Advertising Design: Theoretical Frameworks and Types of Appeals

Chapter 6

Chapter Objectives

- 1. What factors might influence the effectiveness of an advertising appeal?
- 2. How do cognitive, affective, and conative message strategies differ?
- 3. How do message strategies affect the development of leverage points and executional frameworks?
- 4. What is an executional framework?
- 5. How many executional frameworks are there, and what are their names?
- 6. What characteristics are most important when selecting a source or spokesperson?
- 7. What are the principles of effective advertising design?

Chapter Focus

- Message strategies
- Executional frameworks
- Spokespersons and endorsers
- Principles of effective advertising



- Advertising is preparing a personal <u>message</u> that will be delivered over an impersonal medium.
 - Designed to change or shape attitudes
 - Remembered
 - Lead to some type of short or long term action



The model suggests that a consumer or a business buyer moves through a series of six sequential steps when being convinced to make a purchase



Personal Values – End State

- Comfortable life
- Equality
- Excitement
- Freedom
- Fun, exciting life
- Happiness
- Inner peace
- Mature love

- Pleasure
- Salvation
- Security
- Self-fulfillment
- Self-respect
- Sense of belonging
- Social acceptance
- Wisdom

Means-end is used to uncover the underlying emotions, consequences, and personal values that drive consumer choice. Approach is based on a theory that product and service attributes are associated with consequences, or product benefits and risks, and even the personal values the product can help consumers fulfill.

The result is a value chain linking a product attribute to its functional consequence, to the psychosocial (or emotional) consequence, to the underlying personal value.

Means-end Value Chain

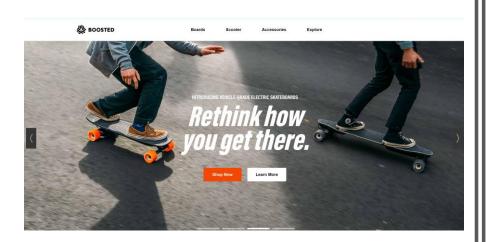
Attribute

Functional Consequence Psychosocial Consequence

Value

Tangible Product Features Immediate and Tangible Benefits Achieved from Experience with the Product Emotional Benefits Achieved from Experience with the Product State-of-Mind Consumer is Trying to Achieve

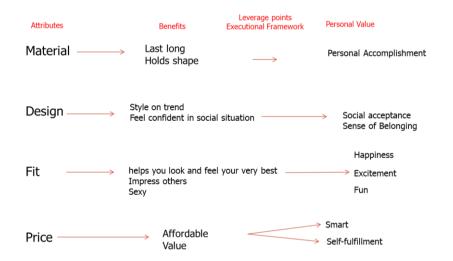
Means-End Value Chain



5 Elements should be used in creating ads:

- Product attributes
- Consumer benefits
- Leverage points
- Personal values
- Executional framework

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Means End Chain

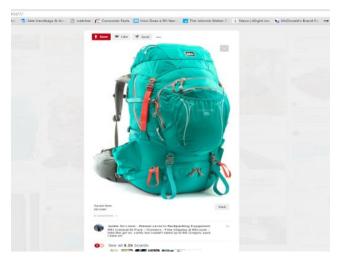


- To build brand image
 - Top of mind
 - First choice
- Provide information
- Persuade
- Support other marketing efforts
- Encourage action

Marketing Message

- Marketing messages can reach the targeted customers in two ways:
 - 1. A <u>personal</u> message can be delivered through a person such as a sales rep, repair department personnel, or customer service rep
 - Marketing messages can reach targeted audience through a variety of <u>ad</u> media.







Message Theme

- The message theme outlines the key ideas in an advertisement/promotion.
- Central repetitive message that promotes brand awareness, interest, action
 - Effective when brand association is created immediately
- Created so the theme can be used in any advertising medium

Message Theme

Story – Key Message in the advertisement



Message Strategy

The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies



Cognitive - rational arguments or pieces of information are presented to consumers

- Generic
- Preemptive
- USP
- Hyperbole
- Comparative ads

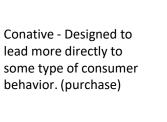
Affective message strategies are designed to invoke feelings and emotions and match them with the product, service, or company.

- Resonance
- Emotional

Advertising Appeals - The decision about what type of approach to use should be based on the creative appeal



Executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented



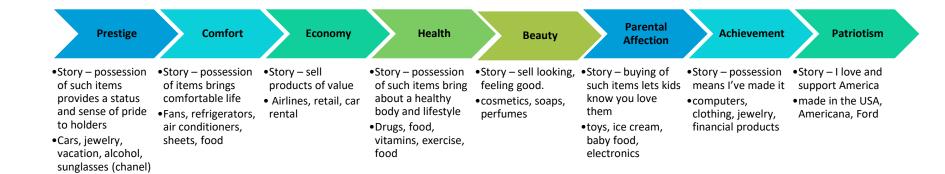


Message Theme tells a Story

- A good story has a beginning where a sympathetic character encounters a complicating situation, a middle where the character confronts and attempts to resolve the situation, and an end where the outcome is revealed.
- A good story allows each member of the audience to interpret the story as he or she understands the action. This is why people find good stories so appealing and why they find advertising that simply conveys facts and information boring.



Message Themes





Message Strategies

The **message theme** outlines the key ideas in an advertisement.

Message Strategy - The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies, which is the primary tactic or approach used to deliver the message theme.

Message strategies can be divided into three main categories that correspond with the three components of attitude – cognitive, affective, and conative.

- Cognitive
- Affective
- Conative





Cognitive Message Strategy

The presentation of **rational arguments** or pieces of information are presented to consumers

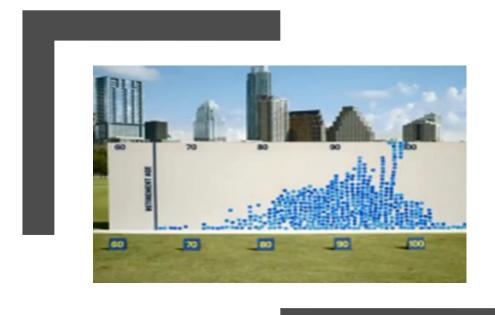
- Ideas require cognitive processing
- When cognitive message strategies are used, the ad's key message is about attributes & benefits customer can obtain if use the product
- Impact consumers belief and knowledge structure
- Ex: foods may be described as healthful, pleasant tasting, low calorie
- A blender can be described as durable, strong, convenient, easy to use

Cognitive Message Strategy

 Cognitive message strategies would make benefits clear to potential customers



5 forms of Cognitive Strategies

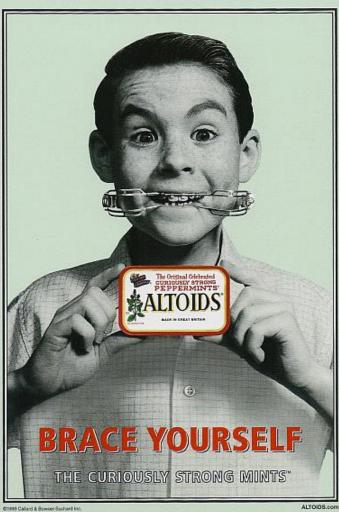


- Five major forms
 - Generic
 - Preemptive
 - USP
 - Hyperbole
 - Comparative ads

Generic Messages

- Direct promotion of good or service attributes or benefits <u>without</u> any claim of superiority.
- They work best for a firm that is clearly the brand leader and dominant in the industry within which it operates.





Generic



2. Preemptive messages

- Claims of superiority based on a specific attribute or benefit of a product.
- Once made, the claim normally preempts the competition from making such a statement.





Preemptive Messages



3. Unique Selling Proposition

- An explicit, testable claim of uniqueness or superiority, which can be supported or substantiated in some manner.
- Stresses unique product feature
- Often used in food and cosmetics advertising

Unique Selling Proposition Cognitive Message Strategy







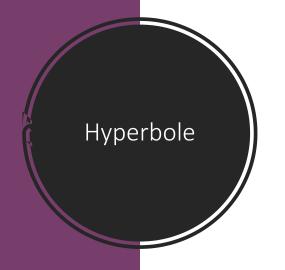


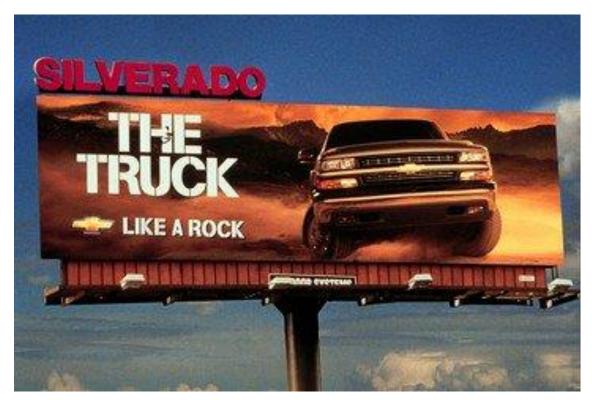
Unique Selling Proposition



4. Hyperbole

- An untestable claim based upon some attribute or benefit.
- Claims do not need to be substantiated
- Very popular strategy





5. Comparative Advertising

- An advertiser directly or indirectly compares a good or service to the competition.
- The competitor may or may not be mentioned by name.
- A danger is the negative attitudes consumers may develop toward the ad.
- Less common in other countries due to both social and cultural differences as well as legal restrictions.



FIND A DUNKIN' DONUTS NEAR YOU

Enter your ZIP code:

Comparative





Message Theme

Story – Key Message in the advertisement



Message Strategy

The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies



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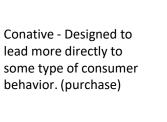
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- Resonance
- Emotional

Advertising Appeals - The decision about what type of approach to use should be based on the creative appeal



Executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented





Message Strategies

Cognitive

Affective

Conative

Brand

- · Generic message
- Preemptive message
- Unique Selling Proposition
- Hyperbole
- · Comparative ad





Cognitive



Affective



Conative

Affective Message Strategies

- Affective message strategies are designed to invoke feelings and emotions and match them with the product, service, or company.
 - Seek to enhance the likability of the product
 - Build recall of the appeal
 - Increase comprehension of the advertisement
 - Elicit emotions which then in turn affect the consumer's reasoning process, and finally lead to action



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Affirmative Message Strategies fall into two categories

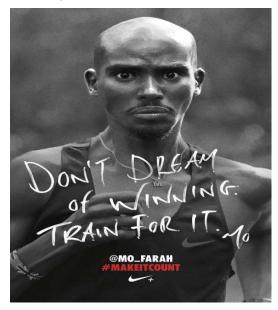
Resonance

Resonance advertising attempts to connect a product with a consumer's past experiences in order to develop stronger ties between the product and the consumer. – Ad for Epson printers – tag line: "memories from Home"



Emotional

Emotional advertising attempts to elicit powerful emotions which eventually lead to product recall and choice, including trust, reliability, friendship, happiness, security, glamour, luxury, serenity, pleasure, romance, and passion.



Resonance

Resonance Creative Style

- Does not focus on product claims or brand images but rather seeks to present circumstances or situations that find counterparts in the real or imagined experience of the target audience.
- Examples: Dove's "Real Beauty" campaign

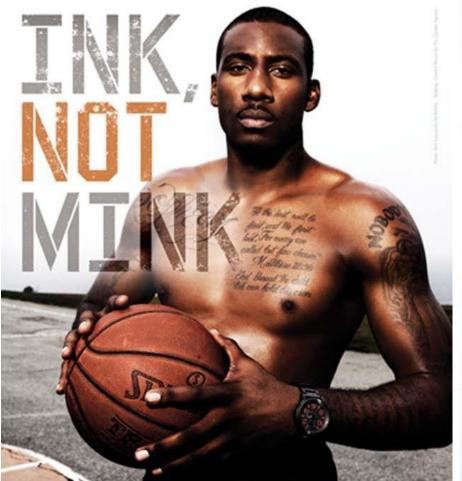




Emotional Message Strategy



When properly used, emotions can help facilitate consumers' understanding and acceptance of an advertising message. ...
Advertisers have an entire range to consider: positive, "feel good" emotions such as happiness and contentment or negative emotions such as fear and anger.





Message Strategies







COGNITIVE AFFECTIVE CONATIVE





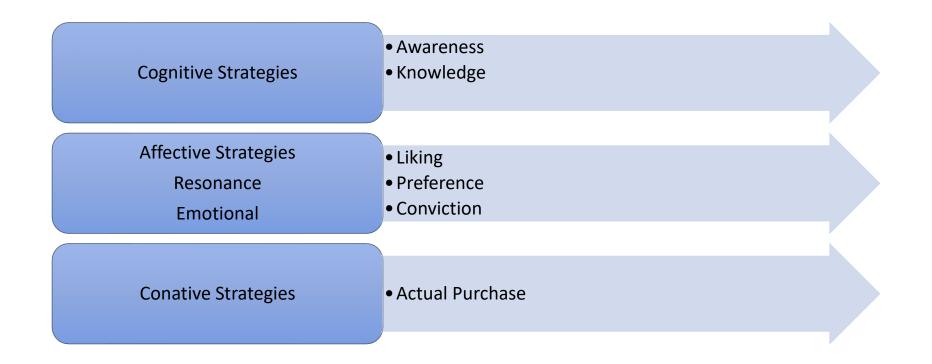
Conative Message Strategies

- Designed to lead more directly to some type of consumer behavior. (purchase)
- Action-inducing approaches to create situations in which consumers buy first and evaluate later
 - A point of purchase display (impulse buys)



Conative Message Strategies

- ☐ Promotional support conative advertisements are designed to support other promotional efforts using
 - **□**Coupons
 - ☐ Phone-in promotions
 - **□** Sweepstakes
 - ☐ Internet promotions/coupons



The Hierarchy of Effects Model

Message Theme

Story – Key Message in the advertisement



Message Strategy

The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies



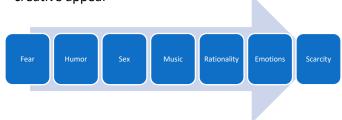
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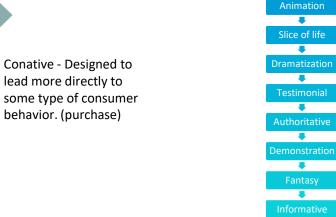
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Advertising Appeals - The decision about what type of approach to use should be based on the creative appeal



Executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented



Advertising Appeals

- Fear
- Humor
- Sex
- Music
- Rationality
- Emotions
- Scarcity

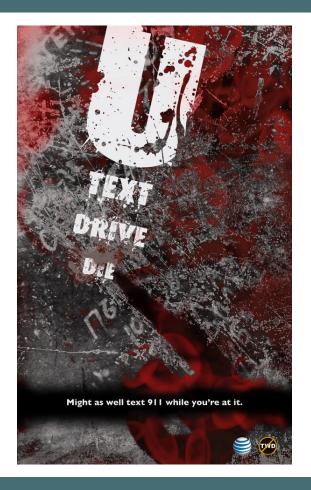
- Advertising appeals are the hooks companies use in ads to persuade customers.
- Commercial and print ads use some form of appeal to reach potential customers.
- Advertisers use appeal to influence a customer to purchase a product or support a cause.
- Appeals speak to an individual's need, wants or interest.



Fear

- This appeal Works!!
- Increases both the viewer's interest and the persuasiveness of that ad
- A key decision is how strong to make the fear in the advertisement.
 - moderate level of fear will be the most effective.
- Too much fear causes the viewer to turn away.
 - Too little does not attract attention.









Fear



Humor Appeal

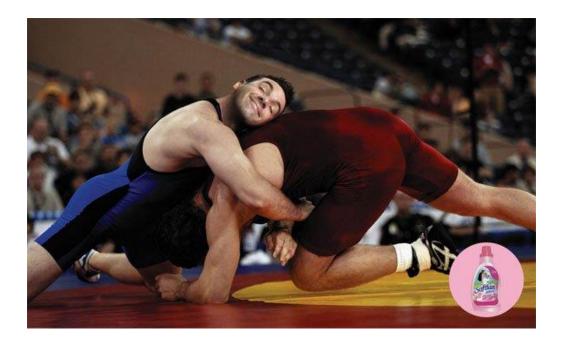
- Used in 30% of ads.
- Excellent in capturing attention.
- Score high in recall tests.
- Should be related directly to customer benefit.
- The success of humor as an advertising tactic is based on causing consumers to:
 - Watch
 - Laugh
 - Remember

Humor

- Captures Attention
- Holds Attention
- Wins creative Awards

- High recall scores
- Consumers enjoy
- Fun to create









Sex Appeal

- Sex appeals are one approach to building brand awareness
 - · Breaks through clutter
 - Use has increased
 - Not as effective as in the past
 - Advertisers shifting to more subtle sexual cues.

Sex Appeal

Subliminal techniques

Nudity or partial nudity

Sexual suggestiveness

Overt sexuality

Sensuality

Subliminal Techniques

This involves placing sexual cues or icons in advertisements where they will affect a viewer's subconscious mind.



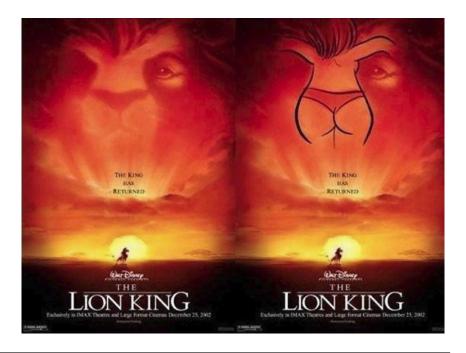


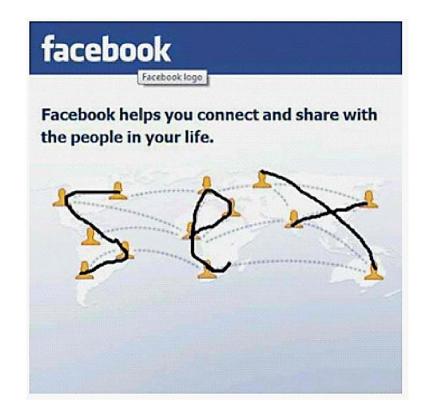


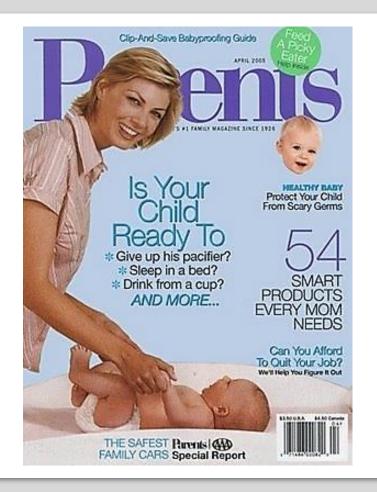


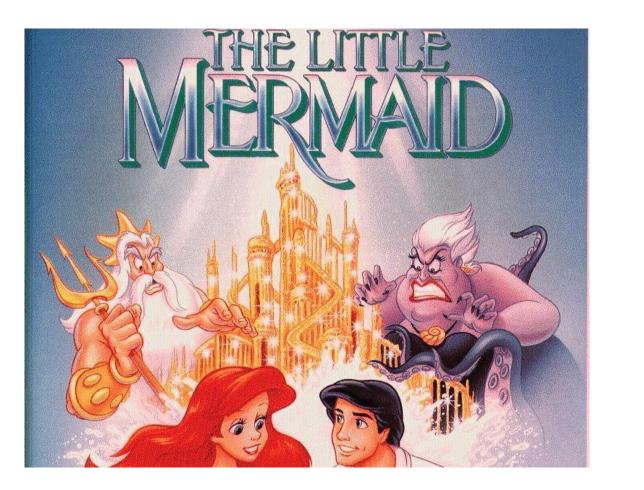












Sex Appeal Sensuality Approach

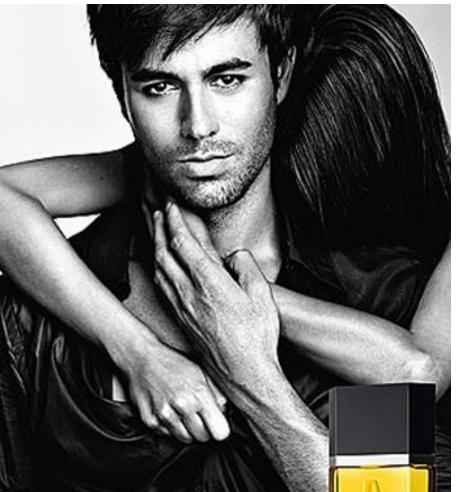
Targeted toward women who might respond to more of a sensual suggestion than an overt sexual approach.

Can be more enticing than raw sexuality

- More sophisticated
- Relies on imagination
 - Requires greater mental processing





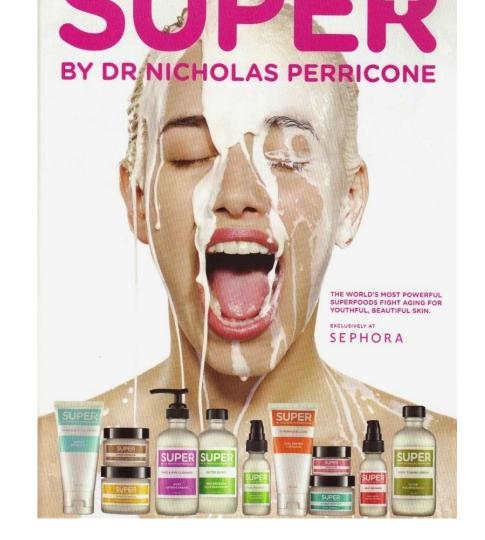




Sex Appeal Sexual Suggestiveness

- This is used to make the product seem more sensuous.
 - Gay and lesbian themes
 - Encourages use of imagination
 - Requires greater mental processing



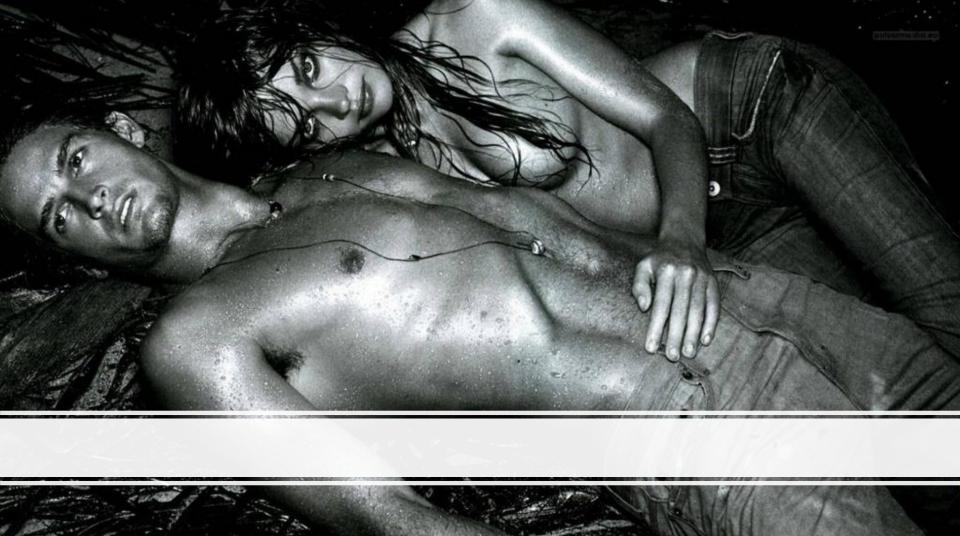


Sex Appeal Nudity or Partial Nudity

- Used for wide variety of products
- Attracts attention
- Not always designed to solicit sexual response
 - Underwear commercials
- Decorative models









Overt Sexual Approach

- The most strongly used sexual method.
- Acceptable for sexually-oriented products
- Used to break through ad clutter
- Often used for a shock effect
- Danger of being offensive



Sky Vodka



Calvin Klein



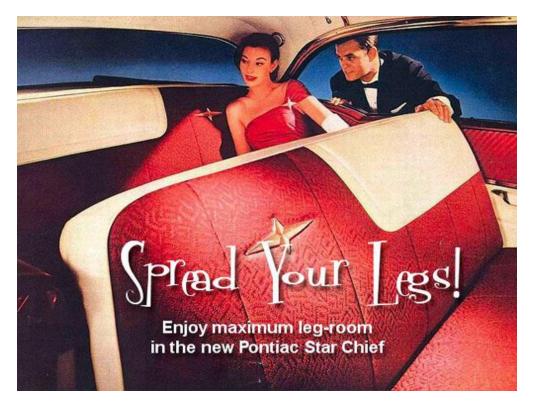




Are Sex Appeals Effective?

Research Results:

- □Do increase attention.
- ☐ Rated as being more interesting.
- ☐ Often leads to strong feelings about the ad.
- Brand recall is lower.
- ☐ Often interferes with message comprehension.
- May impact feelings toward the brand





Disadvantages of Sex Appeals

- Less influence today
- Reduces brand recall
- Affects comprehension
- Creates dissatisfaction with one's body
 - Females
 - Males
- Stereotyping of females



Objective #8: Music Appeal

- Gains attention and increases the retention of visual information at the same time.
 Most consumers remember the song along with images of the product or company.
- Music can lead to a better recall of the visual and emotional aspects of an ad
- Increase the persuasiveness of argument.
- Musical memories are often stored in longterm recall areas of the brain.



Music Appeal Considerations

- What role will music play in the ad?
- Will a familiar song be used, or will something original be created?
- What emotional pitch should the music reach?
- Popular songs are often costly and some musicians refuse to sell them.

iPad



Rational Appeal

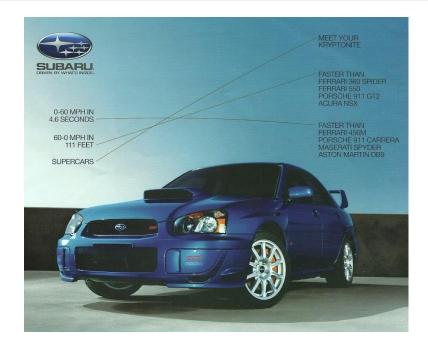
- A rational appeal often follows the hierarchy of effects stages of awareness, knowledge, liking, preference, conviction, and purchase.
- To be successful, rational appeals rely on consumers actively processing the information presented in an advertisement.
- Print media offers the best outlets for rational appeals, because they give the readers a greater opportunity to process copy information.

Rational Appeal

- Print media offers the best outlets
 - give the readers a greater opportunity to process copy information.
- Well suited for high involvement and complex products.
- High involvement decisions require considerable cognitive activity and consumers spend more time evaluating the attributes of the individual brands.
 - Complex products require more time to absorb key information.

Rational Appeal











Emotional Appeal

- Based on three ideas:
 - Consumers ignore most ads
 - Rational ads go unnoticed
 - Emotional ads can capture attention
- Key to developing brand loyalty.
- Effie Awards humor and emotions.
- Use more in b-to-b advertising.
- Works well when tied to other appeals.

Emotional Appeals

- Television is one of the best media
 - It has intrusion value and can utilize both sound and sight. Facial expressions can convey emotions and attitudes.
- Emotions can be tied with humor, fear, music, and other appeals to make a compelling case for a product.

Extra Gum





Scarcity Appeals

- Based on limited supply
- Based on limited time to purchase
- Often tied with promotion tools such as contests, sweepstakes, and coupons
- Encourages customers to take action

Message Theme

Story – Key Message in the advertisement



Message Strategy

The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies



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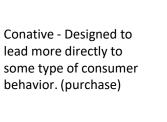
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Advertising Appeals - The decision about what type of approach to use should be based on the creative appeal



Executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented





Objective #2: Executional Frameworks

An executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented

- Animation
- Slice of life
- Dramatization
- Testimonial
- Authoritative
- Demonstration
- Fantasy
- Informative

Animation

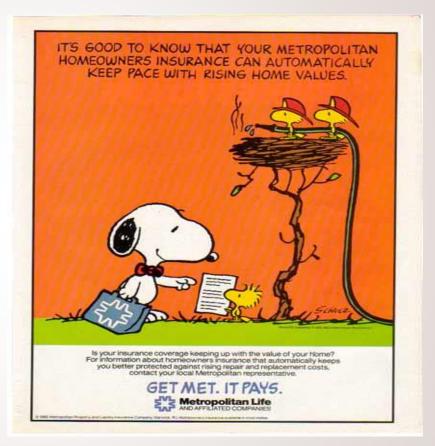
- Originally used by firms with small advertising budgets.
- Increased use due to advances in computer technology.
 - Rotoscoping
 - Clay animation
 - Computer graphics





Metlife





Slice of Life

(Dramatization

- Attempt to provide solutions to the everyday problems faced by consumers or businesses.
- Show common things people experience, especially the problems they encounter. Then, the product is made available to solve the problem.

Encounter

Problem



Dramatization

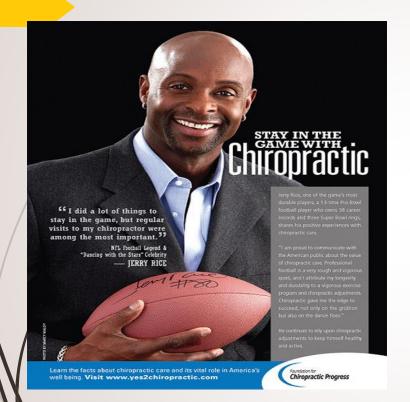
Similar to slice-of-life executional framework.

- Uses the same format of presenting a problem, then providing a solution.
- The difference lies in the intensity and story format.
- An effective and dramatic advertisement is difficult to pull off, because it must be completed in either thirty or sixty seconds. Building a story to a climatic moment is challenging, given such a short time period.



Testimonials

- The testimonial type of executional framework is being used when a customer in an advertisement tells about a positive experience with a product.
 - Enhance credibility
 - Source
 - Customers
 - Paid actors





Authoritative

- In using the authoritative executional framework, an advertiser seeks to convince viewers that a given product is superior to other brands.
 - Expert authority
 - Scientific or survey authority



Expert





on manhitumes, bestrally just thoughts once from They're smeet the a date?



WMY some, his roots after product.
Root Sharward. District Separate State of Management

sten to an expert!

Demonstration

- Advertisements using the demonstration executional framework are designed to show how a product works.
- Effective way to communicate the attributes of a product
 Shows product being used
 Television and the Internet



Fantasy

- Fantasy executions are designed to lift the audience beyond the real world to a make-believe experience.
- Some fantasies are meant to be realistic. Others are completely irrational.
- Common themes
 - Sex/
 - Love
 - Romance
 - Products such as perfume/cologne



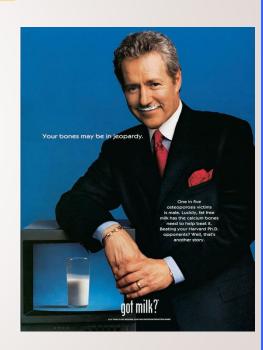
Informative

- Informative ads present information to the audience in a straightforward matter.
- One of the keys to informative advertising is the placement of the advertisement.
- Informative ads are prepared extensively for radio advertisements, where only verbal communication is possible but are less common in television and print because consumers tend to ignore them.
- Informative ads work well in high involvement purchase situations. As a result, the informative framework continues to be a popular approach for business-tobusiness advertisers.

Objective #3: Spokespersons

- Celebrities
- CEOs
- Experts
- Typical persons

- Most common
- Featured in 6% of ads
- Enhance brand equity
- Create emotional bonds
- More effective with younger consumers
- Athletes popular
- Establish brand personality

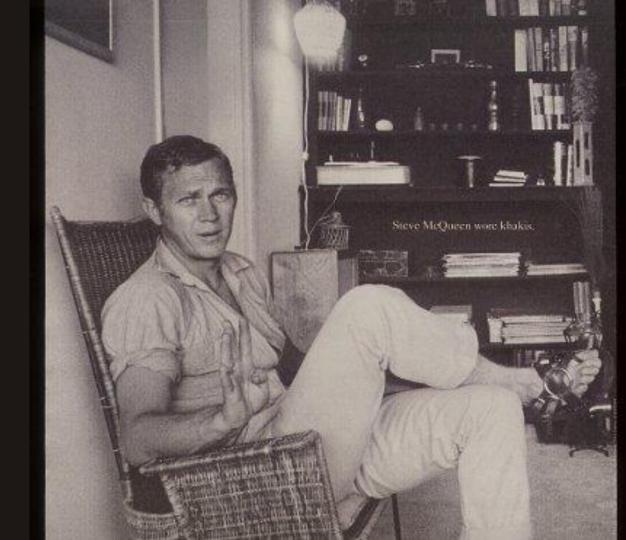


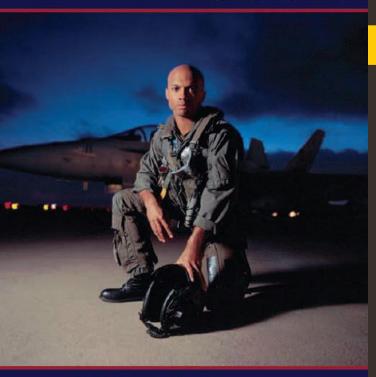
Three variations on celebrity endorsements:

- Unpaid spokespersons for charitable causes.
- Celebrity voice-overs.
- Dead-person endorsements.



Dead Celebrities





ONCE YOU'VE BECOME AN ELITE FIGHTER, YOU'LL WANT TO FLY ONE.

You can blend in or you can stand out, You can fly for anyone or you can soar among the cilte. It all comes down to one question.

Do you have what it takes to be one of us? The few. The proud. The Marines.



Spokespersons

CEOs

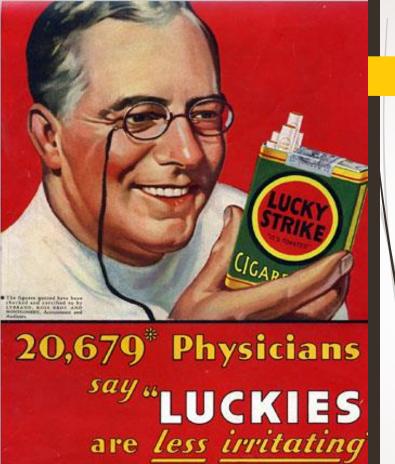
- Highly visible and personable
- Can be major asset
- Used by local companies

Experts

- Expert in their field
- Authoritative figures

Typical persons

- Paid actors
- Typical, everyday people



Your Throat Protection against irritation against coug

"It's toasted"

Expert Sources

- Physicians
- Lawyers
- Financial Planners
- Nutritionists
- Musicians



Typical Person Sources



Source Characteristics

- Attractiveness
- Trustworthiness
- Similarity
- Expertise
- Likeability

Matching Source Types and Characteristics

- Several dangers exist in using celebrities.
 - Any negative publicity about the celebrity caused by inappropriate conduct can reflect on the brands being endorsed.
 - Celebrities can endorse so many products that they lose their credibility.
 - It is this potential for negative publicity that has led some advertisers to use deceased celebrities