an eternity . . . that is the power of the visual arts.

Are you a visual illiterate?

Most likely the answer is yes.

- From the time you start Kindergarten you are taught the value, structure, and meaning of words and how to put them together to compose thoughts, essays, reports, and stories. *Writing is central to education.*
- But somewhere around third grade your crayons and brushes are taken away and unless you study art/design in a separate class . . .



Visual communication is a ______.

- Like any language it has its own rules.
- Visual literacy demands the same study, experience, and understanding as any form of literacy.
- You will need to learn how to read and write this visual language, and you will learn from trial and error and by studying its most celebrated writers.

Developing your Designer's Eye.



You need to learn to see like a designer.

We all know (or should know) that light passes through the eye via the pupil and lens to the retina where it stimulates the optic nerve which transfers the image sensations to the brain which then translates what we are looking at.

However...

- The other half of our vision involves perception how we understand and filter what we see.
- Seeing something blankly is one thing; understanding its meaning is entirely different.

Take for example this photo . . .



Has there been a fight?

Was he hit with a foul ball?

Is he a protester at the G-8 summit?

Actually it is none of these.

The Communication Process

Complete communication consists of 5 parts:

Sender
Message
Medium
Receiver
Feedback (Action)

Omit any of these components and your communication will most likely fail.

As a designer you are the _____ of the message.

You will need to speak clearly (simple, clean).

You need to know what you want to say (concept, message).

You need to know who you are speaking to (audience).



Defining who your audience is the first and the most important step in creating a successful communication.

Your message will fail if it misses its target (audience), no matter how well crafted or designed.

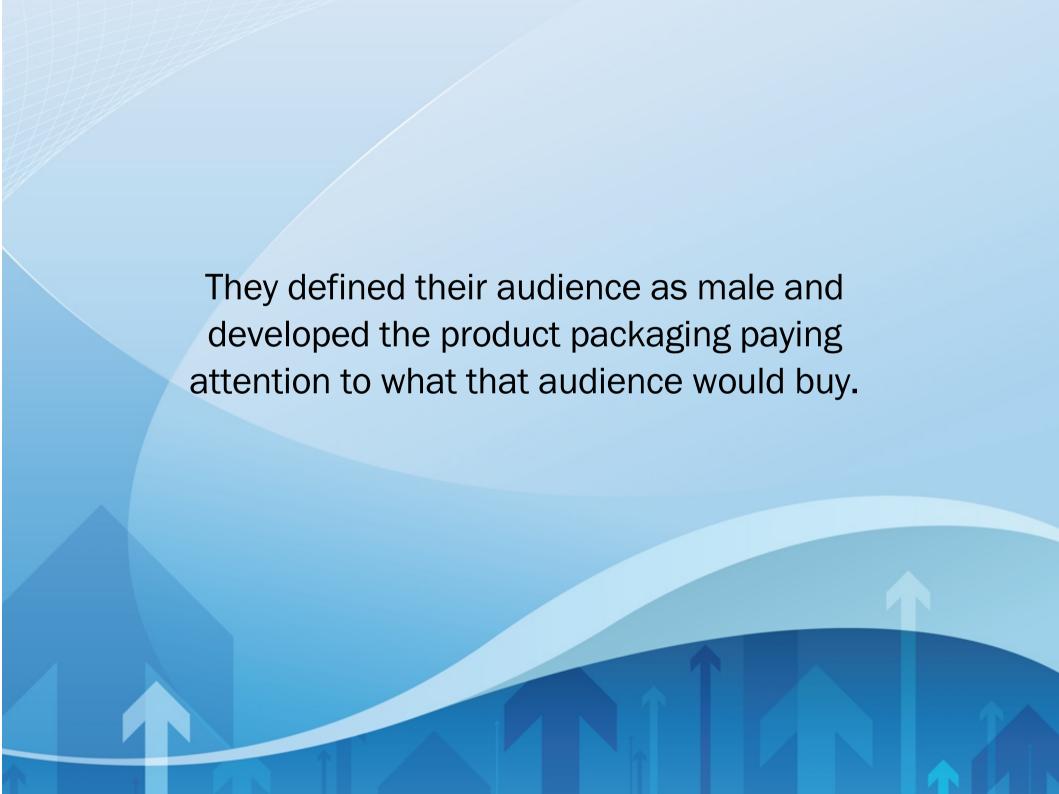
Good communication comes down to a _____ interaction.

You can't speak convincingly if you do not have a common understanding and frame of reference between yourself and you audience.

KAZI brand identity

Hornall Anderson Design Works created the brand identity, a six-pack carrier and bottles, printed collateral and promotional applications for KAZI. Careful that it not be viewed as a "woman's drink" (as has happened to most of the other products in the category) they created for it a masculine and contemporary look—the type of drink a guy would feel comfortable taking to a party. In order to introduce some humor, each bottle contains a pick-up line on the backside of the label.





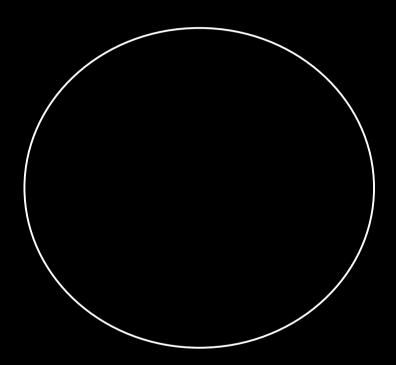
Visual Communication Theory.

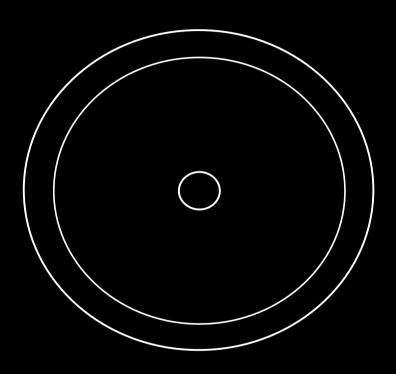
We are going to cover a few theories of how the human brain can see and perceive images.

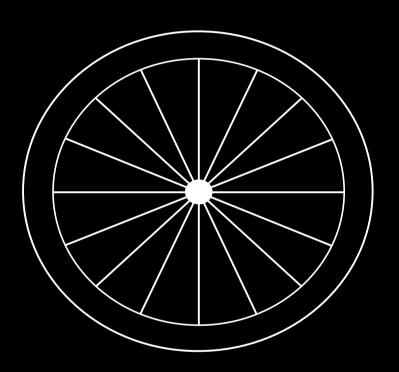
_____ Theory

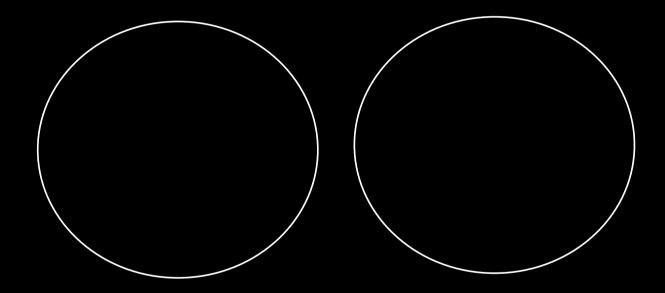
Organizing parts in to meaningful wholes.

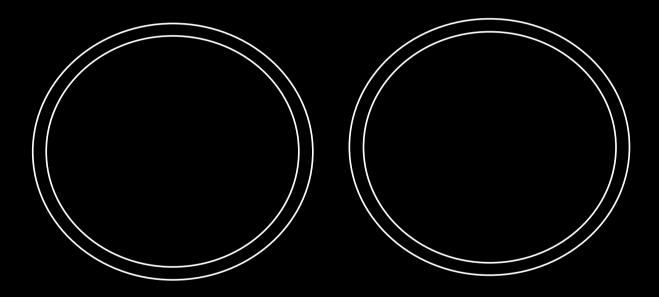
Theory states we understand what we see by breaking things down into their simplest forms.

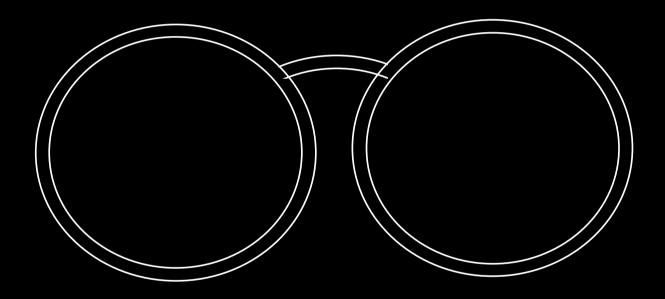












When we see this object we focus first on the circular shapes, tire and axle, then see the lines (spokes) and think bicycle tire!





We see two circular rims and glass shapes, because of the curved lines of the nose bridge our brain reads "Glasses"

How can we employ this in design?

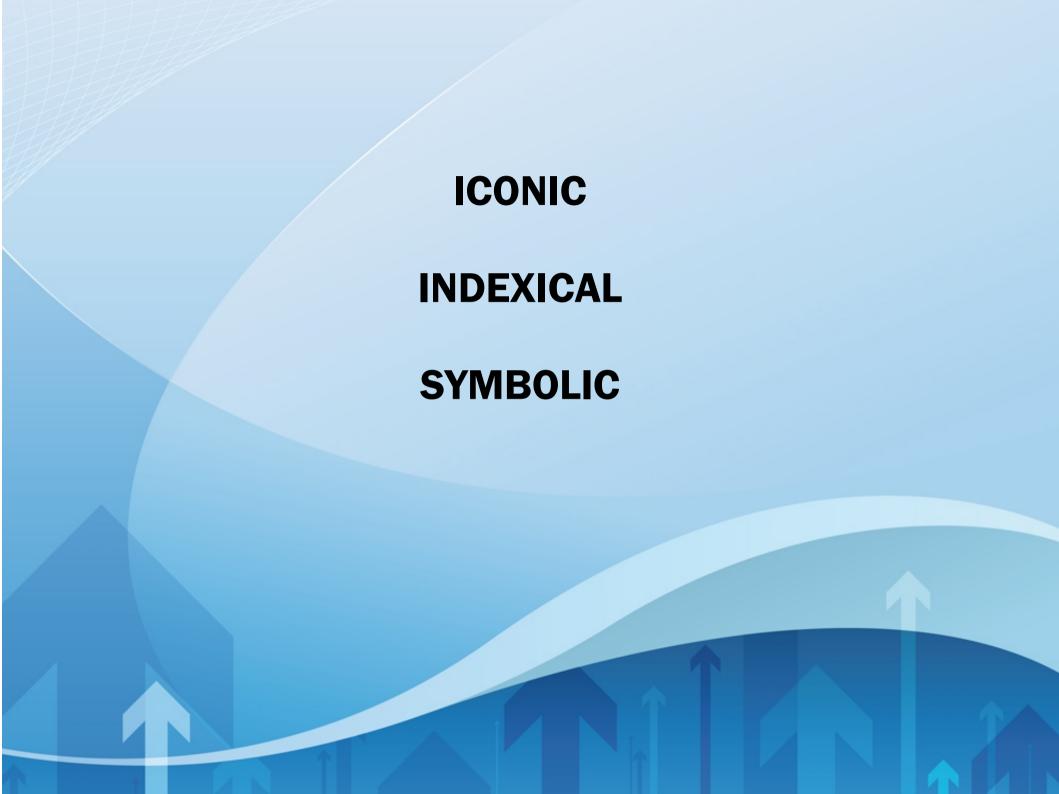
IDENTIGENE® Peace of Mind Through DNA Testing



The science of signs.

From a semiotic point of view, a sign is anything that stands for something else.

There are three kinds of signs . . .





Resemble what they signify.

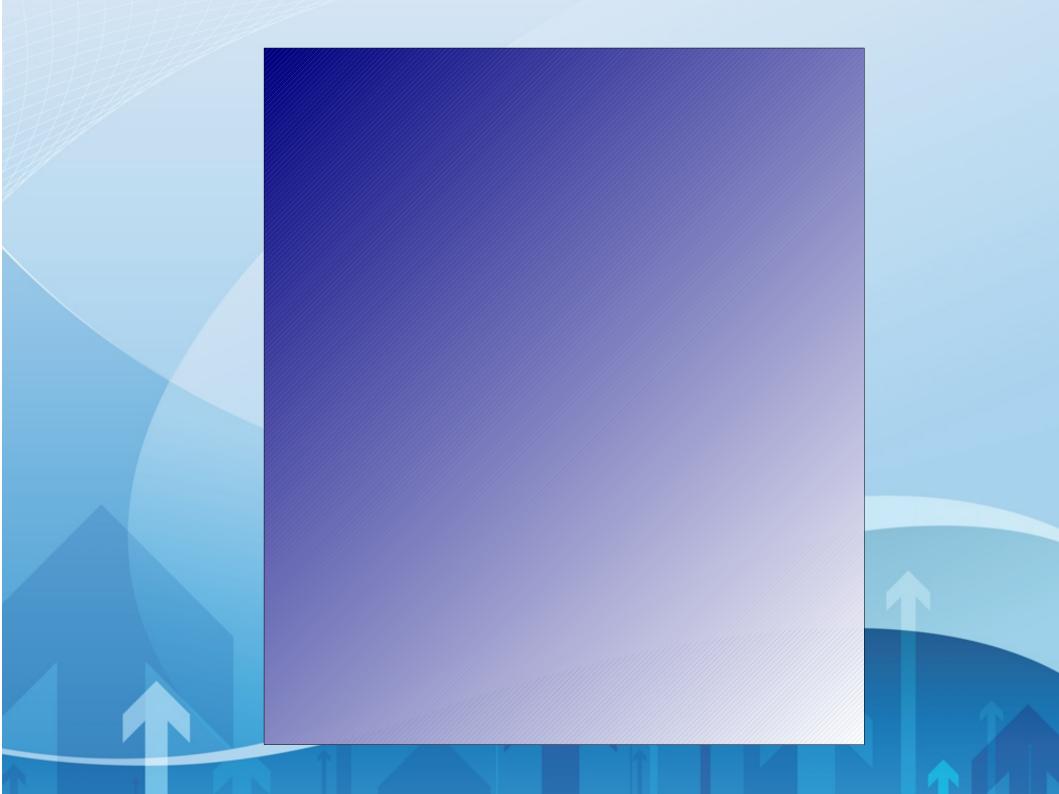
Pictures, illustrations, photographs and films are ICONIC.

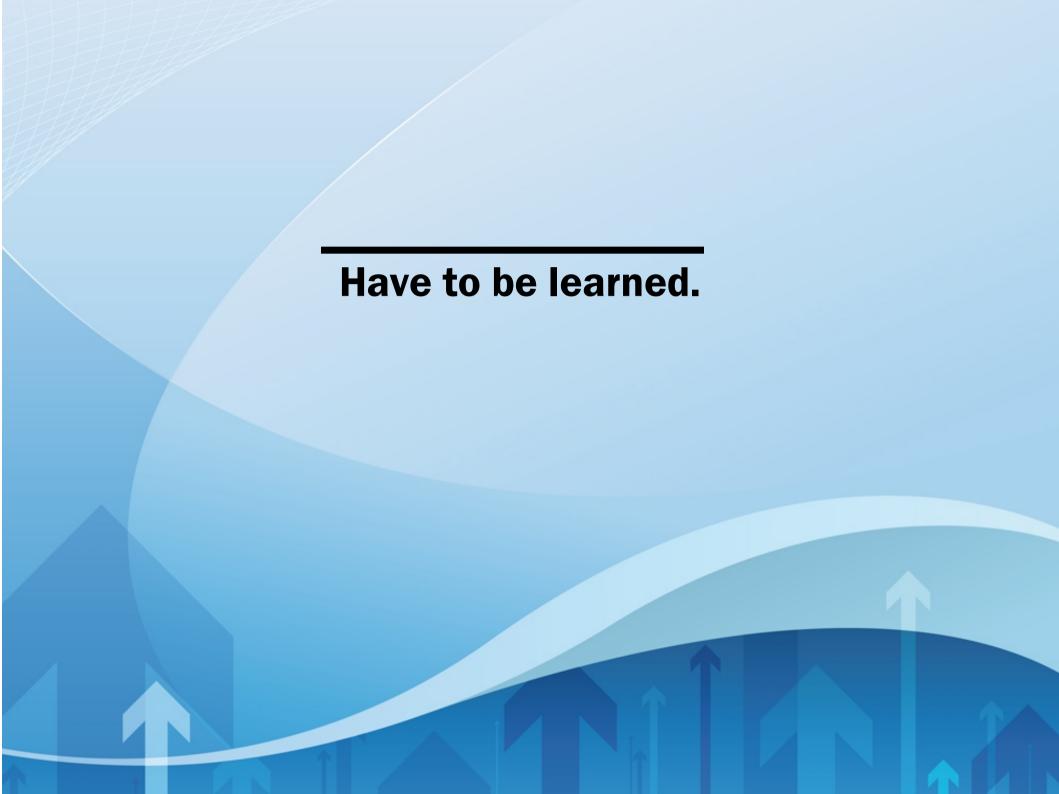


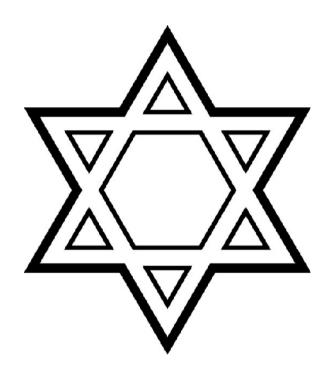


Suggest a casual or other connection to something that we can figure out.

Ashes are a symbol for fire, layers of color a sunset or a blue gradient can suggest sky.







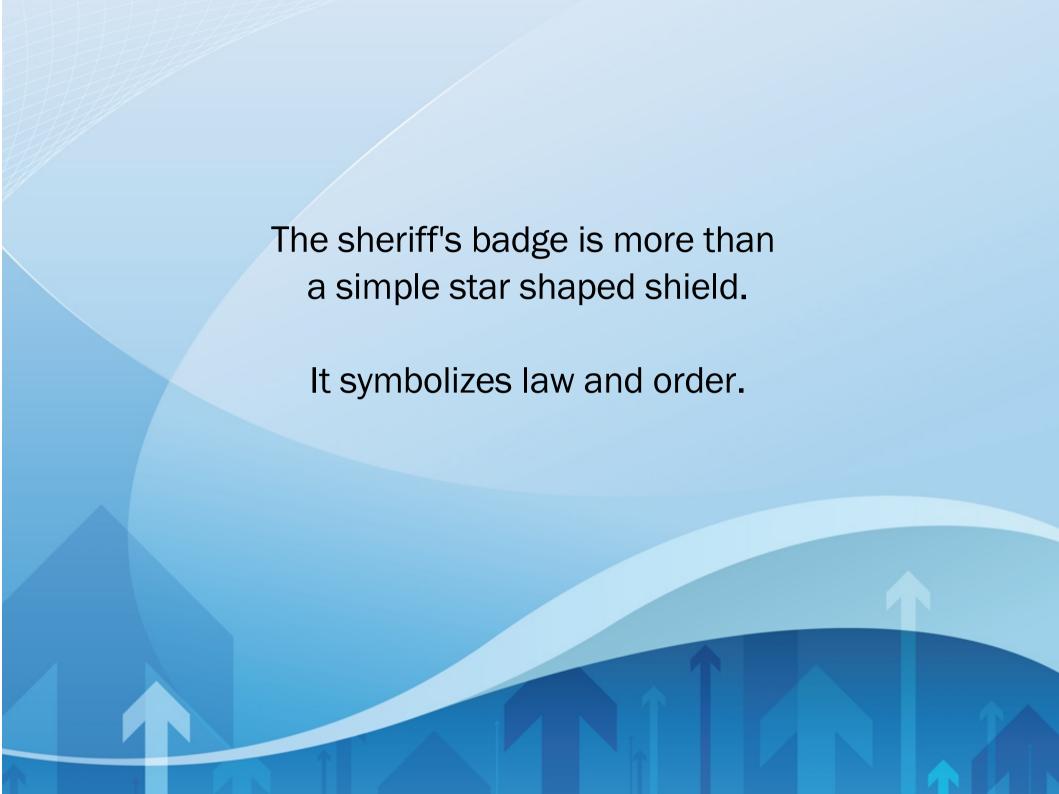
This is equated with the Jewish people, the state of Israel, and an entire religion.

We see this symbolism because we learned to see it, if we showed this same star to young children they would only see a star.







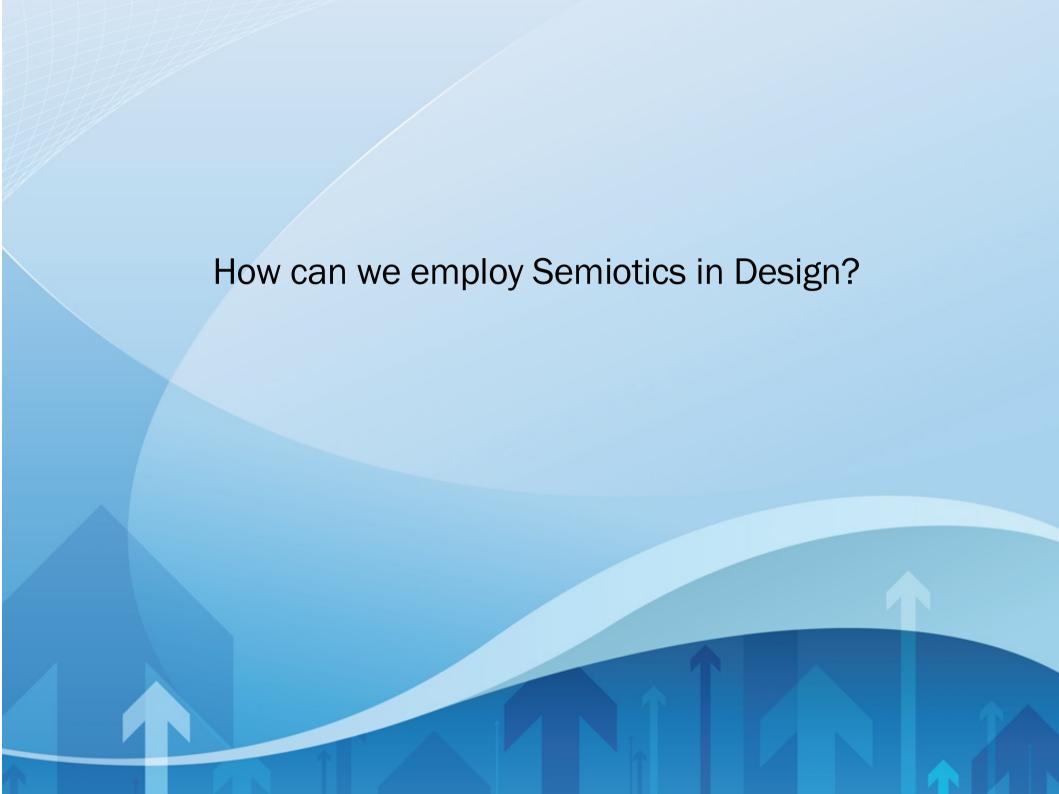


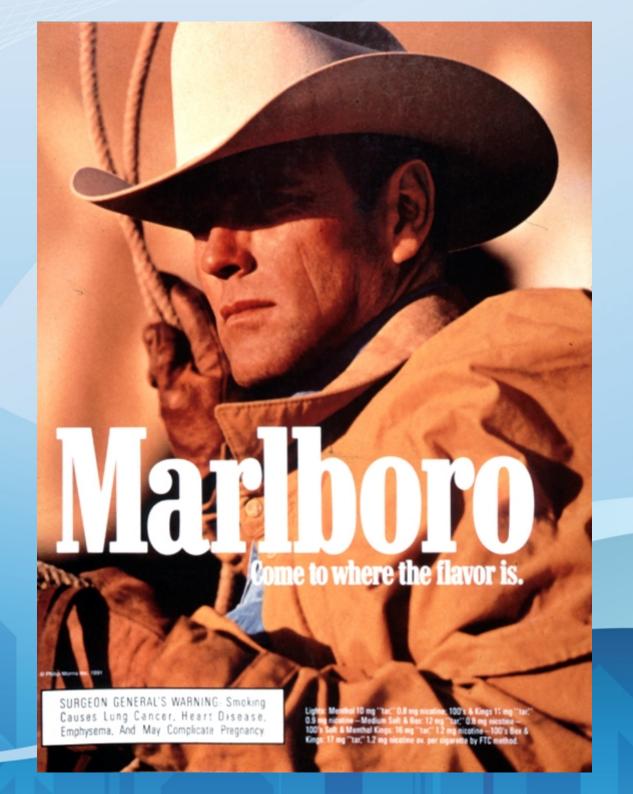


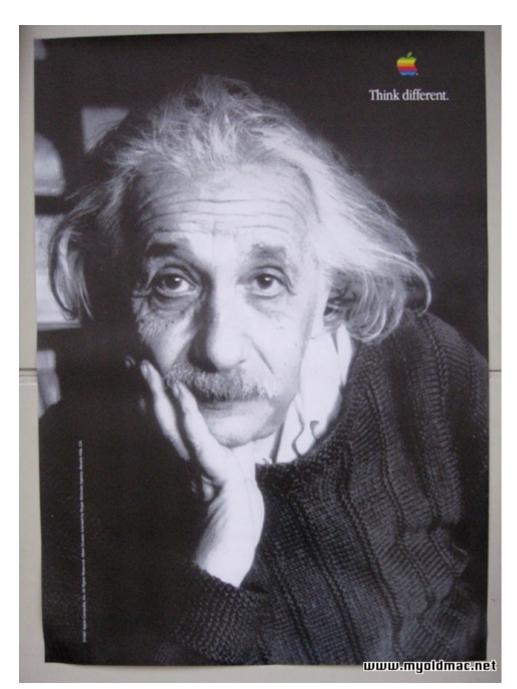
The flag is a symbol of our nation but at the same time it is capable of conjuring up emotional feelings, patriotism, pride and sense of place.

In some cultures, though, the flag may produce the opposite feelings.

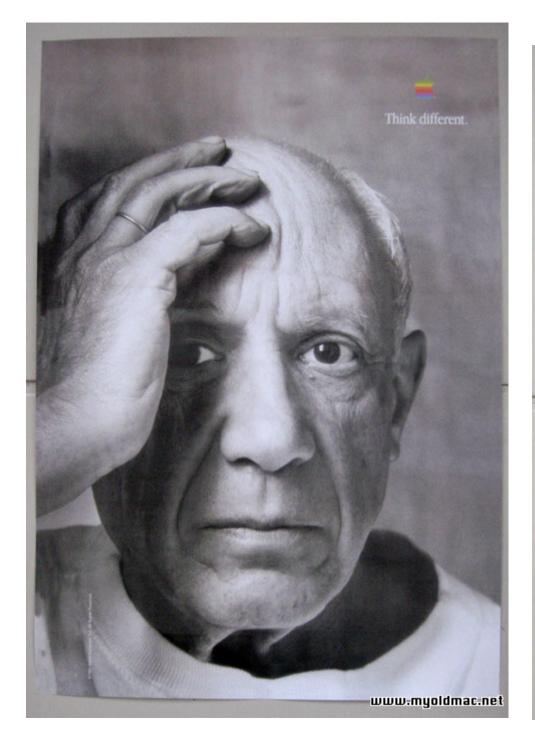


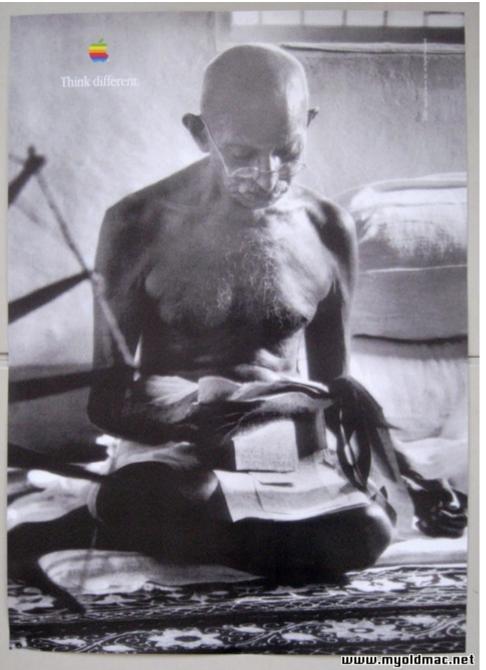












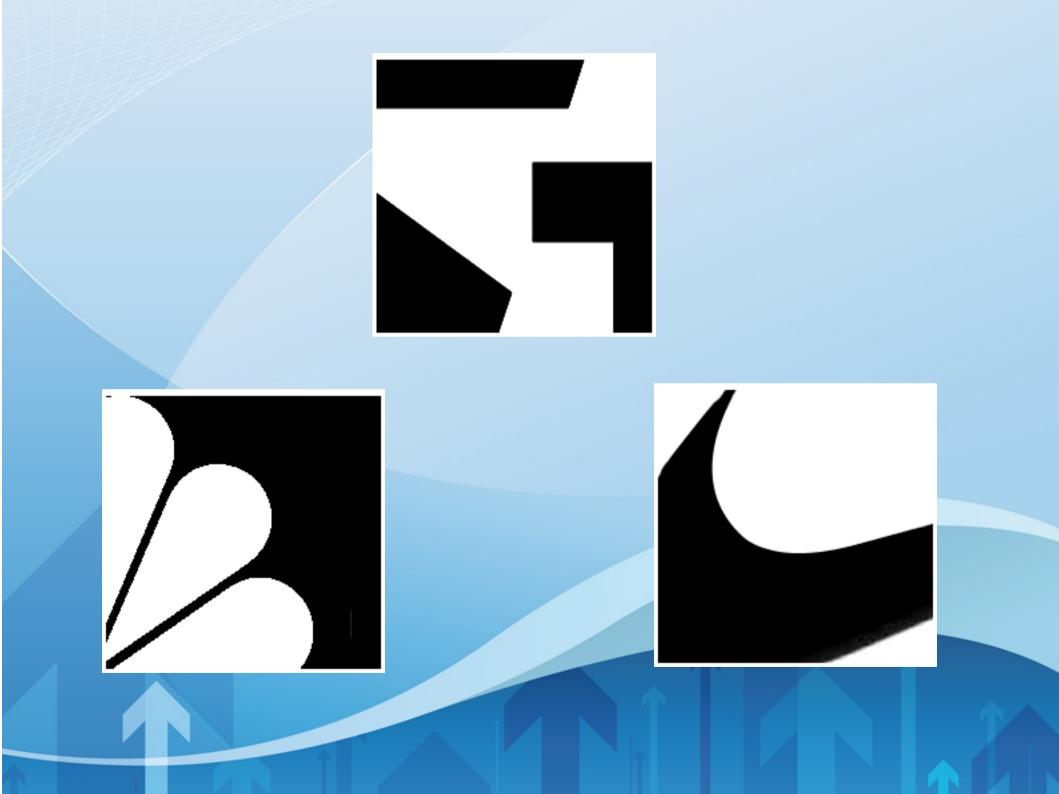
Constructivism

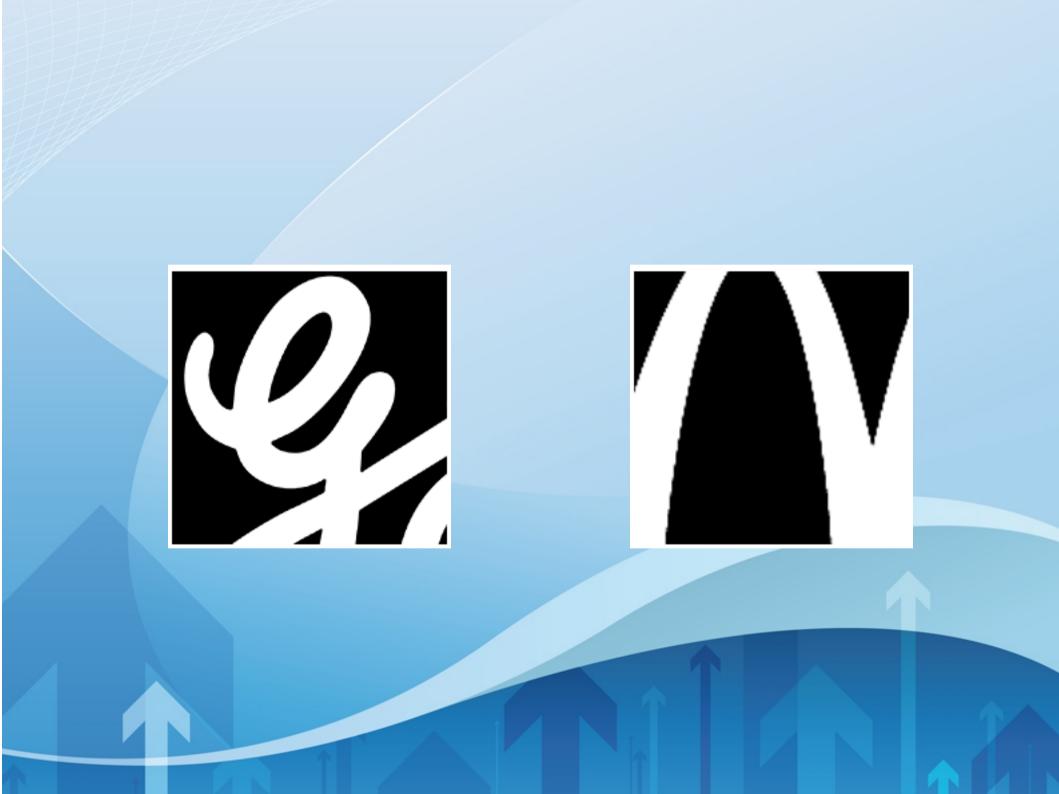
Relating a pattern of shapes.

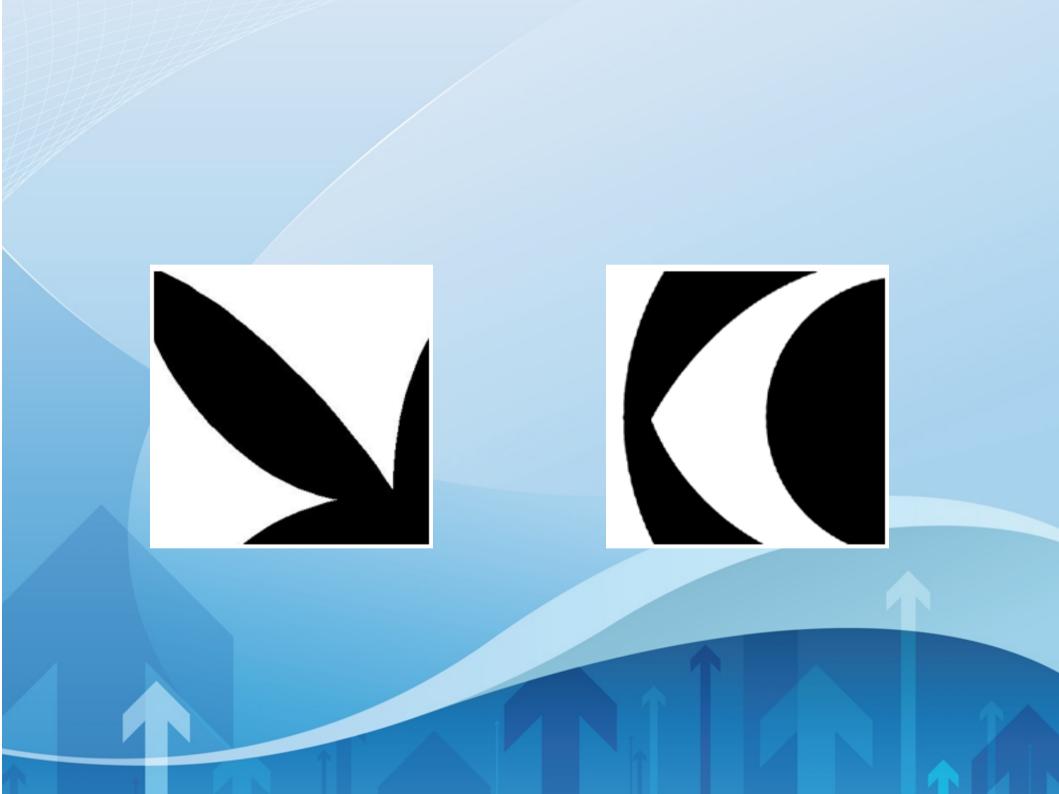
Visual blueprinting. Constructivism states that our eyes are constantly plotting and scanning objects to piece them together. This is especially true when we only see parts of the whole. Our Eyes trace the shapes that are available and ______ the rest mentally.







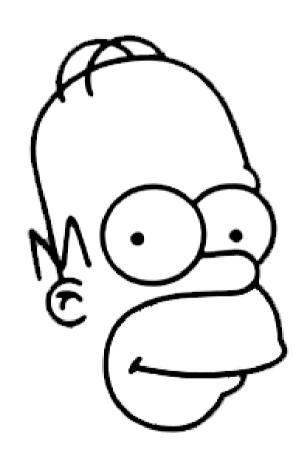


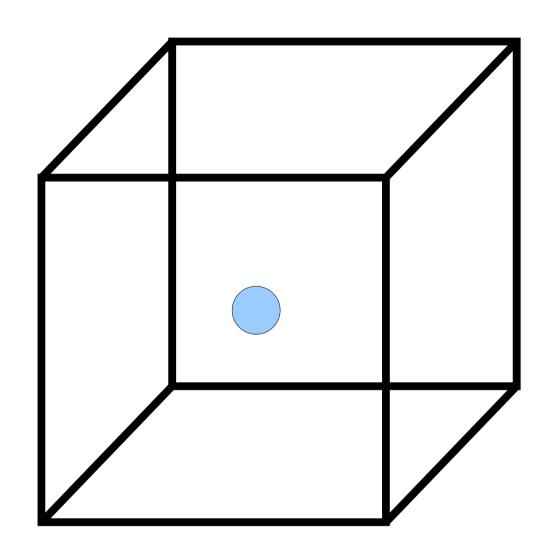


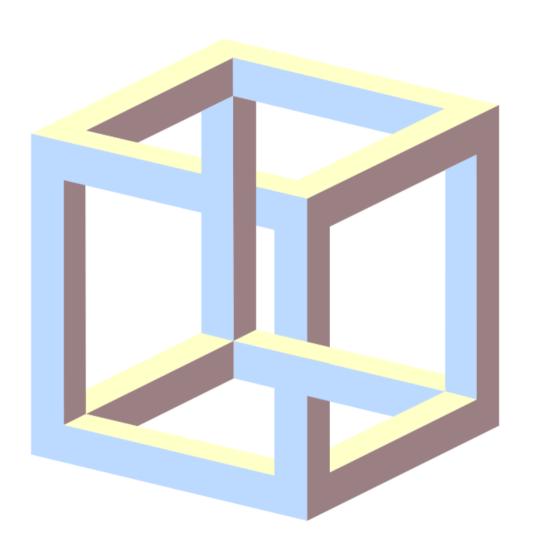
Cognitive Theory

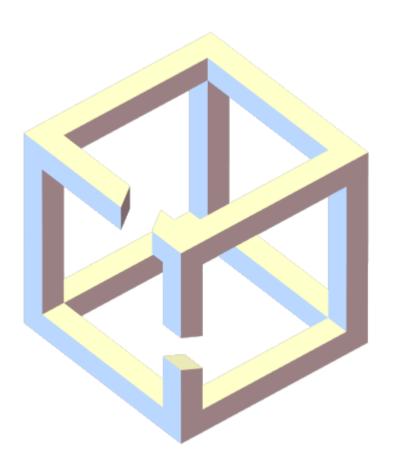
We understand what we see because our brain is constantly "______" for things with which it is familiar.

We see this in cartoons, only a few lines are required for us to see eyes and a face, our brains fill in the rest!









Huxley-Lester Model

This model states seeing is:
Sensing + Selecting + Perceiving = Seeing

Sensation: physical act of eyes taking in light Selection: concentrating & isolating the focus of your vision Perceiving: grasping or understand what you see.

As we covered earlier, the other half of our vision involves perception - how we understand and filter what we see.

Again, seeing something blankly is one thing; understanding its meaning is entirely different.

THE MORE YOU KNOW; THE MORE YOU SEE.

Here is another example . . .



It is a visual riddle, for each emotion captured on the photo there seems to be an opposite feeling.

Your eyes retrace each pattern over the image to try and add up what it means.

When you learn the title: Their First Murder.

You can understand what you see.

These Visual Theories help us how people see.

We tend to take sight for granted because it is effortless and instantaneous.

Summary

As a graphic designer we should understand how people see, it will help us deliver our message.

Remember

"there is a direct line from the eye to the heart."