

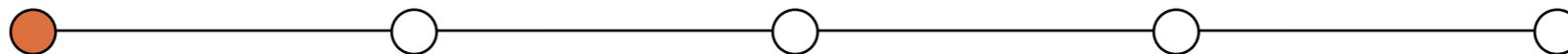
Gestalt

Gestalt



“Perhaps the most radical change that has occurred in the history of theocratical thinking is the switch from the atomistic conception of the world as an assemble of circumscribed things to that of a world of forces acting in the dimension of time. These forces are bound to organize themselves in fields – interacting, grouping, connecting, fusing, and separating.”

– Rudolf Arheim

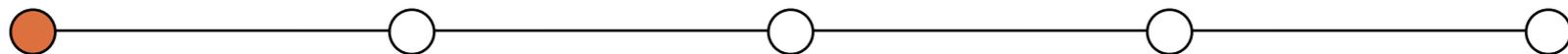


Gestalt is...

A German word meaning form and shape.

A unified physical, psychological or symbolic configuration having properties that cannot be derived from its parts.

A branch of psychology develop in the 1920's that says pattern can only be understood as unified wholes and not examining their parts.

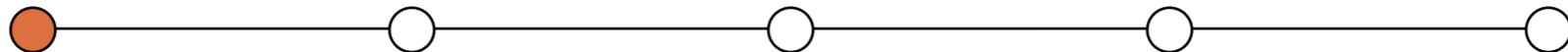


The power of Gestalt

A knowledge of gestalt allows the designers to leave forms unconnected, knowing the viewer will add the missing ingredients to create a unified whole.

This make it possible to hint rather than state, to involve the viewers as participants in the act of viewing.

We enjoy finding the Big Dipper in the starry night sky because of the effort we bring to the process.



Gestalt principles

Closure

Similarity

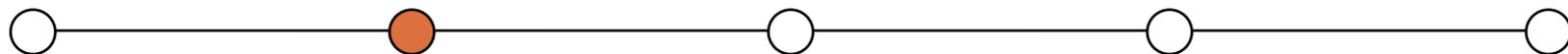
Proximity

Equilibrium

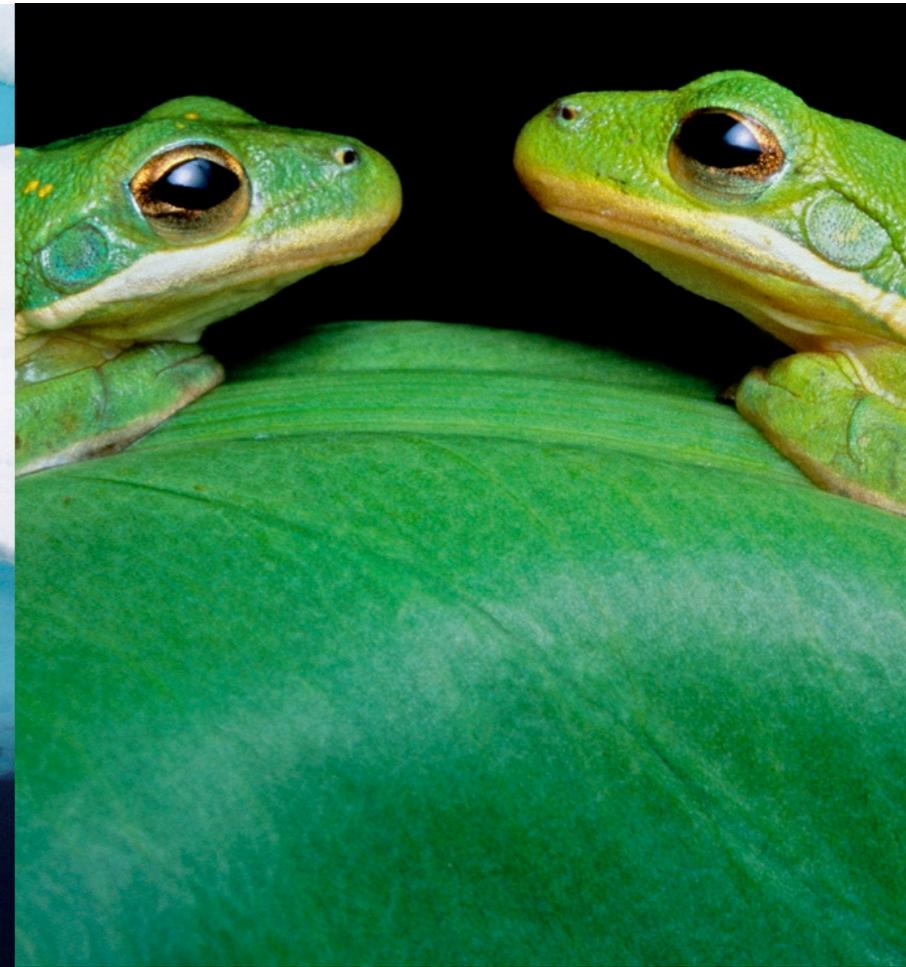
Continuation

Figure/Ground

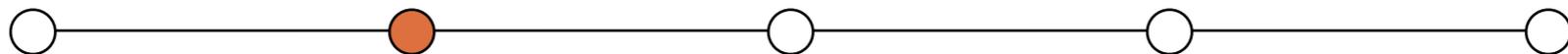
Isomorphic Correspondence



Closure



When an object is incomplete or not completely enclosed the eye perceives the whole by filling in the missing information.





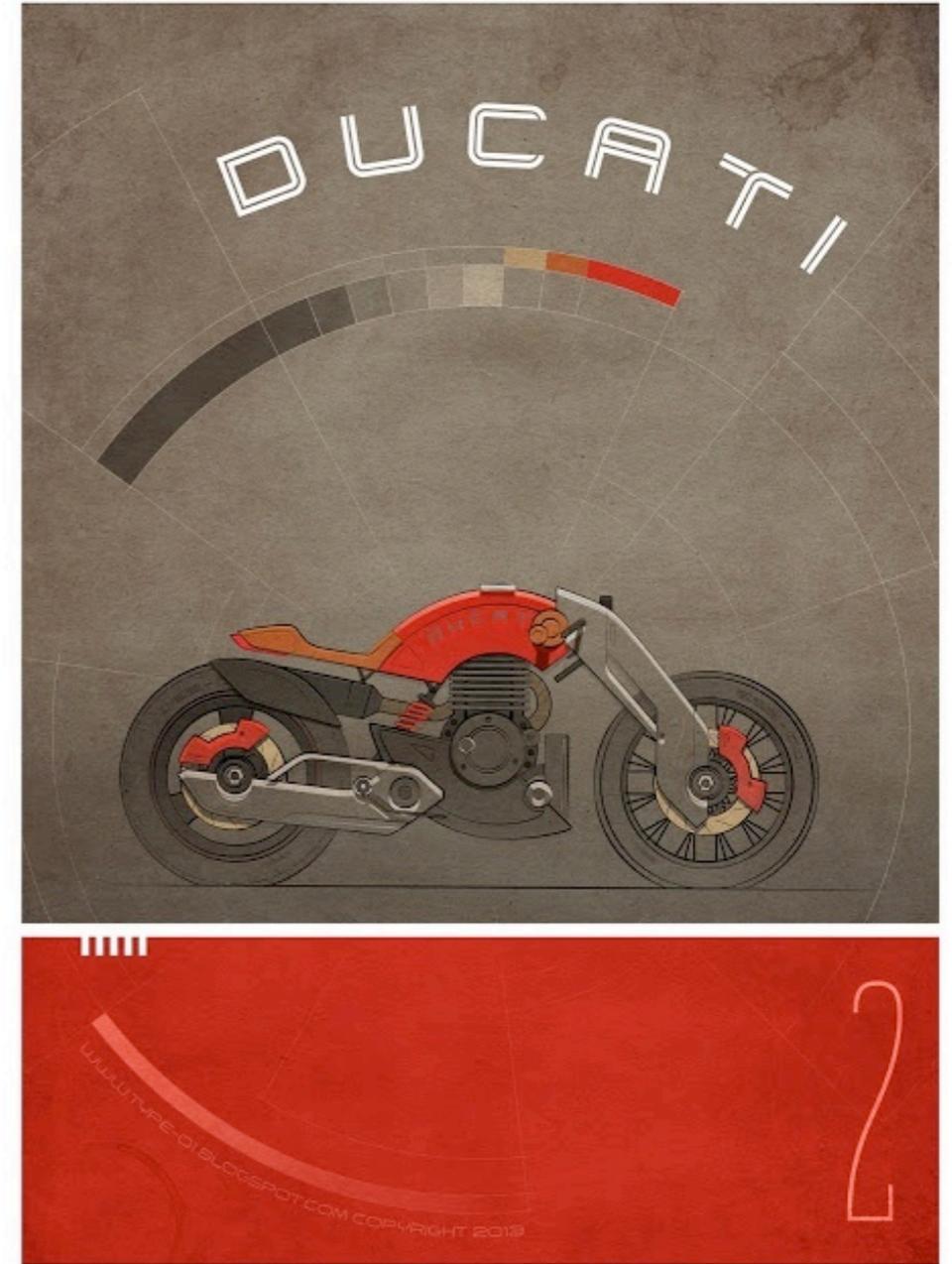
beethoven

tonhalle grosser saal
dienstag, den 22. februar 1955,
20.15 uhr
4. extrakonzert
der tonhalle-gesellschaft

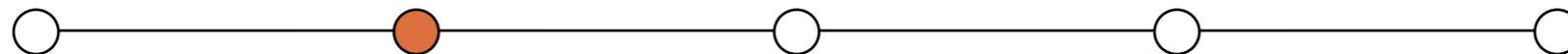
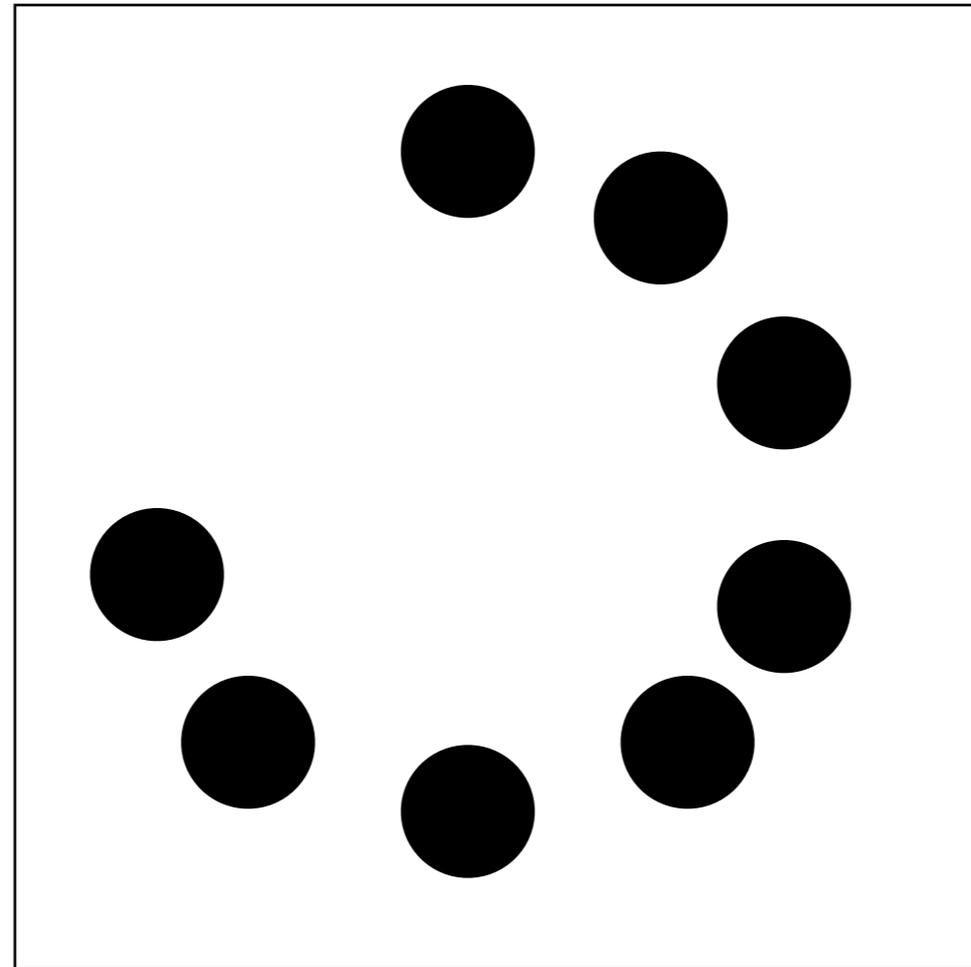
leitung carl schuricht
solist wolfgang schneiderhan

beethoven ouverture zu «coriolan», op. 62
violinkonzert in d-dur, op. 61
siebente symphonie in a-dur, op. 92

vorverkauf tonhalle-kasse, hug. jecklin,
kuoni
karten zu fr. 3.50 bis 9.50



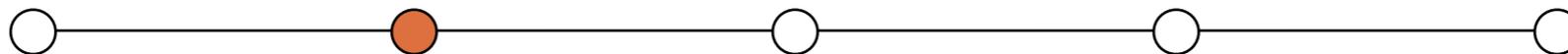
Closure

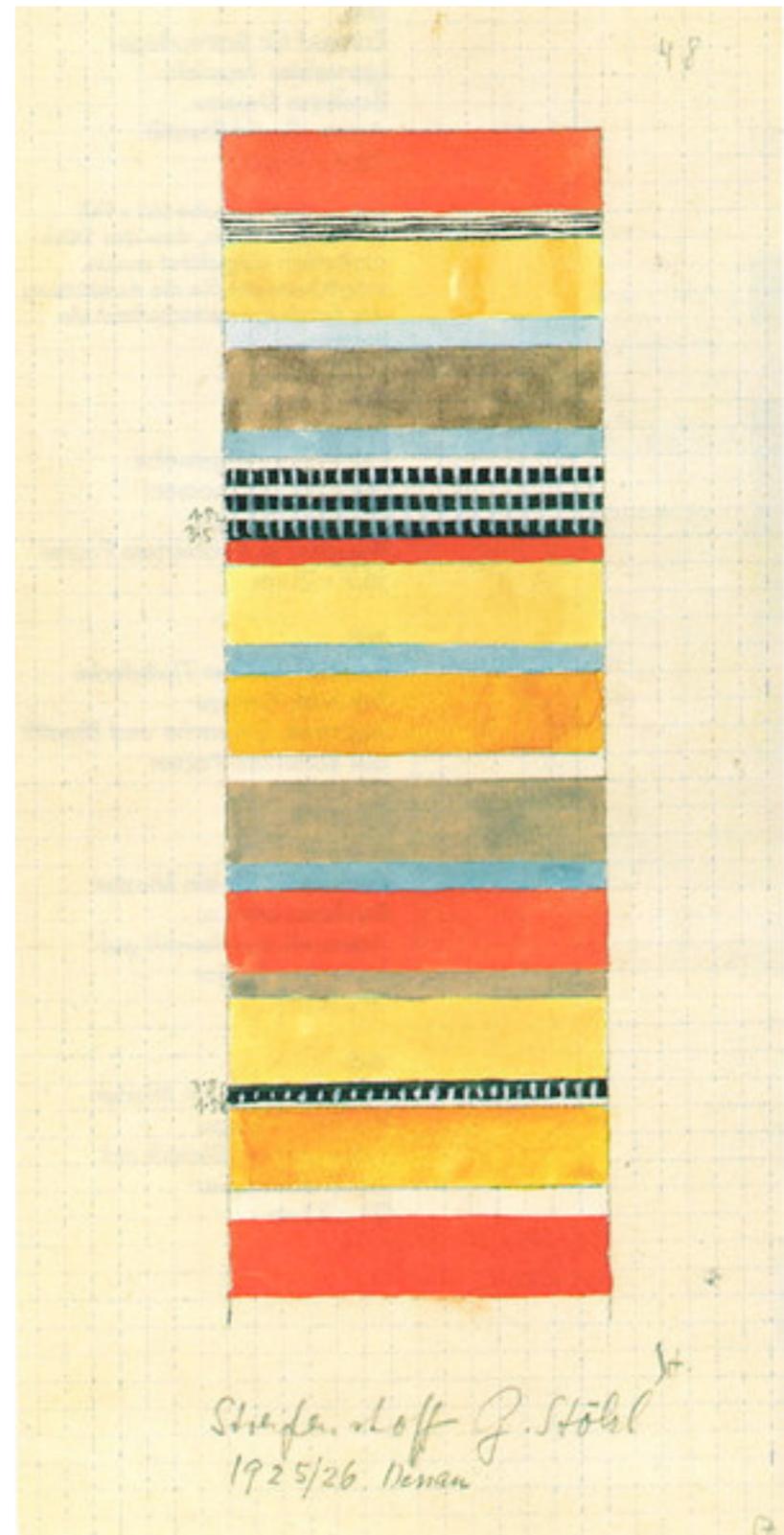


Similarity

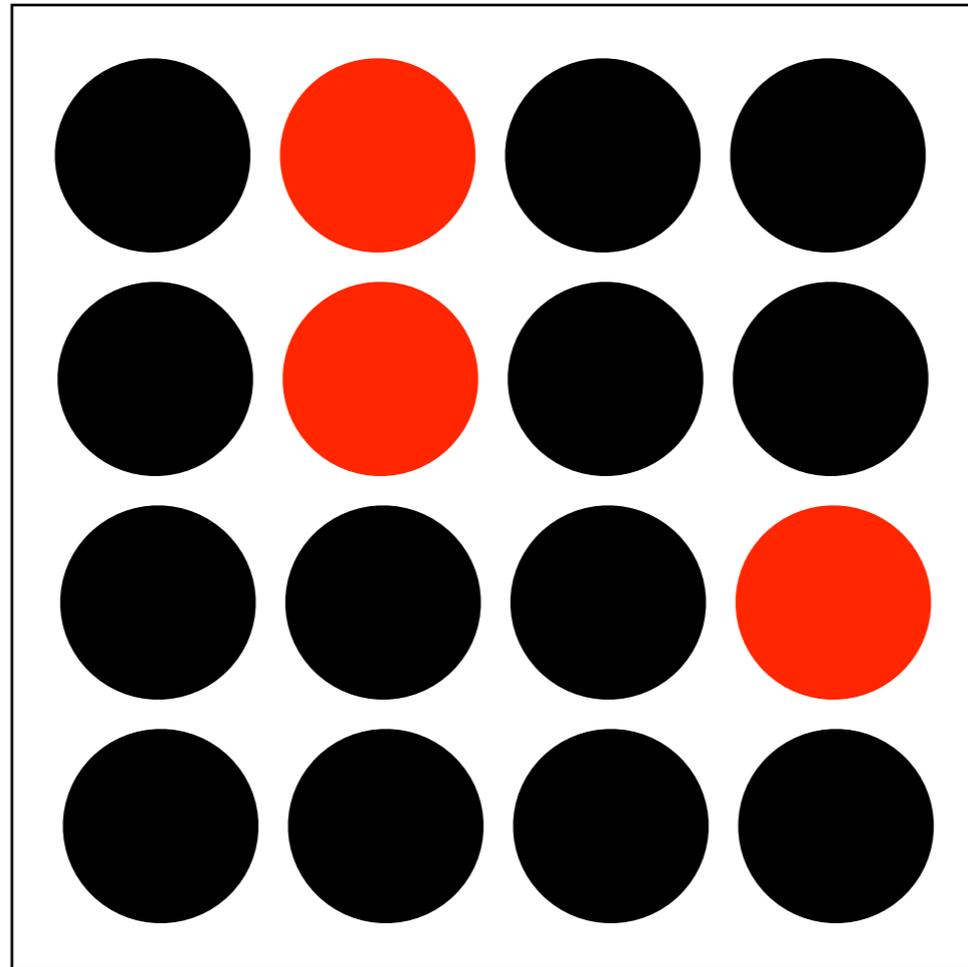


When objects look similar to one another the eye perceives them as a group or pattern.





Similarity

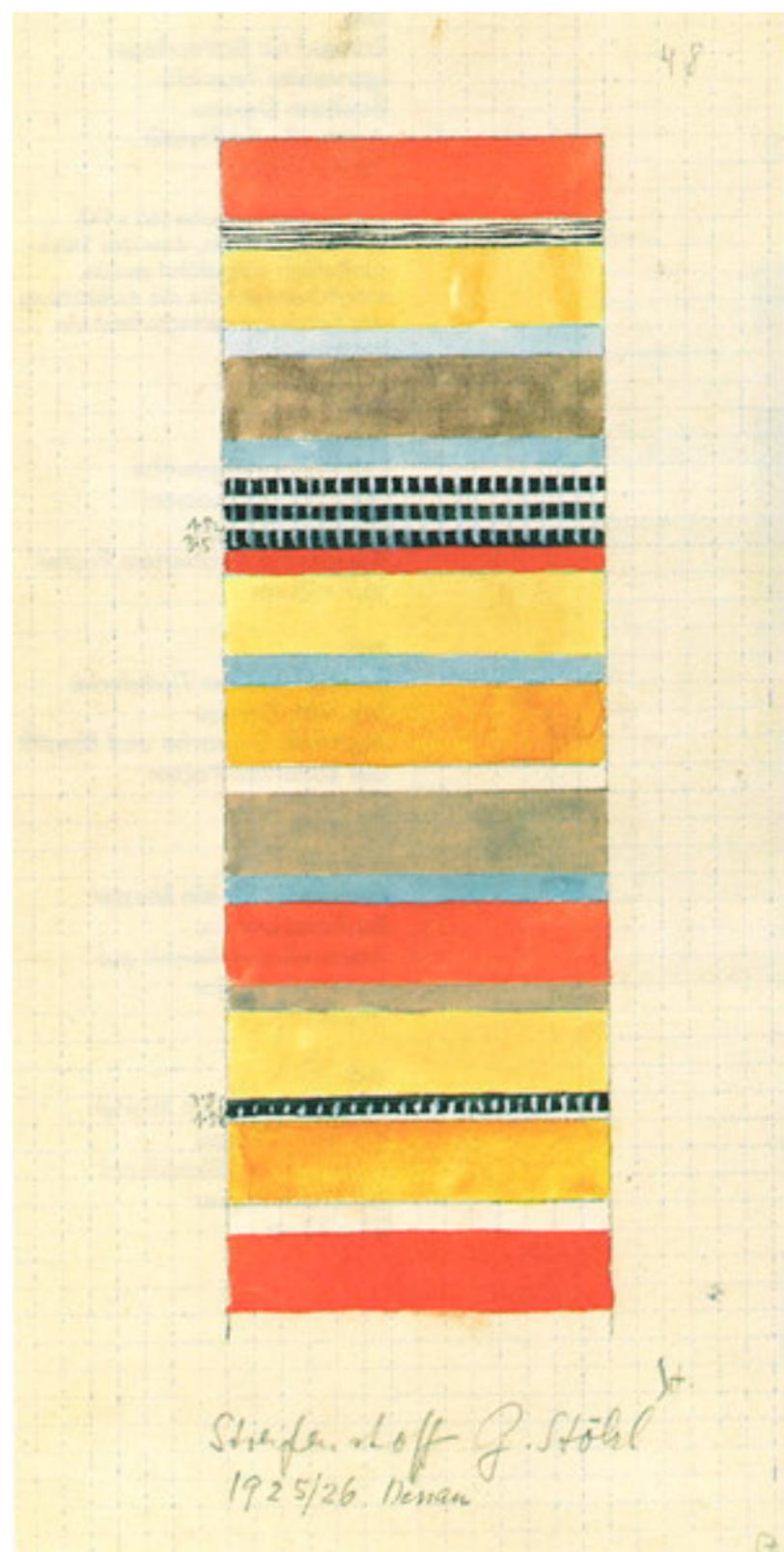
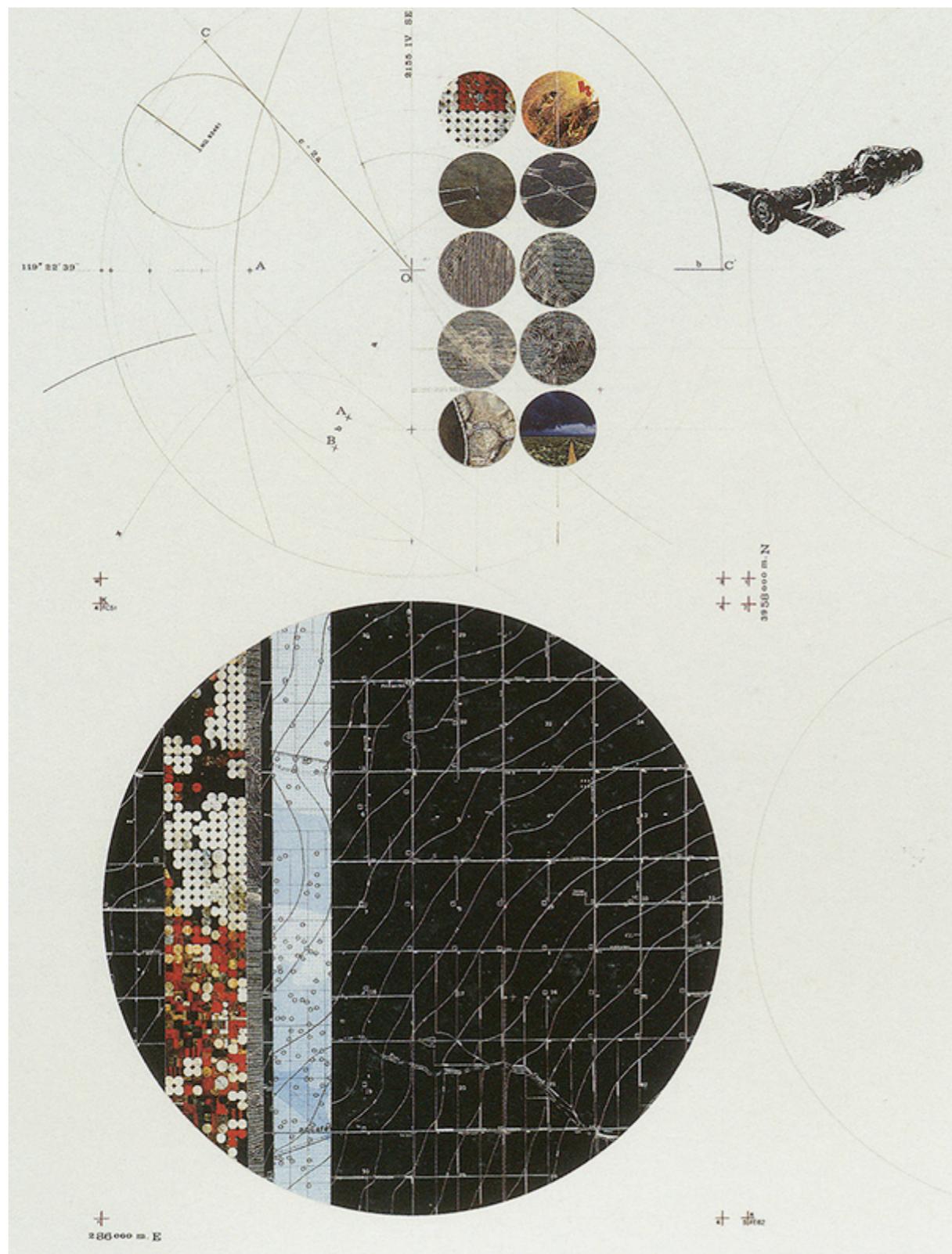


Proximity

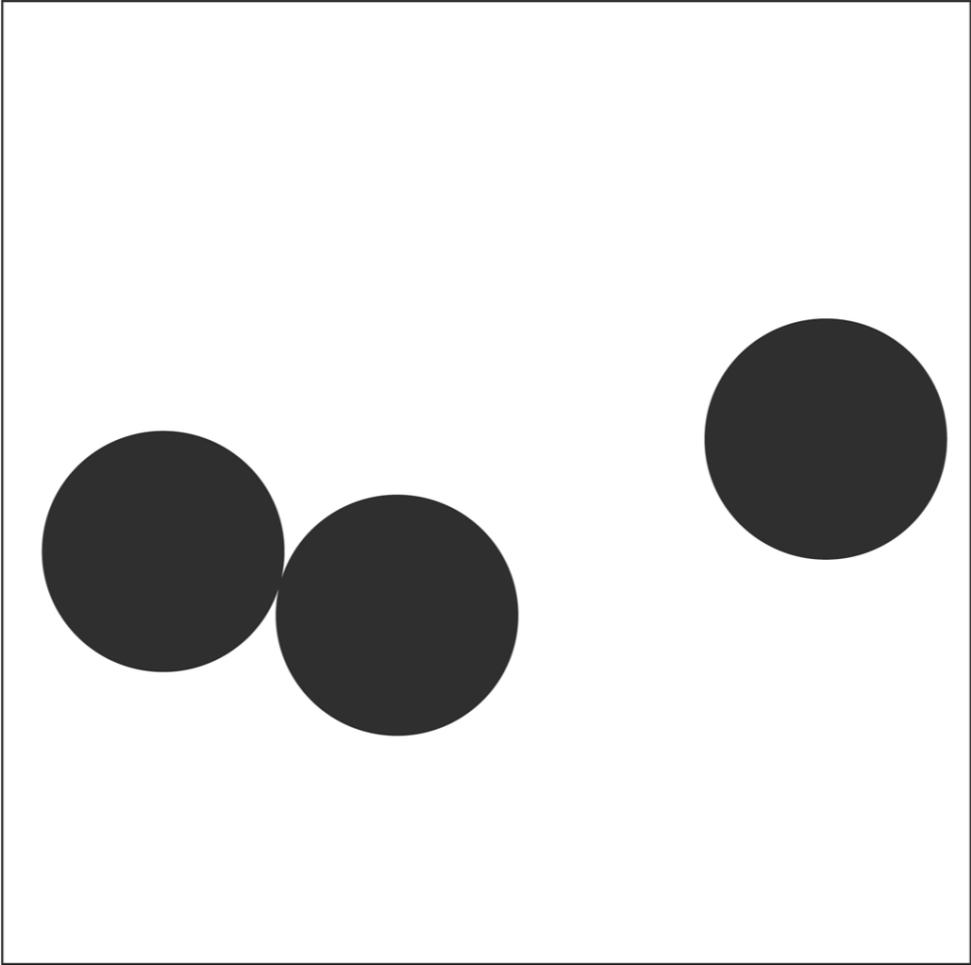


When elements are placed close together the eye perceives them as a group.

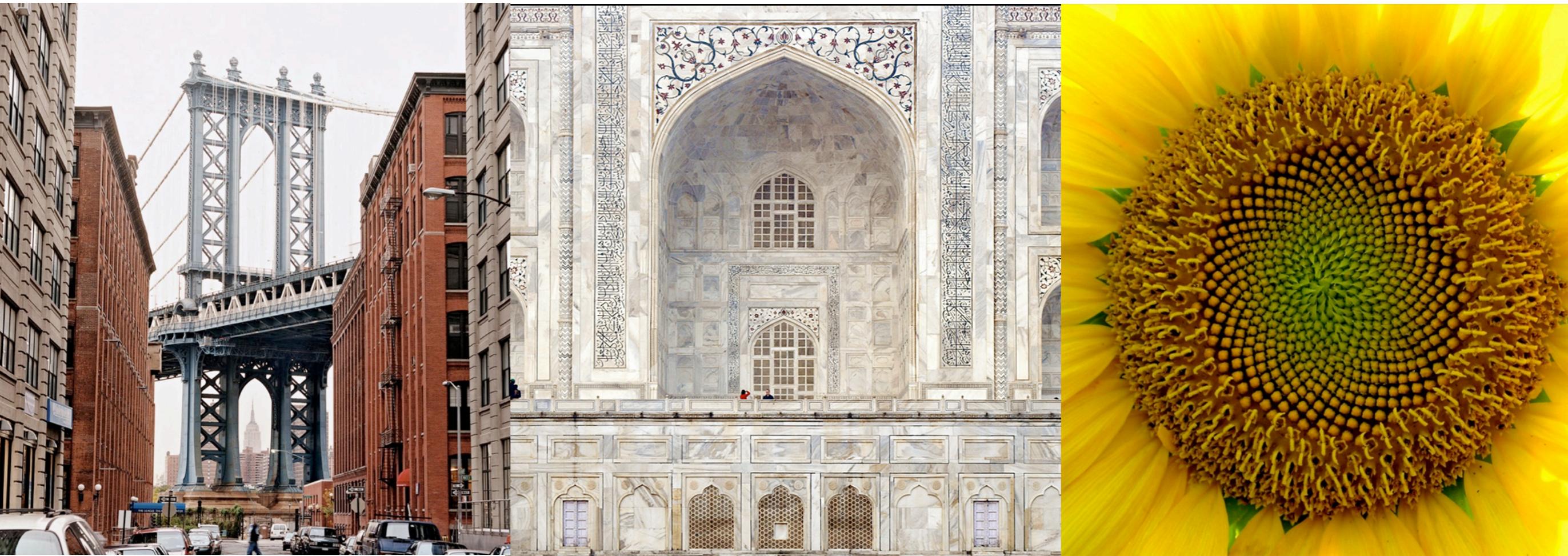




Proximity

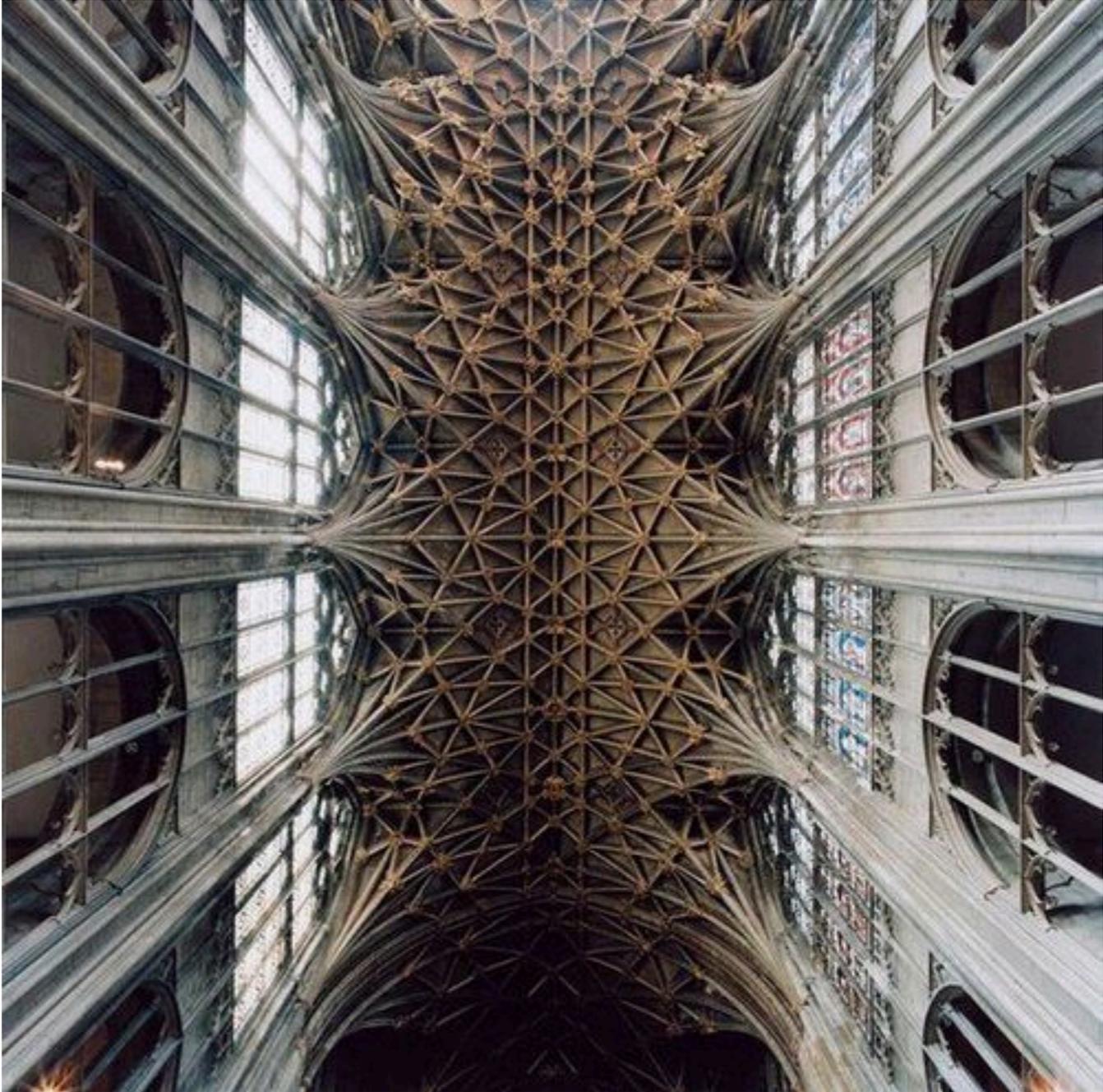


Equilibrium

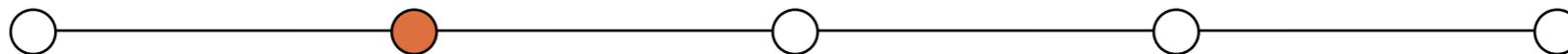
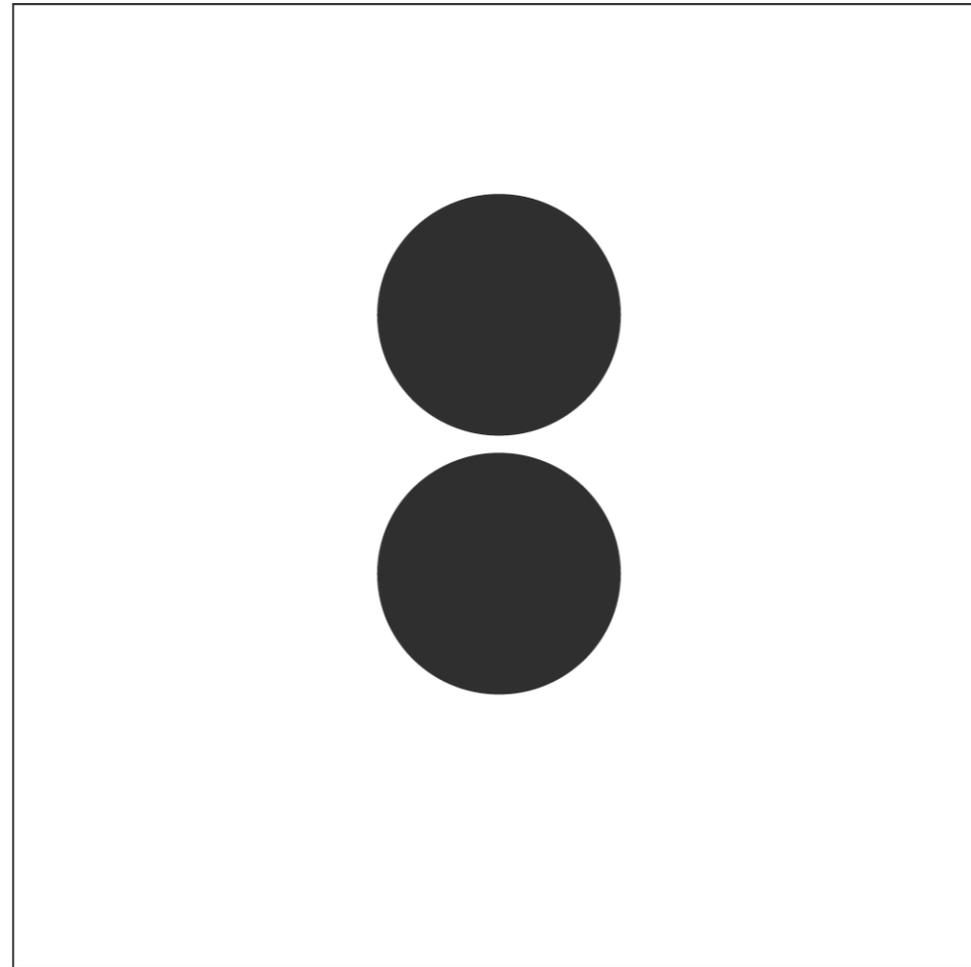


When an object possesses the attribute of stability and balance, the eye usually is drawn to the center.

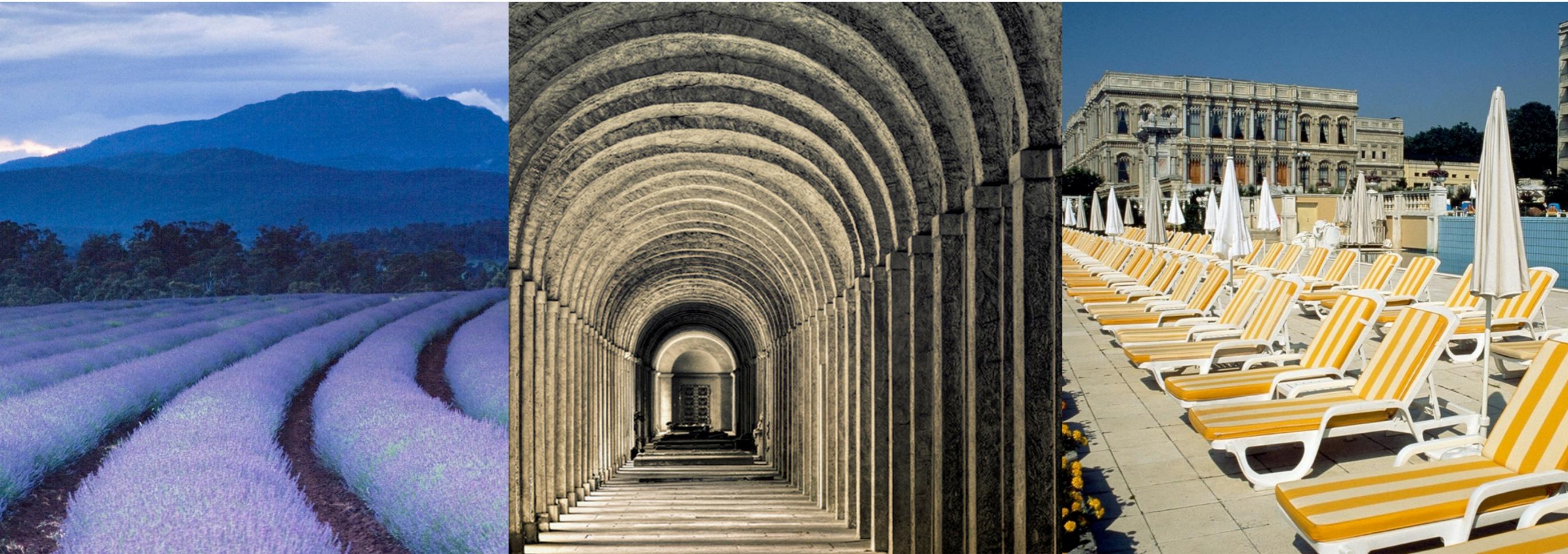




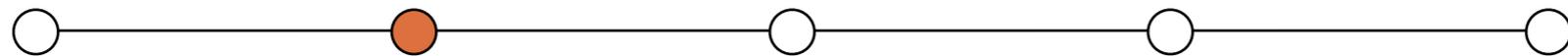
Equilibrium



Continuation

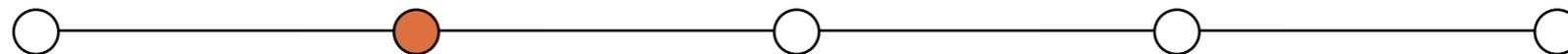
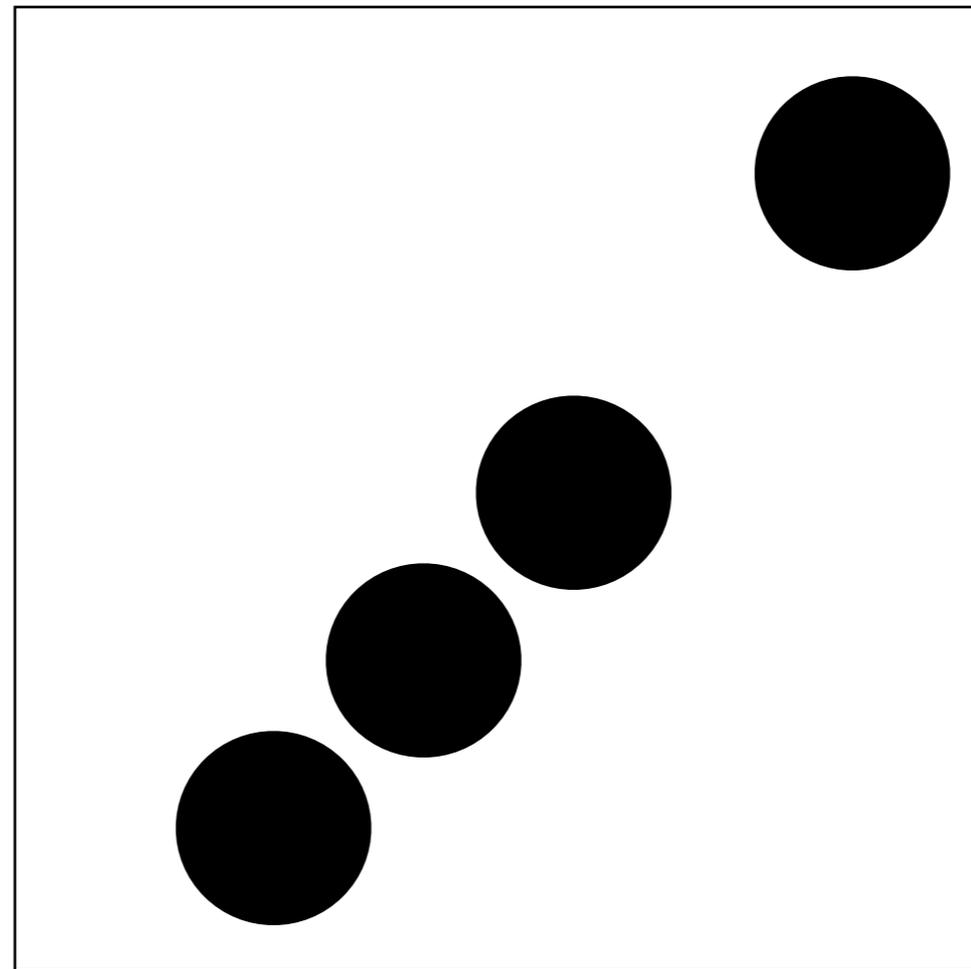


When the eye is compelled to move through one object and continue to another object.





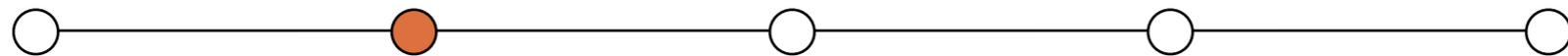
Continuation

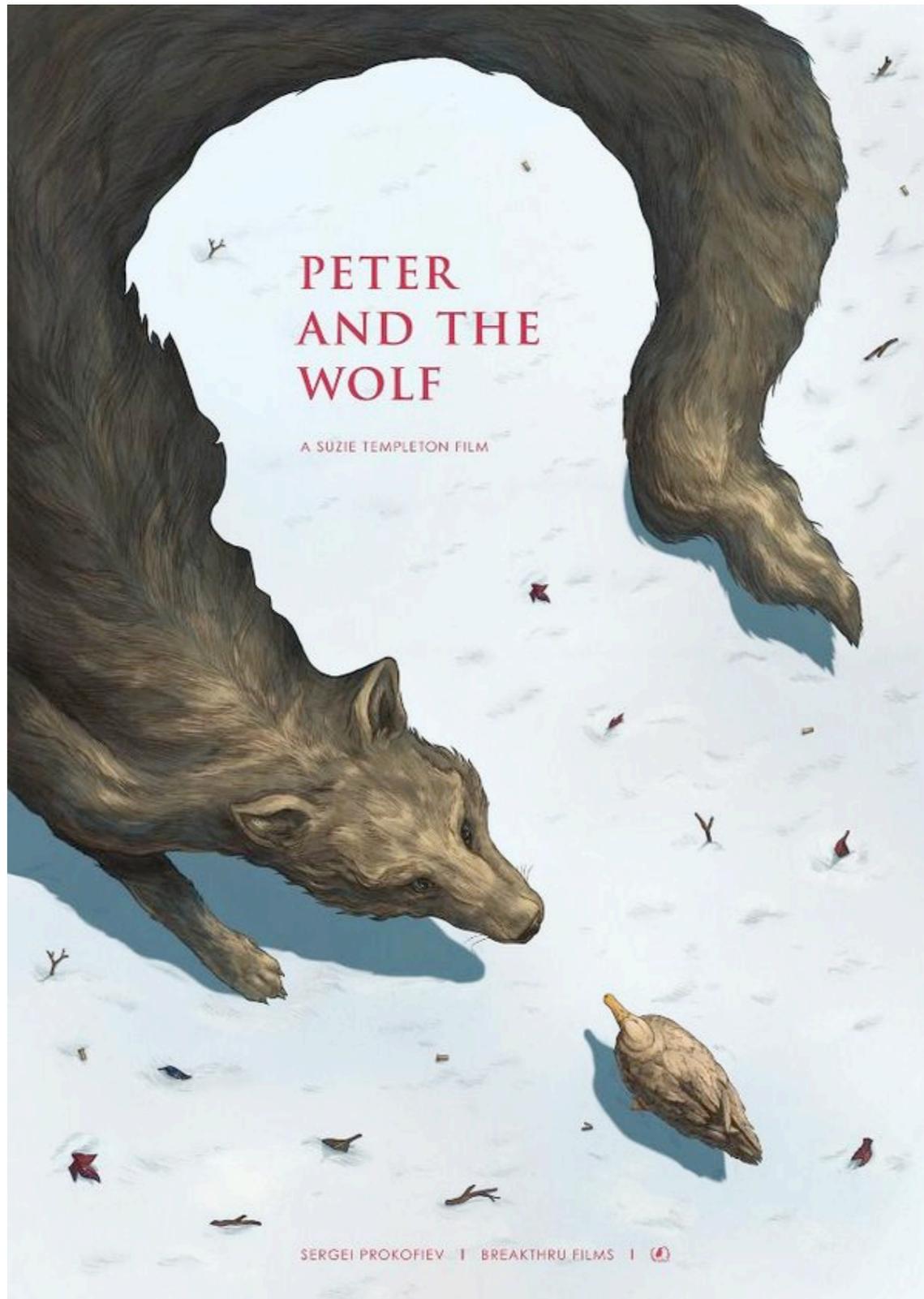


Figure/Ground

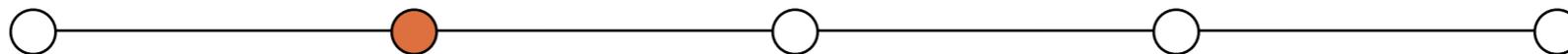
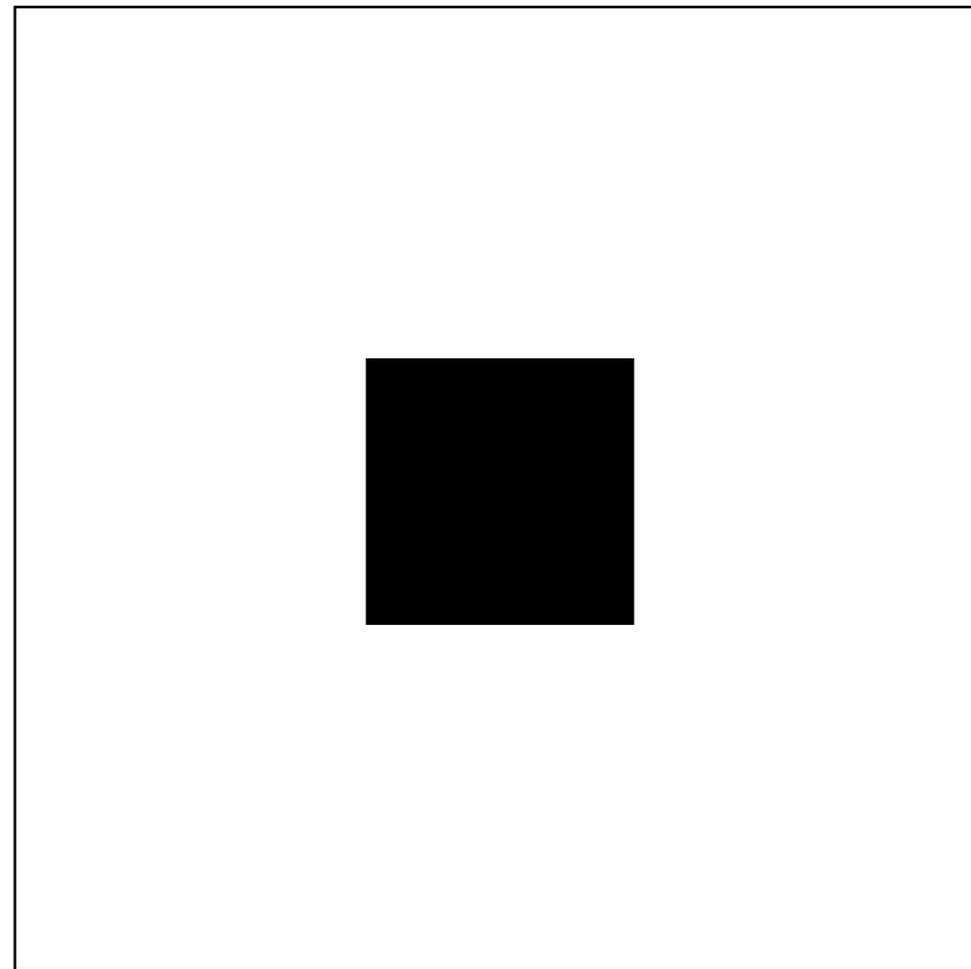


When the eye differentiates an object from its surrounding area.

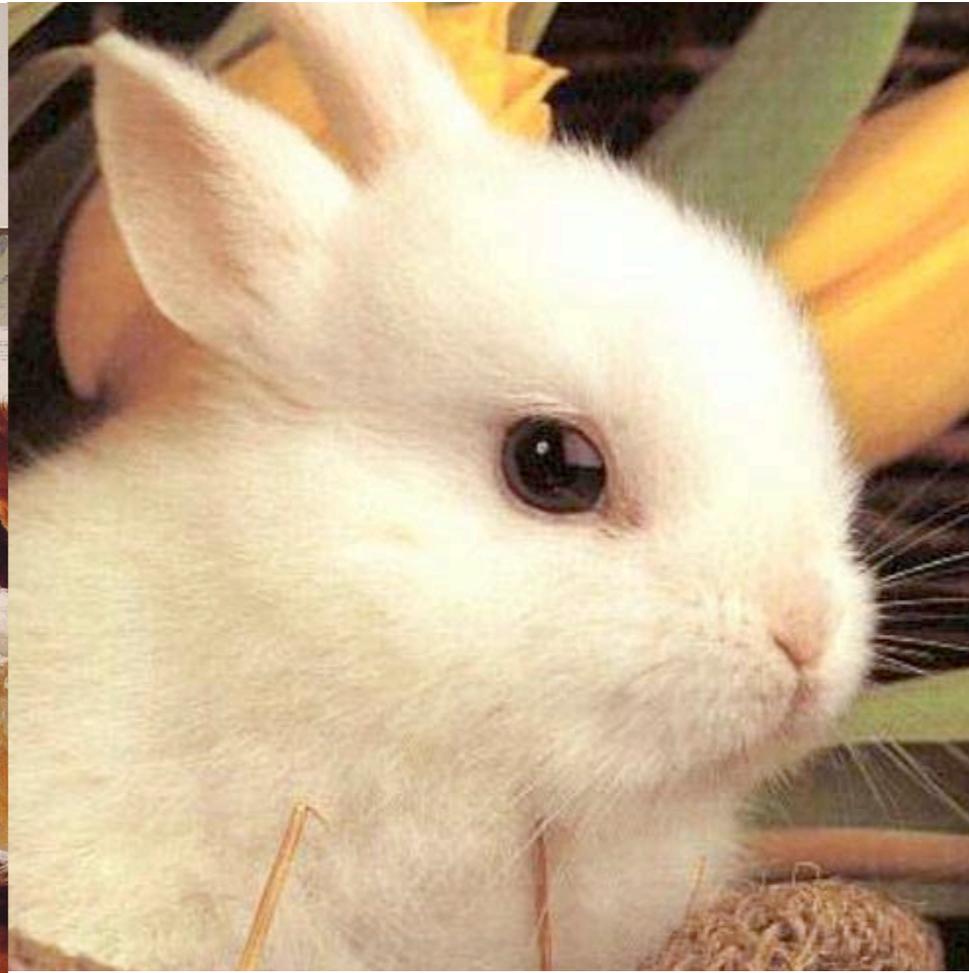




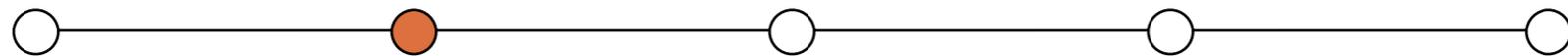
Figure/Ground



Isomorphic Correspondence



The ability for visuals to create strong and visceral reactions even though they are only pigments on paper because of shared cultural norms or experiences.



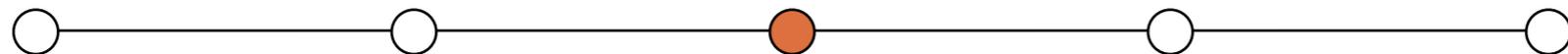
Problem Statement for the Study

On individual 5” white paper squares, paste found images of professional quality that emphasize each of the seven gestalt principles.

The images can come from magazines, web searches and stock photography sites/books but each has to be of high quality and contain no text (absolutely no bit-mapping). Images can be photocopied, scanned and printed while being enlarged or reduced in size. Each image should be cropped in a way that emphasizes the gestalt principle.

If the image does not fill the entire 5” square than the placement of the image in the square should also help to reinforce the gestalt being visualized.

It will be helpful to work with low quality copies when sketching and mocking up designs, saving the best originals or printouts for the final piece.



Breaking Down the Problem

Use a matrix to determine which gestalts are balance and which gestalts are tension.

Gestalt Principles	Balance	Tension
closure		
similarity		
proximity		
equilibrium		
continuation		
figure/ground		

