Art is not what you see, but what

### YOU MAKE OTHERS SEE.



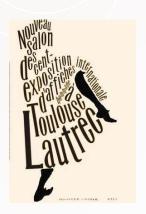
**EDGAR DEGAS** 







# Communicating MESSAGES









# Design OBJECTIVES

communication

education

information

guidance

encouragement

promotion

inspiration

awareness

dialog

persuasion

entertainment

direction

motivation

# determining the function OF THE DESIGN

#### will the design...

```
announce or invite and request participation?
inform and create awareness?
educate or instruct?
identify or symbolize and represent people, places, and things?
illustrate and explain?
spark imagination and ignite creativity?
interpret and clarify?
influence and motivate action?
solicit trust or faith?
package, promote, sell, or advertise?
protect and store?
guide and provide navigation?
display and exhibit?
commemorate and mark history?
feature and showcase?
anger and incite?
entertain and amuse?
```

# the skills OF THE DESIGNER

problem solving

communication

analysis

visualization

management

composition

organization

information-gathering

systemization

critical thinking

aesthetics

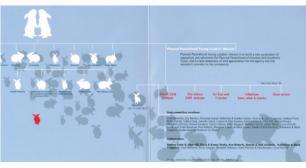
representation

research

perception

#### announcements





### books







### websites



### branding



### inspiration







### nurturing INSPIRATION

Carry a notebook or camera everywhere to record findings.

Become immersed in design.

Be committed to discovering and collecting inspirational factors.

Take a walk

Take breaks throughout the day.

Listen to music.

Spend the day outdoors.

Communicate regularly with other designers.

Explore areas of interest beyond design.

Go to a movie, play, opera, concert, museum, or gallery opening.

Visit family and friends.

Read design and nondesign books, magazines, and journals.

Go for a drive.

Attend conferences, lectures, and events.

Take a different route home after work.

Explore.

Create diversions from everyday routines

Go on vacation or spend a weekend away from home.

Try something new.

### project brief FUNCTIONS

States the primary goals and messages of the design.

Provides a meticulous overview of the project.

Determines project restrictions, as well as the schedule and budget.

Outlines the client-designer relationship.

Establishes the responsibilities of everyone involved with the project.

Is used as a reference tool throughout the process.

Defines the characteristics of the viewer.

### the actions of THE CLIENT

Initiates the design project.

Determines the primary design objective.

Seeks returns from the design.

Respects the expertise of the designer.

**Articulates anticipated outcomes and reactions** 

Suggests the desired attitude of the design.

Prepares budgetary information.

Establishes deadlines for delivery.

**Actively participates throughout the process** 

Approves the design.

Provides feedback.

### part 1 THE DESIGN PROBLEM

What type of project is needed (annual report, brochure, poster)?

What is the function and purpose of the design?

What are the client's objectives/goals for the design?

What is the primary message the client wants to communicate?

What considerations must be made to meet the needs of the client and viewer?

Are there any limitations or restrictions?

What is the budget?

What is the schedule?

# part 2 THE CLIENT DESIGNER RELATIONSHIP

What are the responsibilities of the client?

What are the responsibilities of the designer?

What is the level of client involvement?

In what stages of the design process will the client be directly involved?

What are the important dates, such as presentations and delivery?

How often will the client and designer interact?

What is the best method of communication (email. meetings, phone)?

Who are the primary contacts?

#### essentials of the client-designer relationship

respect
open communication
shared vision
trust
creative interaction
collaboration

# part 3 THE VIEWER

Toward whom is the project directed?

What are the characteristics of the viewer?

What makes the viewer unique?

How will the viewer interact with the design?

What are the needs of the end user?

research and information gathering

**TIPS** 

Gain an understanding of the topic

Read, evaluate abd understand all provided materials

Independently research additional information

Review the clients current communications materials

Investigate competitive markets