

# Graphic Space and Meaning

Composition and Structure

# + Review – Connotation & Resonance

- Union of Word and Picture:
  - Combine type and image cohesively – they must work together to reinforce and extend one another.
- Text supports the connotation of an image.
  - An image can be one thing, yet words will make it another.
  - Text has the ability to “load an image”.
- Designs incorporate redundancy to get the message across.
- Visual-Verbal synergy can evoke powerful emotions.

# + What is Graphic Space?

- Most graphic design will occur on a 2D plane, bound by four edges.
- This is where you convey your message!



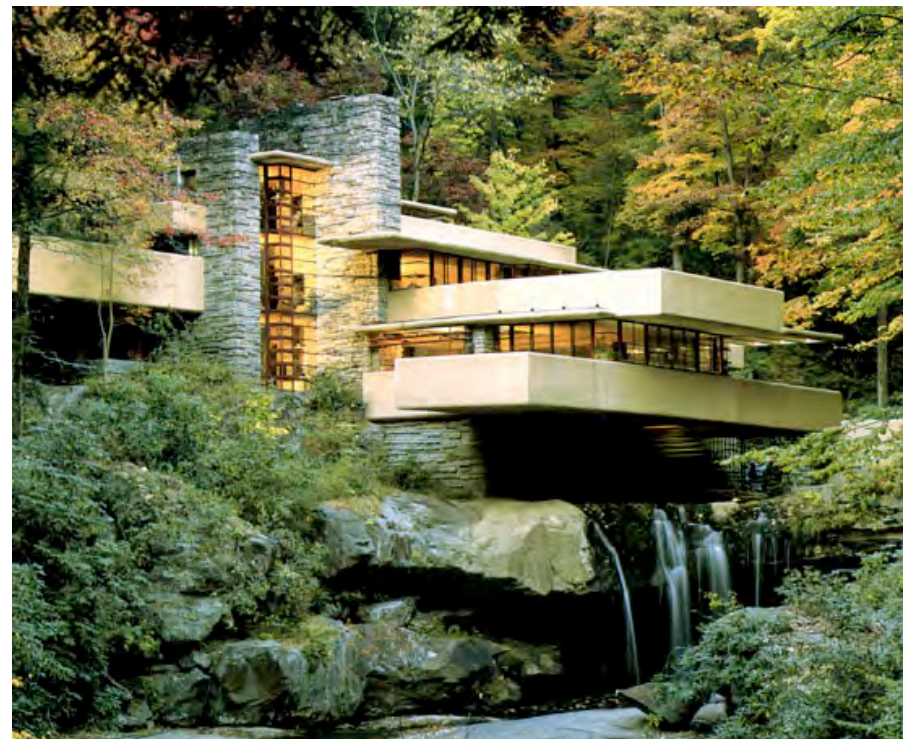
# + What will you do with your Space?

- Organize visual and verbal components.
- Combine unlike elements into a unified piece.



# + The Human Factor

- Remember? Always design for your audience!
- Humans have a natural understanding of horizontal and vertical alignment.
- How is this reinforced?

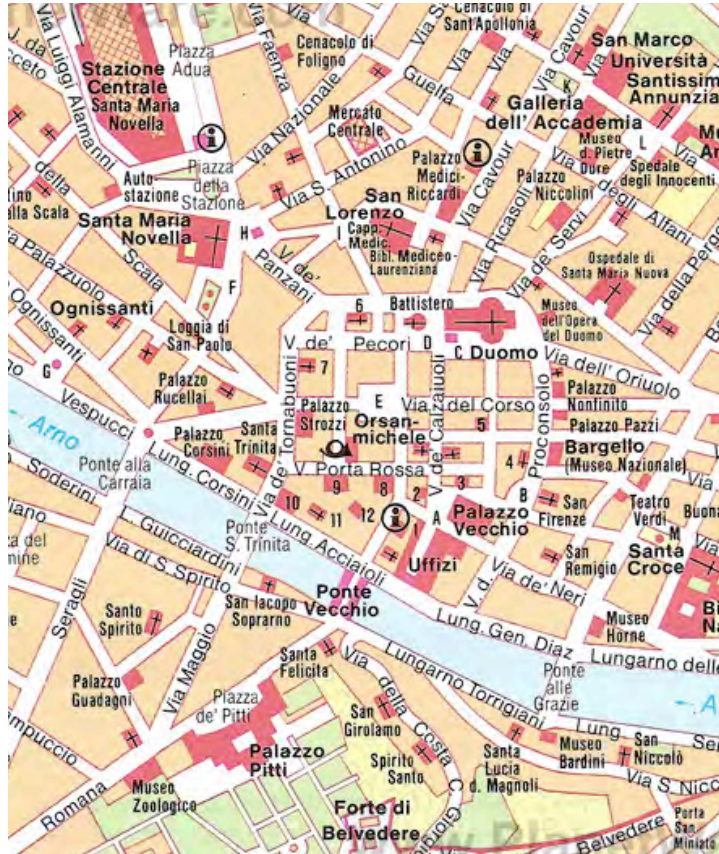






# The Human Factor

- Horizontal/Vertical Reinforcement
  - Which map makes sense?



□

## + Human Vision - Focus

- When focusing on one item, everything else fades into the periphery.
- How will you capture your viewer's focus?



# + Human Vision - Movement

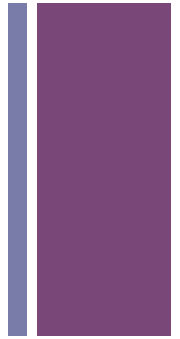
- In graphic space, eye movement is what generates the energy and motion in a design.
- As a designer, it is your decisions that will guide the viewer's eye.
- Humans look for order – how will you apply this to your design?





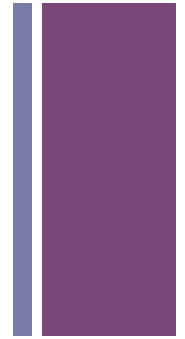
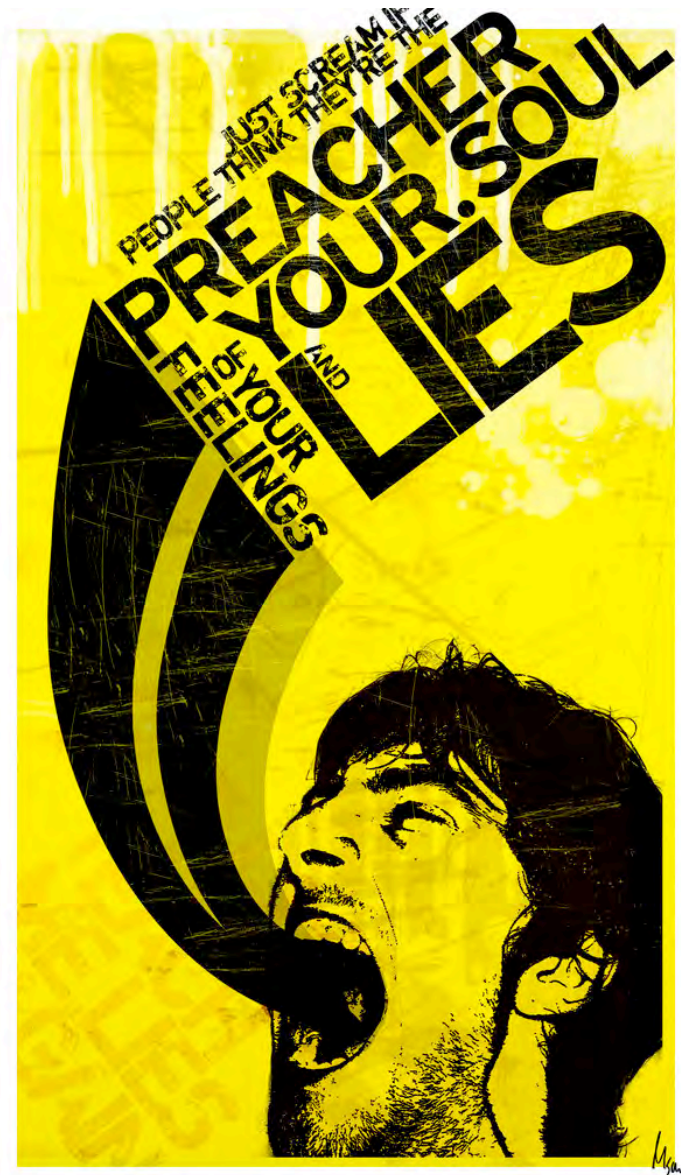
# + Form Relationships

- “Forms establish relationships to one another in space through identifiable principles.”  
(Meggs 70)
- Remember Gestalt?



# + Form Relationships

- Alignment
  - Forms align with each other to establish relationships
- Continuation
  - Generates eye movement
  - Reinforces alignment and relationships



# + Form Relationships

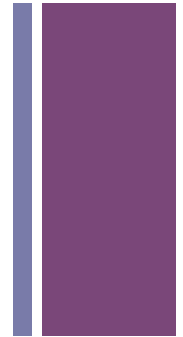
- Proximity
  - Elements location in regards to one another defines their relationships
  - A design is successful when the reader instinctively properly groups elements
- Correspondence
  - Corresponding visual properties develop a relationship.



# + Form Relationships

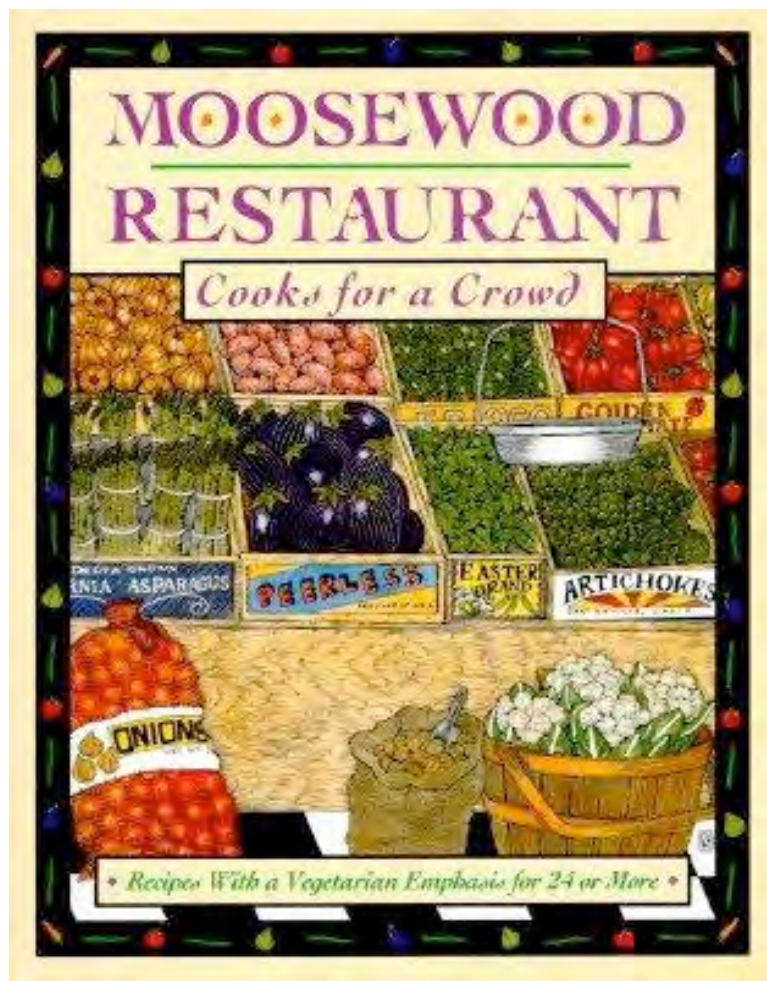
- Completion
  - Humans complete implied items when elements have sufficient relationships through:
    - alignment,
    - continuation,
    - proximity,
    - correspondence

[More Gestalt](#)



# + Stability vs. Energy

- How do you create stability in your design?
  - Alignment
  - Symmetry





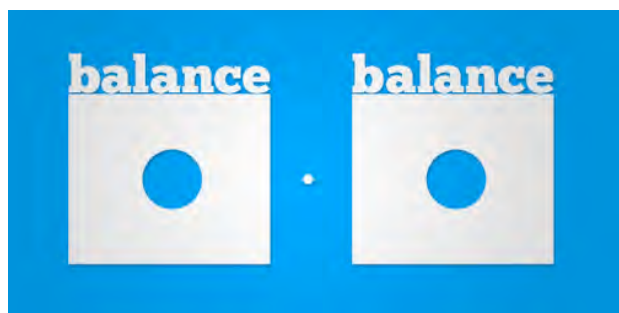
# + Stability vs. Energy

- How do you create energy in your design?
  - Diagonal lines
  - Asymmetry

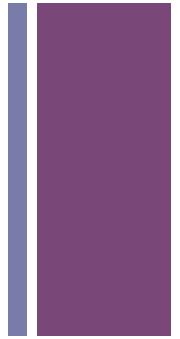


# + Symmetry

- Well proportioned
- Balanced
- Similarity in arrangement on either side of a dividing line.
- Brings order and unity

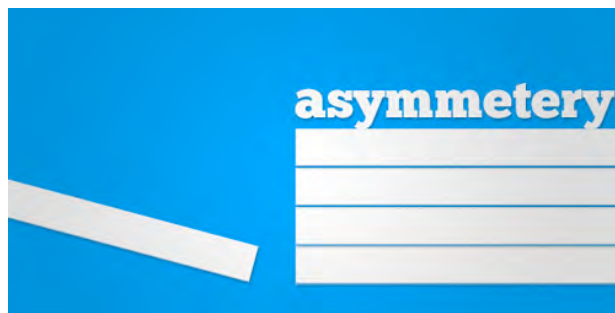


# + Symmetry



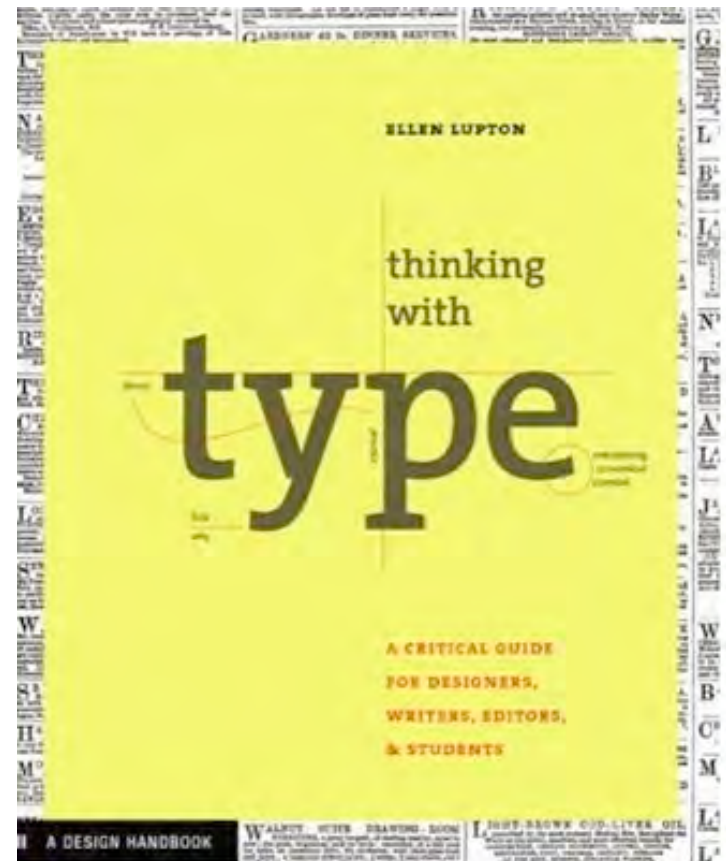
# + Asymmetry

- The love child of modern design.
- Redefined as “Dynamic Equilibrium”
- Dissimilar objects with equal visual weight



# + Asymmetry vs. Symmetry

- What does each signify?
- The decision to use one or the other grows from subject matter and design intent.
- Both are effective for graphic space



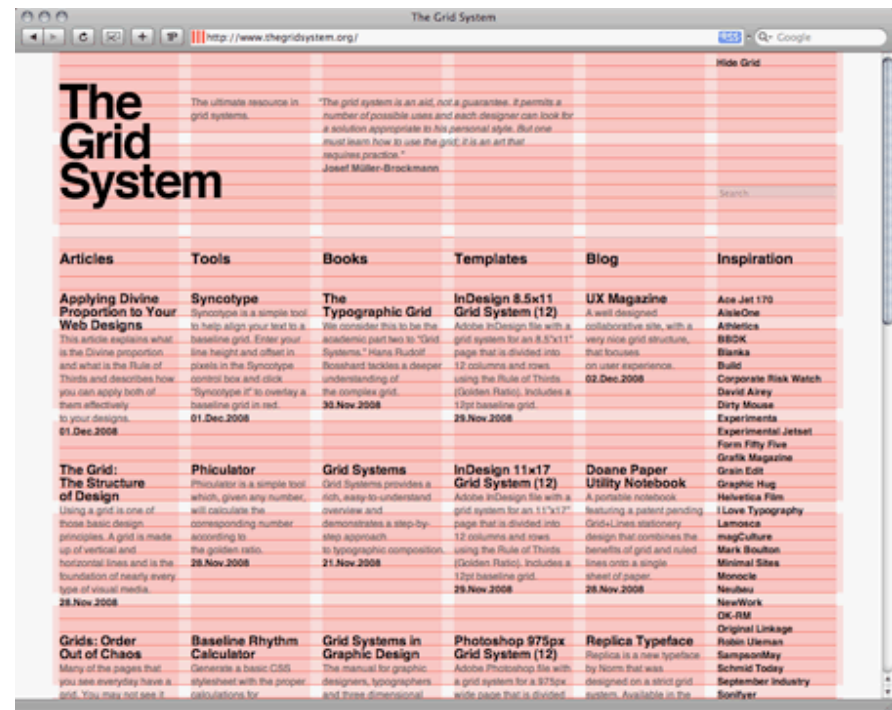


# + Modular Relationships

- Module: “Basic elementary unit that can be combined and repeated to become the basis for the whole” (Meggs 80)

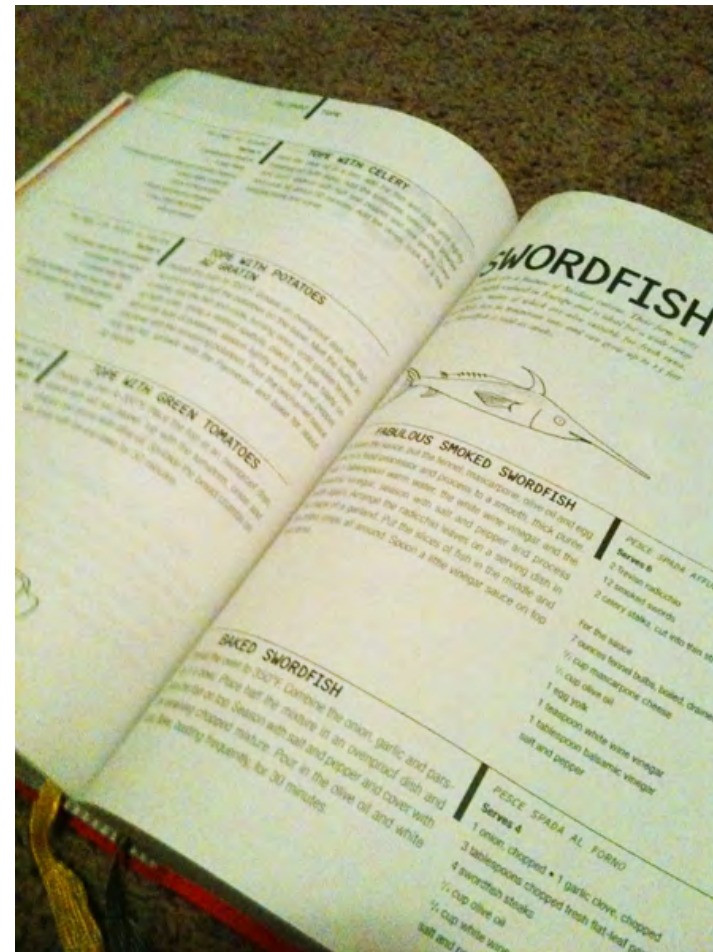
- Also known as: GRIDS!

- Modular use of horizontal and vertical lines (remember the Human Factor?)
- Can take on many forms – allows for diversity in type and image
- Regular sequence



# + Visual Program

- System of parameters used to unify a design
- Began with El Lissitzky in 1925 (*great example on page 80*)



# + Visual Program

- What does a grid do?
- Do you have a grid in your design?
  - How are you going to unify your design?
- Remember, the grid is your framework, but can't carry the design on its own.



# + Things to Keep in Mind

- You have many images in your design.
- Find a structural principle within your graphic space to create a unifying theme.
- Relate your typography to your image.
- It's up to you to invent your organizing theme!

