

## 12. Gestalt Principles

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What do you see in this picture?



What do you see in this picture?



In an image, we can study the relationship between its elements, separately or together, to develop the message we want to transmit to the receiver.

“The whole is greater than the sum of the parts”



# Gestalt Principles

- Gestalt Principles are about perception and reality.
- Gestalt principles help us understand the way we see.
- Principles of Gestalt can be helpful to find out how visual perceiving works and why some images work better than others.
- So we are going to see what the Gestalt Laws are, which are its rules and why they are so important for designers.

# Why are Gestalt Laws so important?



Gestalt Principles can really help in focusing attention and organizing contents in an effective way.

# The main Gestalt Laws



- Law of Proximity
- Law of Similarity.
- Law of Figure and Ground.
- Law of Continuity
- Law of Closure

# Law of Proximity

- *Proximity* occurs when elements are placed close together. They tend to be perceived as a group.



- The nine squares above are placed without proximity. They are perceived as **separate shapes**.
- When the squares are given close proximity, unity occurs. While they continue to be separate shapes, they are now perceived as **one group**.



# Law of Proximity

- Elements that are placed close to each other will often be perceived as one group.



- The fifteen figures above form a *unified whole* (the shape of a tree) because of their **proximity**.

# Law of Proximity



# Law of Proximity applied to real design



- Designer uses the proximity law to create a shape of an island and its reflection on the sea.
- This is the perfect combination of the brand name and the customer activity, dance music producer.
- we can see a group of single objects, representing types of food (bread, fish, vegetables are clearly recognizable) which, grouped for proximity, create a car shape.



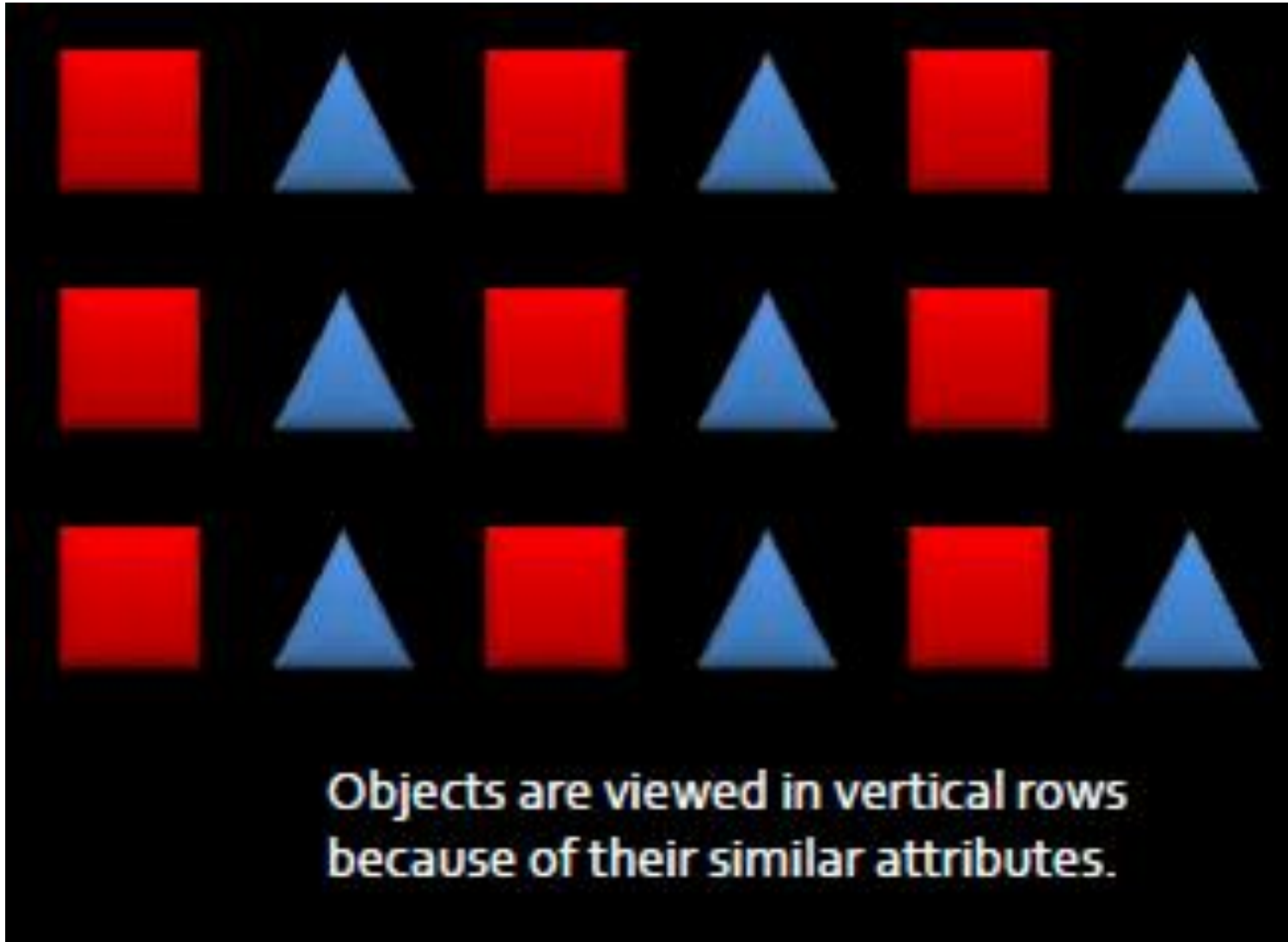
# Law of Similarity



- *Similarity* occurs when **objects look similar** to one another. People often perceive them as a group or pattern.
- The example below (containing 11 distinct objects) appears as **single unit** because all of the shapes have **similarity**.
- Unity occurs because the triangular shapes at the bottom of the eagle symbol **look similar** to the shapes that form the sunburst.



# Law of Similarity



# Law of Similarity



The visual part of the Capture logo shares with the textual part a kind of viewfinder which is the same of the C and E letters.

# Law of Similarity

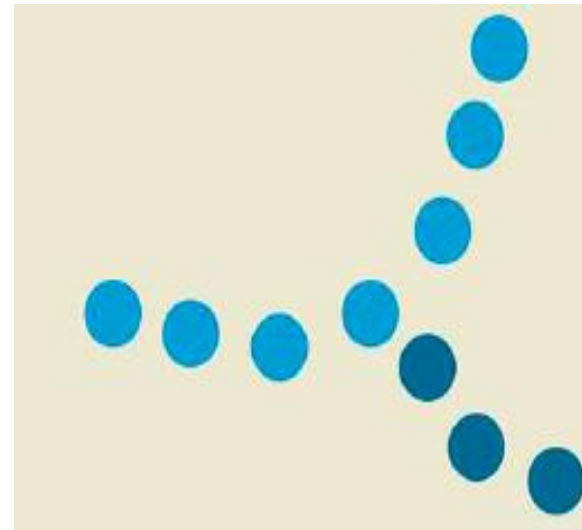
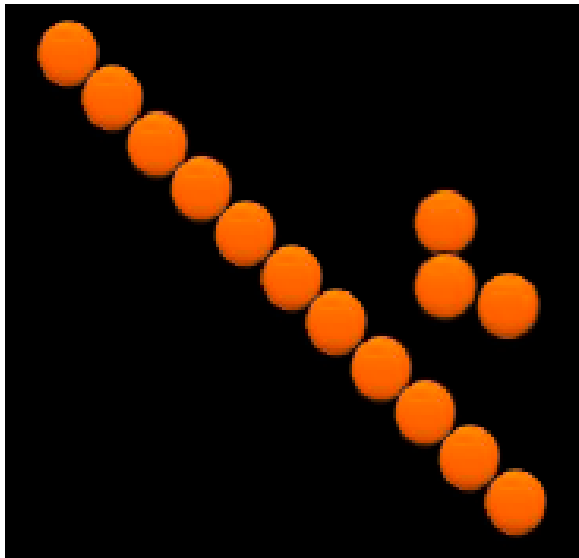
- When similarity occurs, an object can be emphasized if it is *dissimilar* to the others. This is called **anomaly**.



- The figure on the far right becomes a focal point because it is **dissimilar** to the other shapes

# Law of Continuity

- Objects will be grouped as a whole if they are co-linear, or follow a direction.





# Law of Continuity



# Law of Continuity



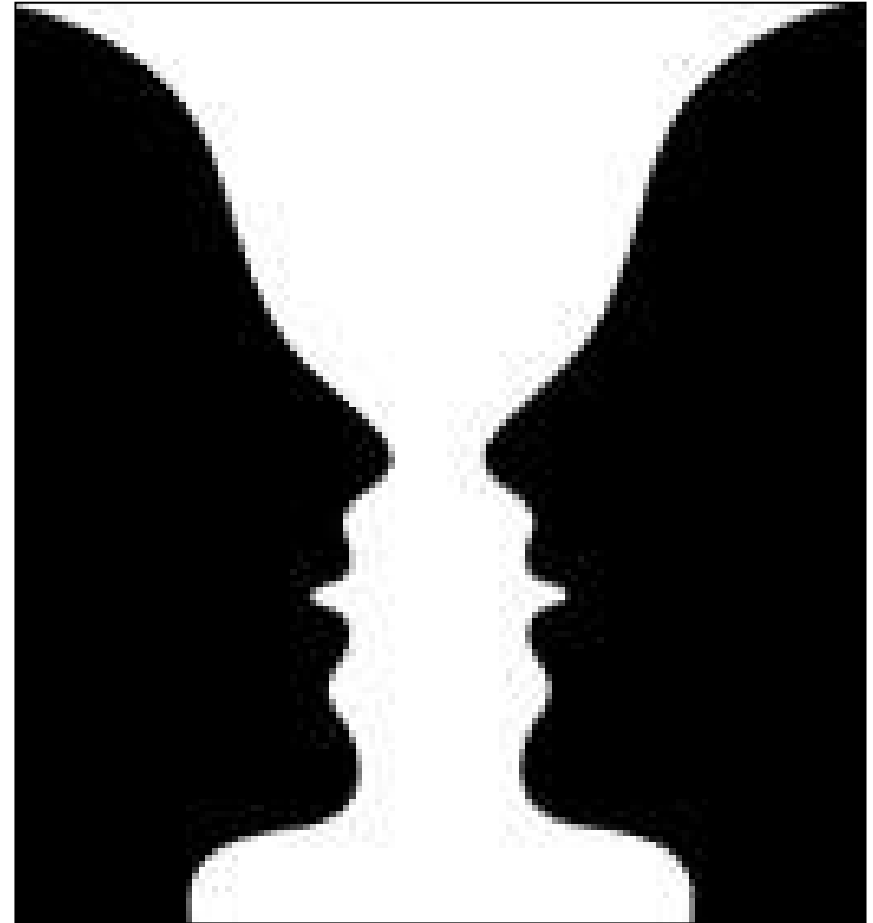
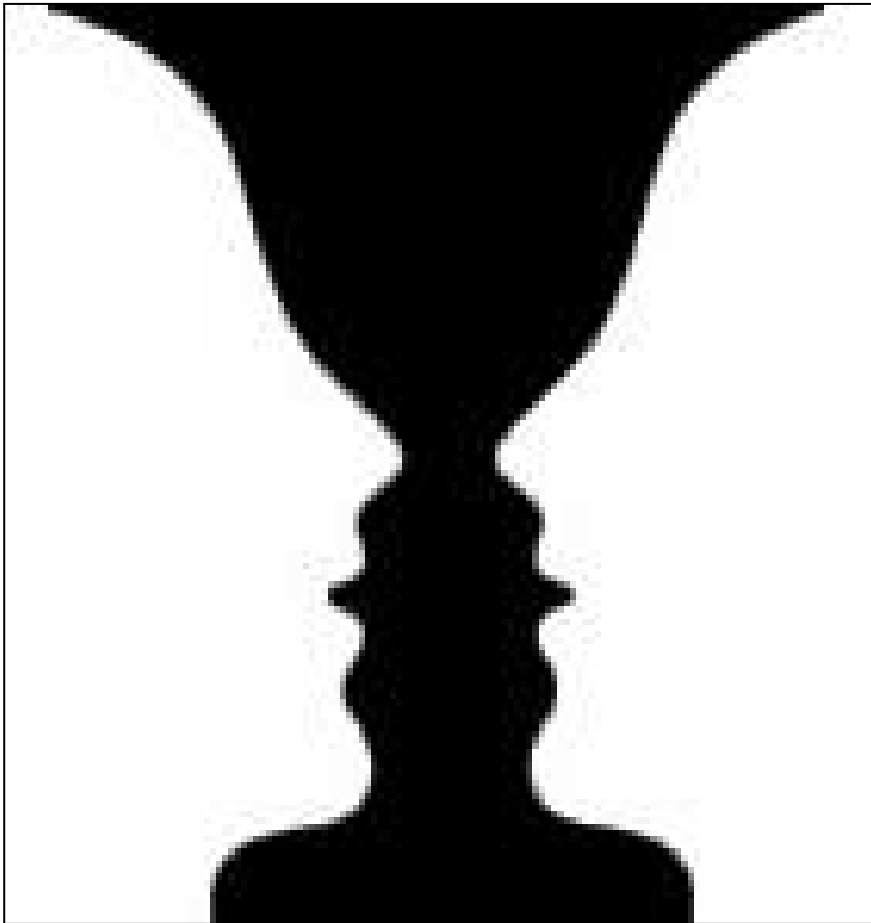
- Continuation occurs in the example below, because the viewer's eye will naturally follow a line or curve. The smooth flowing crossbar of the "H" leads the eye directly to the maple leaf.



# Law of Figure and Ground

- The eye differentiates an object from its surrounding area.
- A shape is naturally perceived as figure, while the surrounding area is perceived as ground (background).
- Balancing figure and ground can make the perceived image more clear.
- Using unusual figure/ground relationships can add interest and subtlety to an image.

# Law of Figure and Ground



# Law of Figure and Ground



- By following the Figure-Ground, the observer can recognize a parrot and a dog's face into the mark.

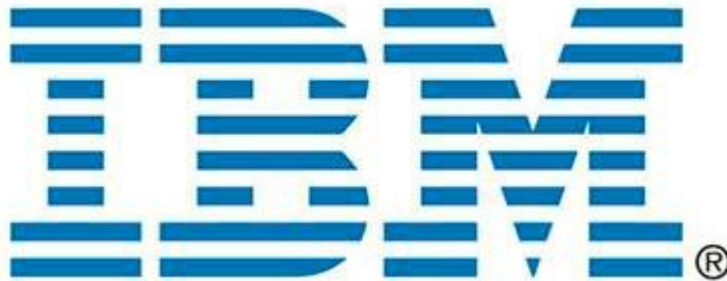


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pet store

# Law of Closure



- *Closure* occurs when an object is *incomplete* or a space is not *completely enclosed*. If enough of the shape is indicated, people perceive the whole by filling in the missing information.



- Although the panda above is not complete, enough is present for the eye to complete the shape. When the *viewer's perception completes a shape*, **closure** occurs



Thank You