How to Write Headlines

Lesson slides

METAPHOR

Metaphor is the first love of English teachers, poets and advertising creatives, and it's used skillfully by pretty much anyone who enjoys talking. When people describe a bad toupee as a rug, or when they call a troubled celebrity a train wreck, they are speaking in metaphor. Equating your subject with something apparently unrelated helps guide your audience to a deeper and more specific understanding of that subject. People will grasp the wretchedness of a toupee much more quickly if you call it a rug than they will if you just describe it as unattractive.



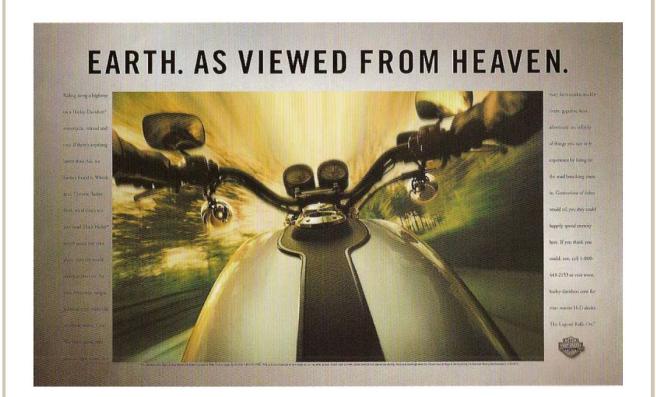
Here's a great metaphorical headline, produced by Martin/Williams, Minneapolis for L.L. Bean's dog beds

Visual-driven ads have done very well with metaphor.

Here's one lovely example, part of a campaign for Sony Noise Cancelling Headphones done by Bagby and Company, Chicago:



By directly equating a noisy child with a loudspeaker, the ad demonstrates Sony's empathy with modern travelers, and thus predisposes those travelers to trust Sony's solution over the competition's.



Crispin & Porter produced this wonderfully minimalist campaign for a homeless mission in Miami:



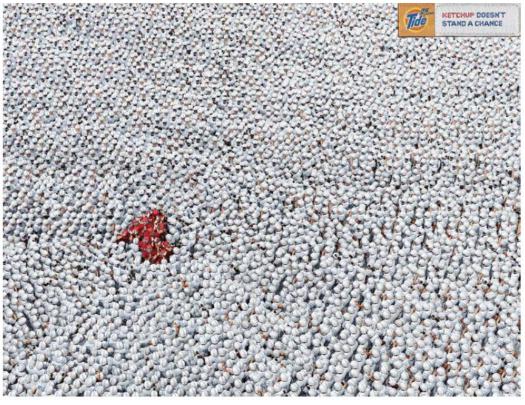




PERSONIFICATION

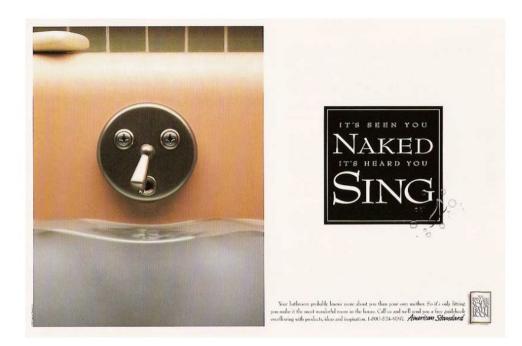
Personification is a kind of metaphor. But with personification, you're no longer comparing your subject with an inanimate object; instead, you're describing it as you would a human being. Personification allows you to present mere objects as being capable of love, hate, fear, hope and every other emotion available to humans.

Here's a visually driven example, part of a great campaign done by Saatchi & Saatchi in New York for Ultra Tide:



Detergent ads have often presented stains as the enemy, but never so literally. Here, Ultra Tide is shown as a team of overwhelming strength that leaves the opposing side, the ketchup stain, hopeless, despairing and doomed.

Let's now take a look at how personification works when words play a larger role. This famous ad, from Carmichael Lynch in Minneapolis, imbued bathroom fixtures with emotion in a way that felt radically new:



It's true that the photograph of the shocked "face" is doing half the work of personification here. But in this case, it took the headline to tell us just how intimately connected we are to our bathrooms. Personification is also at work in this ad for Gay Lea Spreadable Butter, done by john st. in Toronto:

Margarine is, like, so freaked out right now.



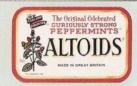
No sane person would actually believe that margarine worries about its future. But by treating this notion as if it were fact, the ad establishes Gay Lea's superiority over margarine in a way that's funny and unexpected.

HYPERBOLE

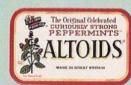
Hyperbole is the use of outrageous exaggeration to make your point. It is well used in visual concepts, because it makes it possible to provoke shock or laughter without the need for words. You've already seen instances of it here: Laundry stains are hardly a life-and-death struggle, but Ultra Tide presents them as if they were. Similarly, no human being could ever be as noisy as a loudspeaker, but it helps Sony's Noise Cancelling Headphones to depict that situation as reality.

YOU MIGHT WANT TO PRACTICE ON OTHER MINTS FIRST.

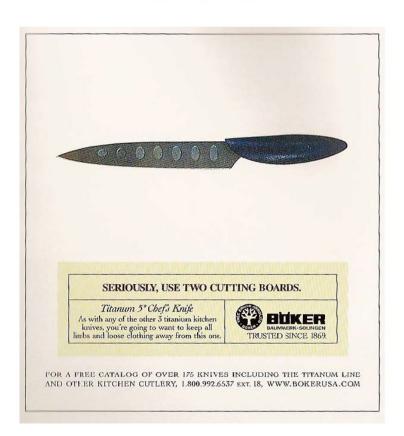
THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS



MINTS SO STRONG THEY COME IN A METAL BOX.



THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS



HOW GOOD IS OUR STEAK?

LAST WEEK A MAN WHO WAS

CHOKING ON A PIECE

REFUSED

THE HEIMLICH MANEUVER.





For the very best in American cuisine come to 321 East. The food is so good it sometimes leaves people speechless, 321 Division, Elgin II... (708) 468-0612



Cicero defined irony as "saying one thing and meaning another." A great example of visual irony is found in these anti-gun posters from john st. in Toronto:

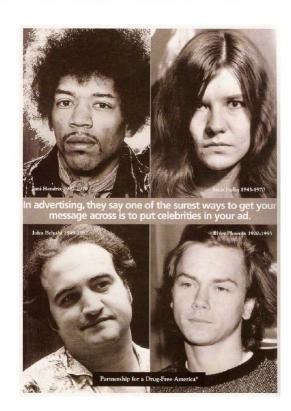






Here, ordinary citizens are presented as perfectly reasonable targets for shooting practice. The intended message is, of course, completely the reverse.

Because irony by definition involves two messages (the explicit message plus an implied one), it's easier to achieve when you have words to help. An award-winning example, done for the American Cancer Society (by Cole Henderson Drake in Atlanta), showed a black-and-white photograph of a graveyard over the headline, "Welcome to Marlboro Country." Similarly, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America used dead celebrities as an ironic punchline to a straight headline (Saatchi & Saatchi, New York):



PARADOX

A paradox is a statement or situation that seems to be absurd or self-contradictory. The power of paradox comes from the fact that the contradiction often turns out to contain a thought-provoking grain of truth. The john st. anti-gun posters seen above provide an excellent example of visual paradox. The viewer might say, "Wait a minute...children aren't used in target shooting" before realizing a second later that in some communities, they might as well be.

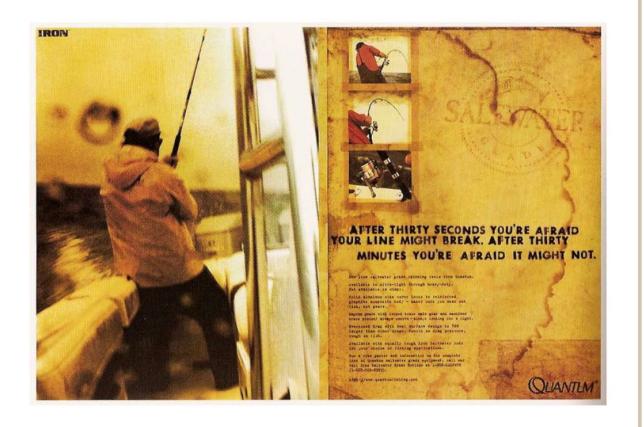
Creating paradox with your headline can result in work that has even more edge and power. Placed in a new layout, this Luke Sullivan line would probably win awards all over again (ad from The Martin Agency, Richmond):

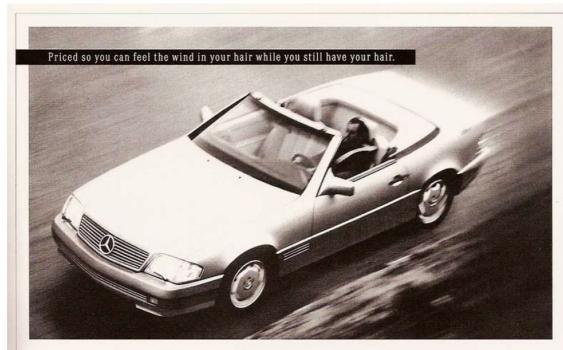












Don't be surprised to find yourself behind the wheel of your dream car a little ahead of schedule. With the Encore Program, you can buy or lease a pre-owned Mercedes that has passed a rigorous inspection. And includes a zero-deductible limited warranty and 24-hour roadside assistance. Take a test drive. And feel free to put the top down.





ANESIS

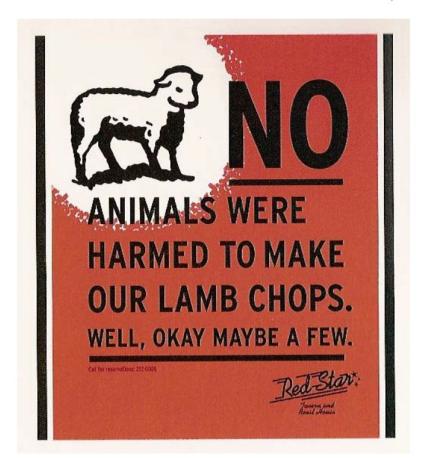
If you're looking for edginess in your lines, anesis is a tool you'll want to keep close at hand. It comes from the Greek word for "loosening" or "relaxing." It is the use of a concluding sentence or phrase that undercuts or diminishes what was said previously. Typically with anesis, one starts with a fairly lofty, dignified or respectful statement and lets it all go downhill from there.

This ad from Clarke Goward, Boston, is a good example:

IT'S LIKE IVIOIVI USED TO IVIAKE. Just before she was arrested.

CIDER JACK HARD CIDI

Borders, Perrin & Norrander used anesis to talk about a restaurant famous for its chops:



This ad for a ski resort starts with a friendly exhortation, but quickly takes a turn for the worse (agency: Clarke Goward, Boston):

