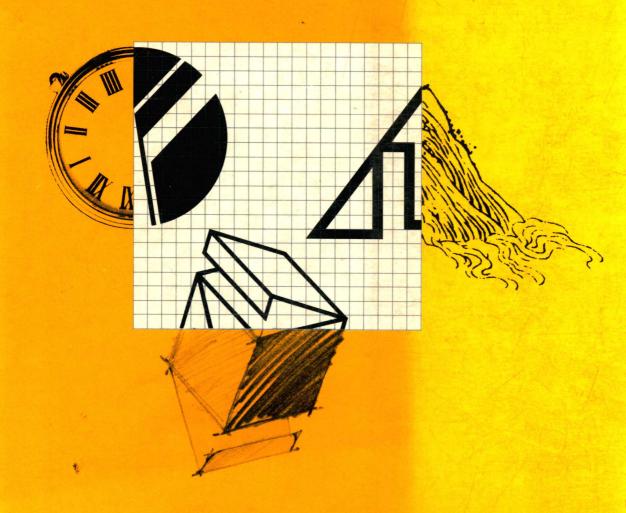
靳埭強著 平面設計實踐

Principles of Design Series No.2 Kan Tai-Keung: Applied Two-Dimensional Design



79

商務印書館出版・王無邪主編・美術設計叢書

靳埭强著 平面設計實踐

Principles of Design Series No.2 Kan Tai-Keung: Applied Two-Dimensional Design

丛书项·一(美术设计丛书;2/王元列主编)

平面設計實踐

美術設計叢書 2

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Applied Two-Dimensional Design

Principles of Design Series No. 2

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目錄

後記

Contents

總序	Preface	1
序	Foreword	2
引言	Introduction	3
第一章:意念	Chapter 1: The Idea	4
第二章:形象	Chapter 2: Form	18
第三章:骨格	Chapter 3: Structure	44
第四章:重複	Chapter 4: Repetition	62
第五章:近似	Chapter 5: Similarity	76
第六章:漸變	Chapter 6: Gradation	90
第七章:發射	Chapter 7: Radiation	106
第八章:非規律性骨格	Chapter 8: Informal Structure	124
第九章:空間	Chapter 9: Space	144

A Postcript

160

總序

美術設計叢書編寫之主要目的,在於提供高 質的與美術設計有關的中文讀物,給廣大的對這 方面有興趣的讀者。我們希望藉此能夠對整個社 會美術設計專業水平之提高,及美術設計教育之 改進,作出有意義的貢獻。

為了對此目的堅持下去,我們為自己訂立了 下列的一些規範:

- 一、叢書的作者都曾對美術設計教育及專業 有深入研究;
- 二、叢書的每一種都要具有作者獨特的觀點 與創見,不以翻譯或炒雜碎,作爲自己 的東西;
- 三、在內容處理方面,將會深入淺出,務求 使初學者容易找到入手門徑,有經驗者 獲得嚴格的理論基礎,以助思考的發展;
- 四、在編排上儘可能將文字與圖例互相對 照,令閱讀方便,並在設計和印刷上尋 求最高標準。

計劃中叢書的各種將會形成一完整的理論體 系,每一種則是一自足的課程。資料搜集與文字 撰寫十分費時,我們絕不敢草率從事,所以叢書 每年出版的種數不多。

我們希望讀者對叢書編寫的背景有所了解, 在閱讀本書之餘,也留意此叢書的其他書目,已 出版的和將來要出版的。



Foreword

本書是爲了配合《平面設計基礎》一書而編 寫的。

不少初學設計者,在經過一些非實用性的練習之後,雖對形象及骨格之處理,空間之編排, 有了一定的認識,却未必能夠立即領會到如何在 實用性的設計中,將平面設計的各種原理與法則 運用出來。

這就是本書編寫的目的。直至目前為止,同 類性質的書,無論用任何文字寫成的,都似乎沒 有出現過。因此我們相信,本書應能適應極為廣 大的潛在需求。

作者靳埭强,既是專業設計家,同時也從事 設計教育工作,所以他能夠充分地理解初學設計 者經常遇到的各種困難,尤其在學習與應用方面 的連接關係。

他在書中選用的實例,大部份是他自己的, 也有他現在或以前共同工作的其他設計家如張樹 生、張樹新、黃海濤等的作品。這些都是他所熟 悉的,他可以將整個構思過程,以及設計的目的 與效果,真實地叙述出來。爲了使本書的內容更 形充實,他更選用不少國際著名設計家的作品。

平面設計有各種不同的形式規律,形式用以 表達內容,內容則可以決定形式,所以,設計意 念是十分重要的。本書雖然依循形式分類,却着 重解說形式所傳達的意念。許多解說其實就是設 計個案之剖析,因此我們也樂於將本書向一般設 計專業人士推薦。 This book is intended to complement the other book *Two-Dimensional Design — Fundamental Studies* in this series.

Many beginners in design, after acquaintance with the basic visual principles, may not know the way of applying such principles in practical work.

That is exactly why this book is written. The author, KAN Tai-keung, who is both a professional designer and also teacher in design, has conceived the book with the full awareness of the problems which beginners have to overcome.

Visual principles determine the composition, but form is pre-determined by function which, in applied two-dimensional design, is the effectiveness of communicating a message. In this book examples are chosen not just to illustrate the incorporating of the visual principles, but also to explain idea development which leads to the utilization of the principles.

Most of the examples reproduced are the work of the author himself, or those of his close friends. In such instances, he is well familiar with the background behind the creation of each piece of work. This helps to make the book also as a valuable reference tool to those who are already well advanced in the design profession.

Wucius Wong

December, 1979

引言

我們寫這本書是意圖運用實例去闡述平面設 計理論的實踐方法。

平面設計理論是平面視覺語言的文法。它是 人類在生活中的體驗,在工作中累積的經驗,再 由美學家研究和整理成理性的審美法則和造形理 論。美術設計工作者必需對這種理論有深徹的了 解,加上在生活和工作的感情中孕育出來的意念, 才能產生一件成功的設計。

關於平面設計的理論,在《平面設計基礎》 一書裏已詳述,在此我們不再重複。關於實踐方 法的闡述是着重於兩方面:

一方面是意念的構思。在每一個實例中,我 們都會講述怎樣思考及運用適當的意念去表達設 計的內容。

另一方面是怎樣運用平面視覺語言。這也是 此書偏重的內容。如果我們有很好的意念,而不 懂得運用適當的語言去表達,結果是白費心思。 因此我們會講述怎樣將意念變成平面形象,使意 念得以由視覺傳遞。

在商業美術設計工作中,運用平面形象的表現方法有圖案、字體、插圖及攝影四大類。本書為配合《平面設計基礎》,所講述的實例多以圖案設計為主。關於字體及插圖等,將會在本叢書中的其他書裏詳述。

Introduction

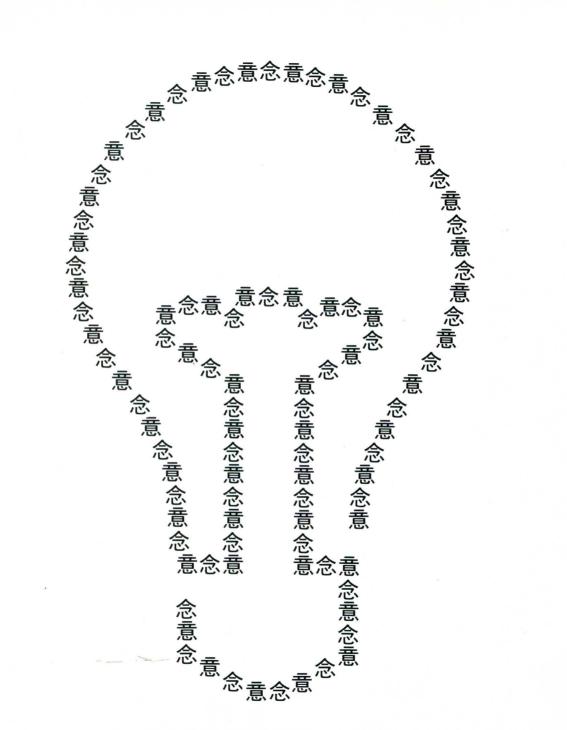
How to apply the visual principles of twodimensional to practical graphic design work, that is the main objective of this book.

The visual principles guide aspects of form and structure in design, just as grammar governs the arrangement of words in our daily language. What has been covered in our companion book *Two-Dimensional Design — Fundamental Studies* will not be duplicated here. This book focuses on, firstly, development of ideas behind each example and how ideas finally take shape, and secondly, how visual principles are incorporated in the design.

Ideas are very important, but good ideas could be rendered ineffective in a poor visual expression. Our concern here is to describe the process of transforming ideas into form, showing how form enhances communication of the ideas.

Form could mean four different things in two-dimensional design: graphics, typography, illustration, and photography. The examples chosen in this book are chiefly those using graphic images. These help to establish an obvious link to the examples in the other book *Two-Dimensional Design — Fundamental Studies.* Typography and illustration, we hope, will form the subjects of some future books in this series.

第一章:意念 Chapter 1: The Idea



第一章:意念

在一件設計工作過程中,意念的構思是一個重要程序,也是最艱苦的勞動。一件設計作品 是否成功,亦在乎它所表達意念的好壞。

在未直接討論有關意念的問題之前,讓我們 先談談設計工作的程序。簡單地說,工作可分成 準備、構思、設計和製作四個步驟。

準備工作是第一個步驟。首先,我們要對設計 工作的內容徹底了解,例如:客戶的要求、商品 的功能、服務的性質、市場狀況、用家的需求等 等,對需求了解後,才可以訂定設計的方針。為 了使整個工作依期完成,正式工作之前,亦應擬 定一個工作時間表,使工作能按步就班地完成。

準備工作完成後,設計師就開始構思意念。 首先尋求各種可表達設計主題的可能性,再從各 種可能性之間,選擇兩三個比較特別、有創作性 而又適合需求的意念進一步發展,再三修改以求 精益求精。

在構思意念的時候,設計師用粗略的草圖記錄每個意念。經過再三修改之後,成為一個初步的設計。下一步工作是將它繪成原大尺寸的設計圖樣(若原大尺寸不方便,亦可改用比例尺寸)。設計圖樣是提供給客戶審閱的,可以用草圖的形式繪製,亦可以用接近製成品效果的精稿形式,這視乎需求而定,主要目的是使客戶能了解設計者的意念。

設計工作完成後,如果客戶決定採用所提供 的圖樣,就要製作正稿。一個印刷正稿是要將圖 案與字體繪正及排好,以便作製版印刷之用。

Chapter 1: The Idea

Design process consists of four stages: preparatory work, idea development, actual designing, and production. Among these stages, idea development is the most important and is the most exhausting kind of labour. The success of any design depends very much on the effectiveness of the idea expressed.

Let's examine each of these stages.

Preparatory work comprises the understanding of the client's requirements, functions of the merchandise or nature of the services to be rendered, market situation, the needs of the consumers, etc. This leads to the compilation of a work schedule which sets time limits for each step of the progress.

After preparatory work is done, the designer starts to develop ideas, searching for a variety of different solutions to his problems already defined. He may, out of many possible ideas, choose to develop two or three in the crude form of thumbnail sketches.

Thumbnail sketches are then refined into more accurately drawn layouts, usually in full size. Comprehensive layouts are sometimes done very much like the final results when they are printed, for submission to the clients for approval. This is the stage of actual designing.

The final stage is the execution of finished art work for sending to the printer.



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

談過設計工作的程序之後,我們開始討論「意念」這個問題。

什麼是意念?簡單的解釋是一個可以表現設 計內容的主意。意念的好壞決定在那個主意是否 合適、新鮮與及能否引起共鳴。

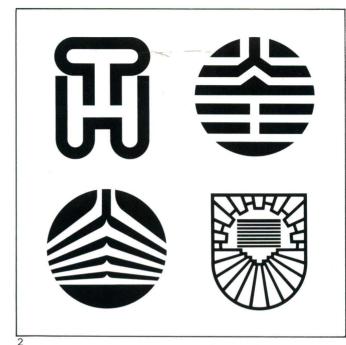
很多初學者都認為,在構思意念時不知從何 着手。這種情形在兩種因素下產生。第一種可能 性是設計者沒有清楚了解設計的內容,沒有做好 準備功夫,因此不能產生適當的意念。第二種可 能性是設計者根本沒有真正動腦筋。

怎樣構思意念是沒有一定的方式。亦有人問 是不是需要靈感。我不否定靈感,但否定它的神 秘性。好意念一定在思考的過程中產生。越多思 考,所得的意念越多。一個意念可觸發其他意念 產生。如果不動腦筋,靈感不會自動上門。所謂 靈感是在思考中產生好意念時的一種感覺。

作為一個設計工作者,必須具有設計的專業 知識,而且不斷地充實自己,在工作和生活中吸 取經驗。工作熱誠、頭腦冷靜、多思考多用腦, 這是唯一可以獲取「靈感」的方法。

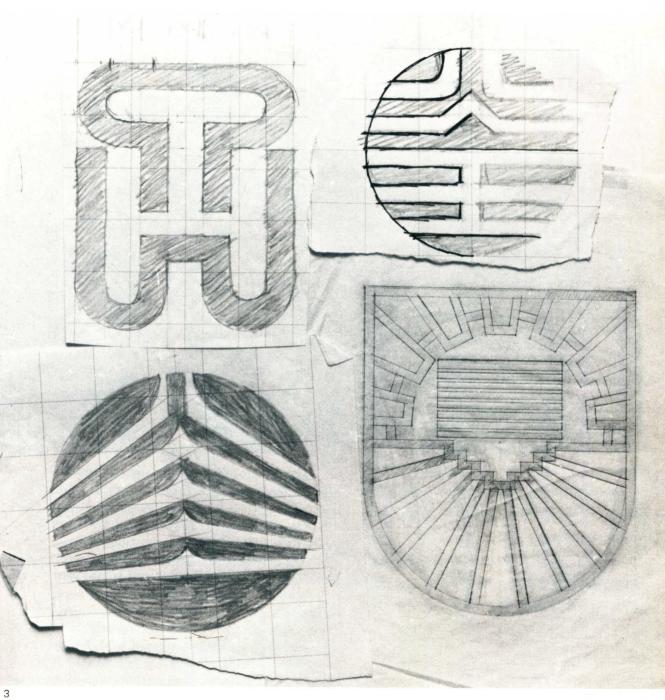
What is idea then? In simple words, it is the very contents of a design to be expressed in visual terms. Whether an idea is good or bad is determined by its appropriateness in solving a pre-defined problem, its freshness of approach, and its capability of evoking the right kind of response from the viewer.

Many beginners in design find ideas hard to come by. This is probably due to two reasons. Firstly, there may not be clear understanding of the design brief, or perhaps there is just not enough preparatory work done. Secondly, the designer may not have really tried to use his brain.



Ideas cannot be obtained by following a definite formula. Some may believe in the magic of inspiration, but I don't think inspiration should be over-mystified. Ideas are born in the process of thinking, and normally harder thinking generates more ideas. Some ideas may work and some may not, and one idea could lead to germination of other ideas. Inspiration is just the sort of feeling in one's mind when an excellent idea emerges suddenly in the process of deep thinking.

A designer resourceful of ideas must possess abundant knowledge within his profession and acquire all the time new experiences from work and life. Enthusiasm in the job itself, cool-mindedness, and frequent use of one's brain, are probably the only means of obtaining "inspiration".



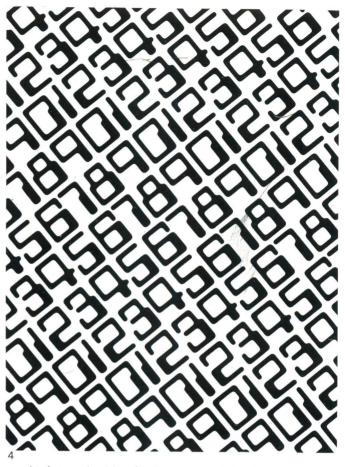
讓我們從一個實例看看構思意念和表達意念 的過程。這裏的例子不是唯一的設計方法,其實 每一設計內容都可以運用很多不同方法去表現, 各種方法的效果可能不同,亦可能達到相同之目 的。設計者的責任是在各種方法之中提供一個較 特別的,令人欣賞的手法去表現它。

一九七七年,我曾為一間銀行設計了一個廣告計劃,宣傳銀行開始使用電腦為客戶服務。那間銀行是一家華資銀行,論實力和信譽是不能和幾家外資大銀行相比,但在華資銀行之中它亦可算有領導性的實力和信譽,而且也有它的服務傳統和良好形象。為配合現代生活的步伐,銀行採用電腦是現代化的發展。幾家大銀行在較早的時候已經採用電腦,對於電腦服務的優點早已普遍被了解。那時候,在華資銀行中還未普遍採用電腦。因此,這還是值得藉以宣傳的題材。

但這畢竟不是一個新題材,很容易變成一種 陳腔濫調。怎樣使這個普通的題材顯得較為新鮮, 就有賴我們運用有創意的意念。

表現電腦的意念倒也不少,我們可以從電腦本身的設備和有關的用具去構思。例如:電腦中心、電腦外形、電腦磁帶、電腦咭、電腦紙、電腦按鈕、電腦打存摺機、電腦字……很多很多例子,但都是很普通,沒有新鮮感。

我覺得這個廣告計劃需要一個意念旣能表現 電腦又與銀行服務有關,更理想的是能配合那間 銀行傳統形象。因此,我嘗試向另一方面思考。



Let's examine idea development and visual expression in a practical example. This is in connection with an advertising campaign for a bank.

In comparison with the very few well-established banks funded by foreign capitals in Hong Kong, this is a relatively small bank with much shorter history. It is, however, a leading one among those owned and managed by Chinese bankers, and has acquired considerable reputation in its services to Chinese customers. At the time when the campaign was conceived, the few top banks in Hong Kong had gone computerized for some time and people were already familiar with the advantages of computerized





system in banking services, but this bank was one of the first Chinese banks to embark on computerization. This could be a very selling point.

Many shapes are associated with computerization, such as the exterior shape of computers, magnetic tapes and discs, punched cards, paper tapes and paper for printed output, buttons, computer lettering, etc. They are not specific enough to be associated with banking services, and lack freshness. What was needed in this campaign is the creation of a new image which can express computerization and banking services simultaneously, while also maintaining the traditional image of a Chinese bank.

□ 銀行使用電腦是為了記賬和計算的快捷和準確。我想起一種中國傳統的記賬和計算工具—— 算盤。如果將一件傳統的工具自動化,就可以產生一種進步的感覺。因此,我試用電動的算盤去 比喻電腦這種現代化工具。這也正好象徵一家有 傳統服務形象的銀行,踏入現代化的新紀元。

我認為這是一個比較特別的意念,就進一步 將它形象化。首先,我覺得這個意念較適合直接 用真實的形象去表現,因此我選擇攝影作為主要 的手法,用在報紙廣告、雜誌廣告和電視廣告的 設計中。在公共巴士及其他印刷品等媒體,運用 攝影的手法就不大合適。因此我又用圖案造形的 手法去適應不同媒體的製作效果。

報紙廣告是橫度半版套紅的格式。我運用一個紅色線條的框格,直排的中文字,有中國傳統 賬部風格,算盤圖樣放在右邊,在算盤的頂部接 上一根電線,自然地指向排在左方的標題中,產 生視覺上的引帶作用。(圖6)

雜誌廣告是黑白全版十六開直度。因爲尺寸 比例不同,我改用橫排文字,上圖下文的編排, 電線改在左邊,指向排在下面的標題中,效果大 致與報紙廣告相同。(圖7)

公共巴士全輛漆上白色,下半部整齊地排滿 銀色電腦字體,巨大的算盤圖樣,運用幾何黑邊 線構成,配以棕色和土黃色,標題用紅字。(圖8)

意念是設計中主要的內容,內容則藉形式表 現出來。形式與內容之配合,正是設計者的責任。 以下各章將分別討論不同形式與內容配合的問 題。



Why is computerization necessary in a modern bank? This is to help speeding up of calculation and accounting. The Chinese have used an abacus for centuries to do calculating work in business. Therefore, the image of an automated abacus was finally chosen for the campaign. Figures 6, 7 and 8 illustrate the application of this image respectively on a newspaper ad, a magazine ad, and on the exterior of a public bus.

