

## AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH FOR COPYWRITERS

HOW TO WRITE HEADLINES
AND WHY YOUR CAREER DEPENDS ON IT

By Suzanne Pope



ABOUT SUZANNE POPE

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## AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH FOR COPYWRITERS

### HOW TO WRITE HEADLINES AND WHY YOUR CAREER DEPENDS ON IT

Hello, young copywriter. I am here today to tell you that you are a member of an endangered species. I'm very sorry, but it's true. If this website had a bigger budget, I would rent Al Gore's cherry picker, and I would use it to show you how far off the chart our troubles are becoming. As things stand, though, I'm just going to have to paint you a word picture. This word picture is no thumbnail, so before asking you to commit your time, I'm going to be completely upfront about what's in store.

The article is divided into two parts. Part One is devoted to yet another lecture about how copywriters need to actually write rather than limiting themselves to visual thinking. You may find this presentation less tedious than usual because I will provide more detail than one typically sees in support of the argument. Also, I will present my case in the terms most relevant to you right now – that is, from the perspective of launching your career.

But if seeing this dead horse get flogged once again is more than you can bear, I invite you to scroll down immediately to Part Two. There, you'll find practical tools and techniques that will take you from wishing you could write headlines to actually doing it.

For years now, copywriters of a certain age have been predicting the demise of the completely visual idea. "It's a fashion," we've been saying, pausing to blow on our Ovaltine. "At some point, the pendulum will swing back, and a new golden age of copywriting will be upon us."

But clearly, we have been wrong. Most of the industry's biggest awards are still going to headline-free ads. And most advertising blogs are dominated by purely visual concepts. Indeed, when I tried recently to convince my copywriting students of the relevance of headlines, I had to dust off 15-year-old annuals to prove my point.

So, from all this, copywriting students have drawn the reasonable inference that it's better to think in pictures than in words. Ads with copy are merely quaint ornaments designed to lend a soupçon of variety to your book. They serve only as a nod to your ability to write a headline in the unlikely event that something so retro should ever be required.

But it's a mistake to get career advice from annuals. Annuals may showcase the planet's best advertising, but they represent only the thinnest sliver of what creative people actually do day in and day out. For a more realistic picture of a copywriter's life, you're better off looking at billboards and newspapers and online ads. There, you'll see plenty of headlines. Most of them are pretty bad, but their badness represents a huge opportunity for writers who aren't afraid to write.

Here is the reality: Even at the finest, most award-winning agencies, ads are typically driven more by copy than by visuals. This happens for several reasons. Let's go through them now.

The main reason for headline-dominant ads is a shortage of time and/ or money. If your client can't afford photography or illustration or system work, or if final art is due tomorrow, you may be forced to work with nothing but an existing pack shot and a headline. That means your idea will have to be expressed in words.

Another reason for all-type ads is the media buy. If you're doing a banner ad in print or online or on a TV news channel, you probably won't have the space to communicate your message visually. You will need to use words, and, ideally, no more than eight of them.

A third reason for headline-driven ads stems from the requirements of the brief. Let's take cars, for example. Some brilliant car ads have been done without actually showing the car, but they are in the minority. And if the main selling message is, "What a gorgeous car," the gorgeous car will almost certainly be your main visual. So, if your ad is to have any idea at all, again, it will have to be found in the headline.

Sometimes briefs demand headline-driven ideas because of the complexity of the message. We all know that briefs are supposed to be simple, but sometimes they are not. In retail advertising, for example, your brief might be, "Buy our printer and get a \$50 rebate plus two free ink cartridges." No amount of complaining will change that brief. And, no, you are not allowed to bury the offer in your body copy. It may be possible to communicate the message visually, but the odds of a good ad are much better for writers who embrace the challenge of a headline right from the start.

And there's yet another reason for headline-driven ads: the demands of brand character or a pre-existing campaign. Canadian readers will be familiar with TAXI's long-running campaign for Telus Mobility. This hugely successful wireless brand was built on imagery of a natural world that is gentle and non-threatening. Every ad for Telus features plants, flowers or animals, always close-cropped on a white background. These visuals certainly support whatever point is being made in the headline, but the

main message of the ad is almost always expressed in words. And so, if you have a visual idea for Telus that is outside this natural world, or if your idea does not clearly communicate the offer, you will have more work ahead of you, no matter how smart or clever your idea is.

Add up the realities of our business and you'll see that we need to develop and maintain our copywriting chops, despite what the show annuals say. If you don't demonstrate quickly that you're comfortable writing headlines, you'll probably never get a shot at doing wordless ads.

But still there's resistance. Last year, a handful of my copywriting students asked me why we were bothering to practise headline writing when all the great ideas these days are visual. I'm sure for every student who asked, several more wondered quietly. I told them pretty much everything I've written above, but I don't know that I convinced them. So I'll try one more time, this time a little more bluntly.

If we as copywriters agree that words are now redundant, we ourselves will soon be redundant. If a writer spends most of his day looking over the art director's shoulder while she works Photoshop, really, why have a writer at all? Yes, the writer contributes ideas, but if they're all visual, wouldn't the creative director build a more productive team by just hiring two art directors? This idea would have been unthinkable ten years ago. Today, it's a definite option. Already, some very good agencies have assembled junior teams by pairing up art students. There's no shortage of copywriters applying for the gigs; the problem is that their headlines are no better than what the student art directors have written. And so, on occasion, the role of copywriter has gone to an art director. Think about what this means. Through sheer practice and focus, copywriters should be able to write better headlines than art directors ninety-five times out of a hundred. But many of us are not

practising and not focusing. If we let that trend continue, we may one day find that we're indispensable only when there's a catalogue to be written.

But you're not a wannabe art director. You're a copywriter. That's what you want to be. And if you really want to be a copywriter, you will be one. But that means learning to love words even more than you resist them. It means getting over your fear of the blank page. It means developing the confidence that you can write five decent headlines ten minutes before they're due.

How, you ask? By realizing that there are tools to help you. And by picking them up and practising with them. You need to make these tools your own. Yes, they've had lots of previous owners. But considering that they're over two thousand years old, the tools are still amazingly sharp.

The only tools that can dig copywriters out of this mess are the tools of rhetoric. They go by other names as well, such as "figures of speech," "literary devices" and so on. (A purist would tell you that the terms are not necessarily interchangeable, but for the purposes of this article, they are.)

You already learned about many of these tools in high school English - devices like metaphor and hyperbole. Many of the terms are Greek because it was the ancient Greeks who first saw verbal persuasion as a subject worth analyzing. If you think the tools of rhetoric are passé, you are mistaken. They are being used to full effect right now by the very same art directors who are handing our asses to us. The only thing that's changed is that art directors are now doing in pictures what we have stopped doing in words.

"Rhetoric" has a nasty connotation. A while ago on this website, a visitor dismissed an ad she didn't like as mere "rhetoric." I assume she was defining rhetoric as a device that is dishonest or transparent or inept in its expression. I guess if she had liked the ad, she would have praised it for having avoided rhetoric. And she would have been wrong. Rhetoric is, as the Greek word suggests, all about oratory. It describes any verbal technique used in the service of persuasion.

Aristotle said there are basically only three ways to bring someone around to your way of thinking. You can do it by appealing to his logic. You can do it by appealing to his emotions. Or, you can do it through a presenter who is trustworthy, authoritative or charismatic. Three main routes. That's all. I can't think of a single ad, good or bad, that has ever found another path to reach its audience.

And so we see that all ads use rhetoric; the only question is how well they use it. The ads that leave you breathless with their brilliance are using rhetoric so skillfully that you don't even notice it's there. That's your goal – to craft an idea so arresting, so transcendent, that no one stops to ponder how the damned thing got built. And in our business, rhetoric is how things get built.

Many tools of rhetoric can be used visually, but some of them belong exclusively to writers. Here in Part Two, I'm going to talk about the tools that work best in advertising - and how they can work for you. The information will be useful if you do nothing more than read it. But it will work best for you if you practise writing headlines using each device that's described. Don't worry about whether the headlines are good enough for your book. That's not the point. In due course, you will end up with portfolio pieces, but for now, think of this in the way a professional musician thinks about practising scales: It's never done with the intention of being performed, but it's a big part of what makes a good performance possible.

As I mentioned, some of these devices can be used equally well in pictures and in words. We'll look at those ones first.

#### **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.

Visual-driven ads have done very well with metaphor.

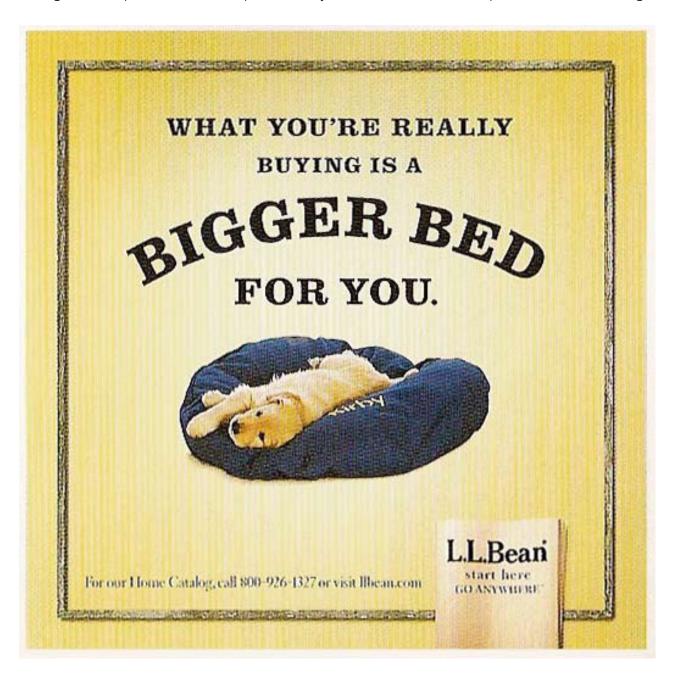
Here's one lovely example, part of a campaign for Sony Noise Cancelling Headphones done by Bagby and Company, Chicago:

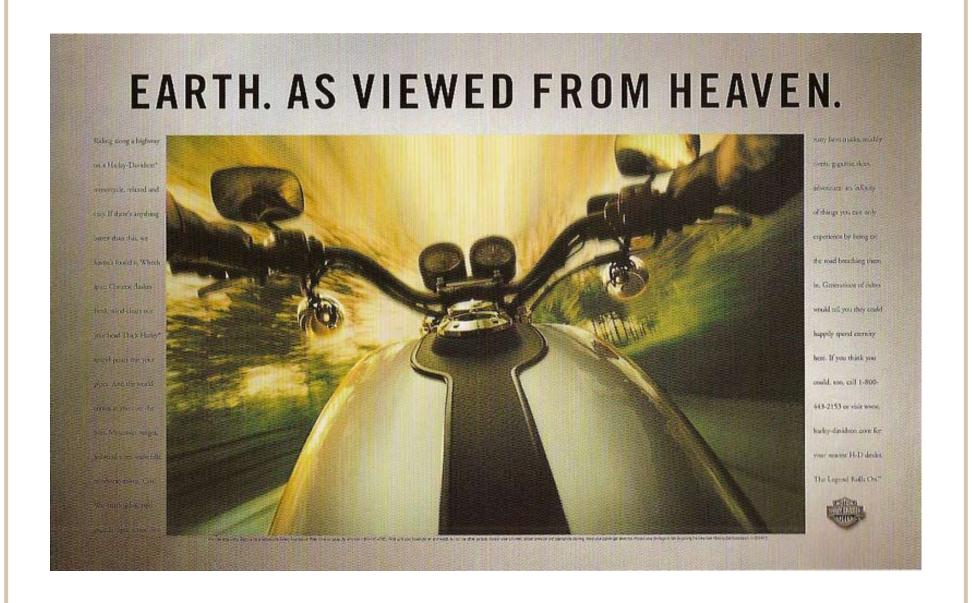


By directly equating a noisy child with a loudspeaker, the ad demonstrates Sony's empathy with modern travelers, and thus predisposes those travelers to trust Sony's solution over the competition's.

But metaphor can just as easily live in words.

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

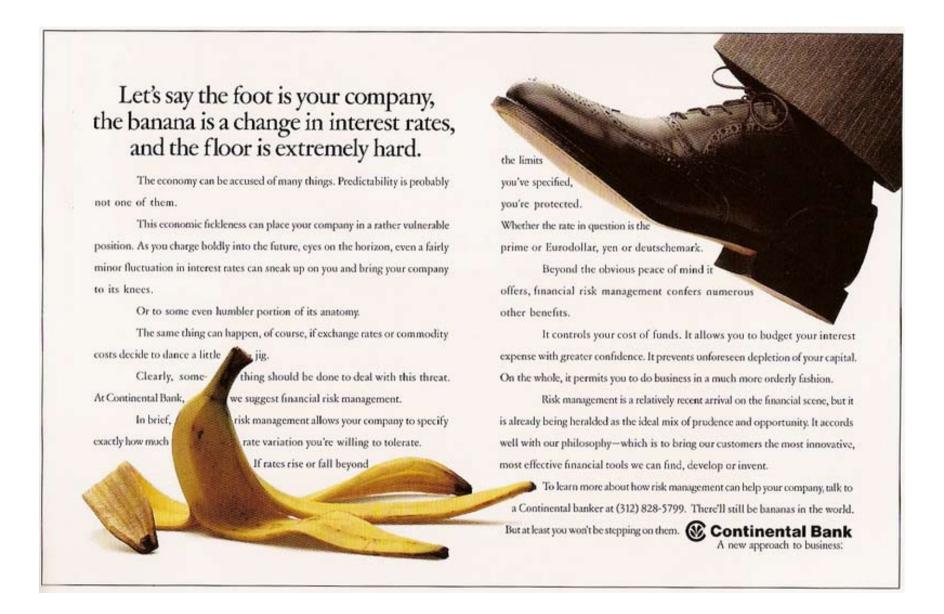




Crispin & Porter produced this wonderfully minimalist campaign for a homeless mission in Miami:



And the Martin Agency in Richmond used metaphor to celebrate John F. Kennedy's role in putting the first man on the moon: JOHN KENNEDY'S FINGERPRINT. 🕠 John F. Kennedy Library & Museum

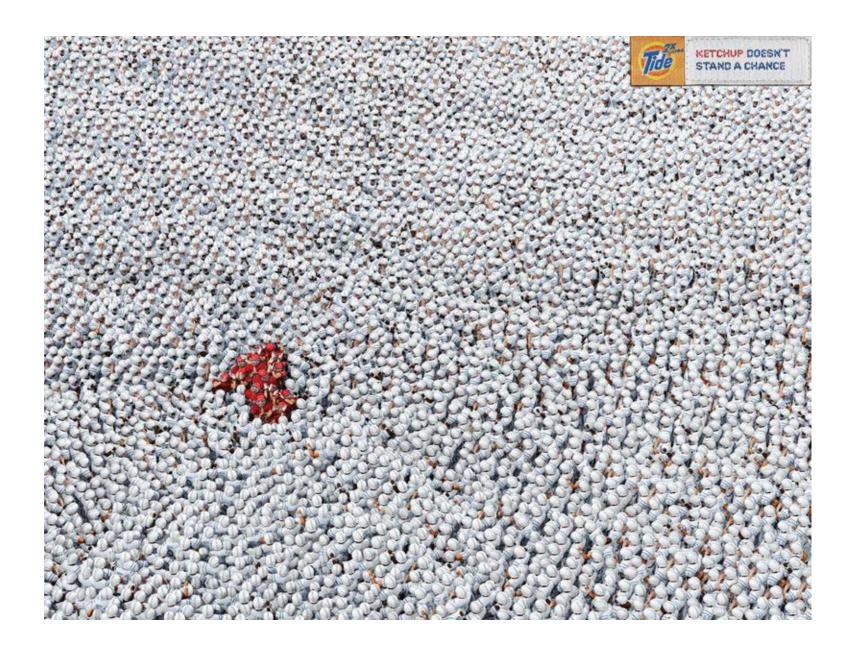


This ad has the added power of a twist at the headline's end. The structure of the headline leads us to expect that the floor will be one more metaphor, but it ends up being used quite literally. There's a different rhetorical term for this undercutting of expectations (it's called anesis), and we'll get to it later.

**PERSONIFICATION** 

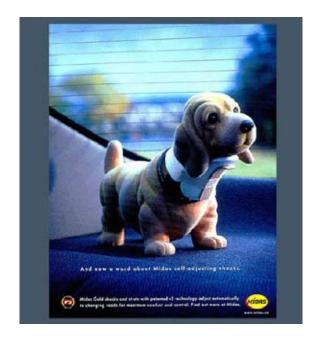
Personification is a kind of metaphor. But with personification, you're no longer comparing your subject with an inanimate object; instead, you're describing it as you would a human being. Personification allows you to present mere objects as being capable of love, hate, fear, hope and every other emotion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

These next ads also demonstrate personification, but I trust you will draw from them an additional message concerning the dangers of purely visual thinking:







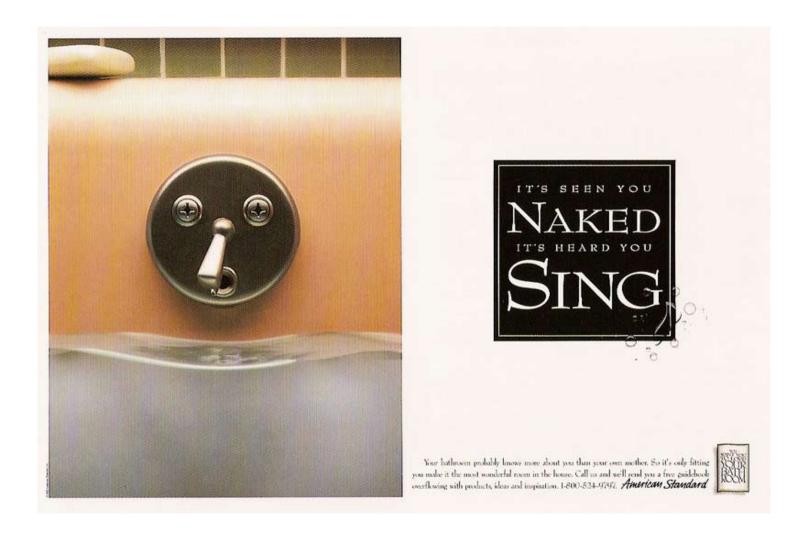


For the record, the Midas ad was done by me and Annie Lee at Ogilvy, several months before the Volkswagen version. Which got into The One Show. Sigh.

Identical ads aren't necessarily the result of plagiarism. The fact is, visual mashups are now so common, it's inevitable that other people will arrive at the idea you thought was yours alone. By contrast, people who write headlines stand a much better chance of developing a tone of voice that belongs exclusively to their brand. The Economist and Time are both news magazines, but an Economist headline would never make sense in an ad for Time.

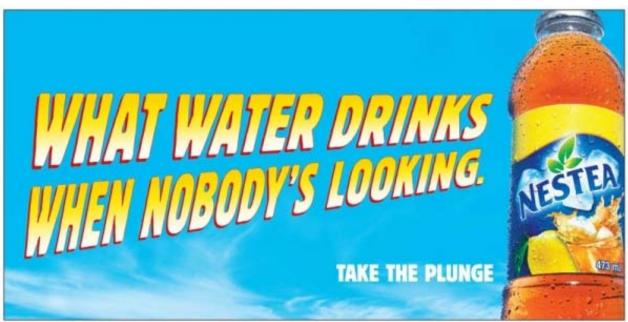
(By the way, if you're interested in seeing more startling similarities in visual advertising, you'll want to visit coloribus.com, which was the source for these ads.)

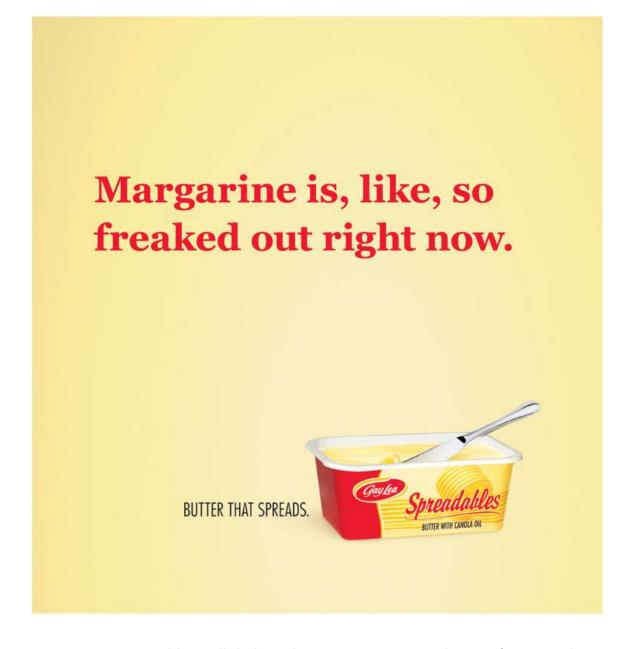
Let's now take a look at how personification works when words play a larger role. This famous ad, from Carmichael Lynch in Minneapolis, imbued bathroom fixtures with emotion in a way that felt radically new:



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.







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.

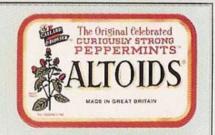
**HYPERBOLE** 

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.

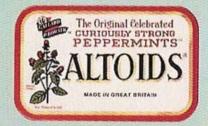


## YOU MIGHT WANT TO PRACTICE ON OTHER MINTS FIRST.

THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS



# MINTS SO STRONG THEY COME IN A METAL BOX.



THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS

1995 Cathed & Brazon Suchard to

63%

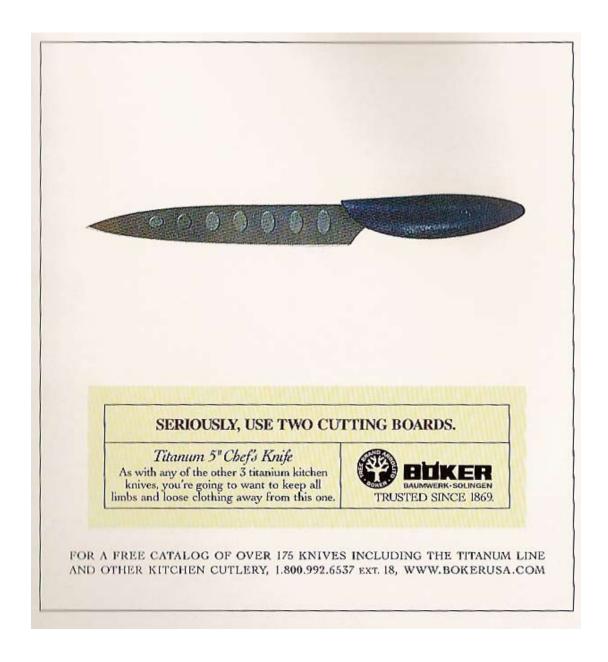
Percentage of business magazine readers who had lemonade stands as children.

80%

Percentage of Economist readers who opened adjacent ice cube stands.

The Economist

And here, Karsh & Hagan Communications in Denver used hyperbole to arrive at a different way of telling us this knife is sharp:



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 IL. (708)468-0612

IRONY

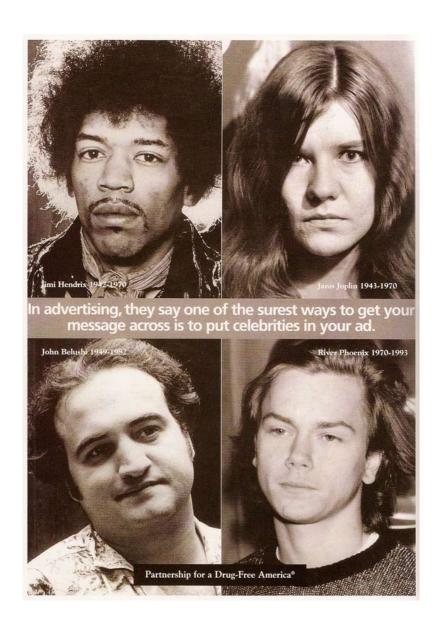
Cicero defined irony as "saying one thing and meaning another."

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.

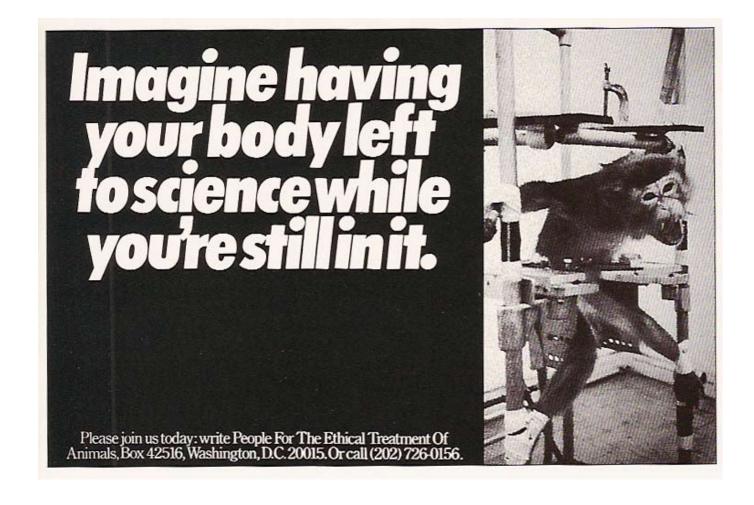
Because irony by definition involves two messages (the explicit message plus an implied one), it's easier to achieve when you have words to help. An award-winning example, done for the American Cancer Society (by Cole Henderson Drake in Atlanta), showed a black-and-white photograph of a graveyard over 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):

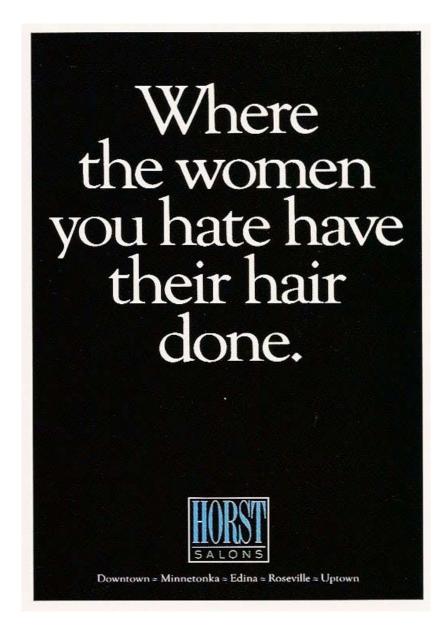


#### **PARADOX**

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):



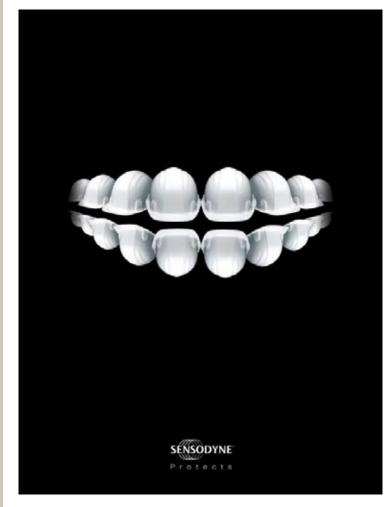






PUNS

Okay, this is a tricky one. Lots of people (including me) have told junior writers that they shouldn't have puns in their books. Which seems a little unfair, when you consider that most visual-driven ads are ultimately puns executed without words. Here are two examples, great ads from Callegari Berville Grey in Paris and DDB in London, respectively:





A pun, strictly speaking, is nothing more than a word or phrase that carries a second meaning. Today, through the magic of Photoshop, that second meaning is being given to pictures instead of words.

So maybe we should be showing a little more love to verbal puns. As George Felton points out in his excellent book, Advertising: Concept and Copy, verbal puns are still finding their way into the award shows. Perhaps, rather than avoiding puns altogether, we should just avoid the lame ones.

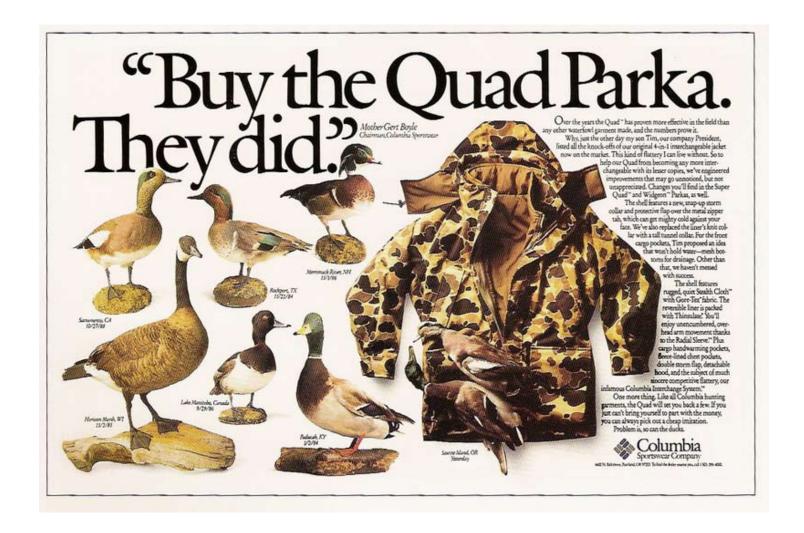
But how do you do that? One method was suggested to me by my first boss, the late Jerry Goodis, who had been the most famous and influential ad person in Canada during the 1960s and 70s. I had brought Jerry a layout featuring a particularly egregious pun, and he handed it back to me, saying, gently, "It has to kick both ways. If you're going to do a pun, it has to kick both ways." What Jerry meant was that the pun has to make sense no matter how you read it. A good example of a pun that kicks both ways is the tagline for John Deere tractors: "Nothing runs like a Deere." Actually, there are two puns in that line ("runs" and "Deere"), but all the possible interpretations coexist peaceably with the brand.

I believe an advertising pun works best when both interpretations refer positively to what you're selling. There is a chain of stores in Toronto called The Running Room. Their tagline, "From Start to Finish," says not only that the store will prepare me for a race in literal terms, but also that they're the only source I need for everything related to running.

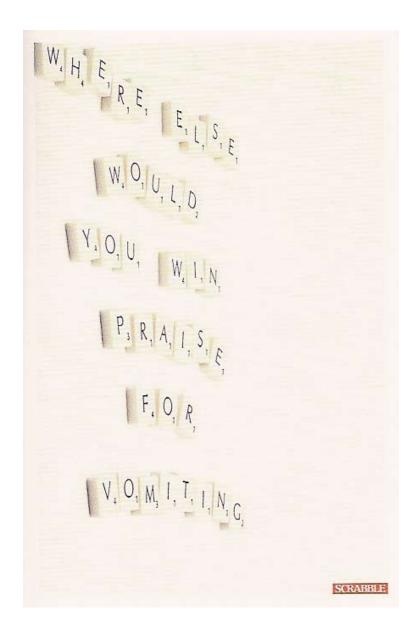
One pun that didn't hold together was found in a headline used by not one, but two different brands of convertibles during the 1980s: "To air is human." The line worked fine if one read it to mean, "To want the wind in your hair is perfectly normal." But if it were read as "To err is human," it suddenly became a disconnect with the shot of people having fun in their car. Thus, the pun did not kick both ways, which would explain why I saw these ads in magazines, but not in award shows.







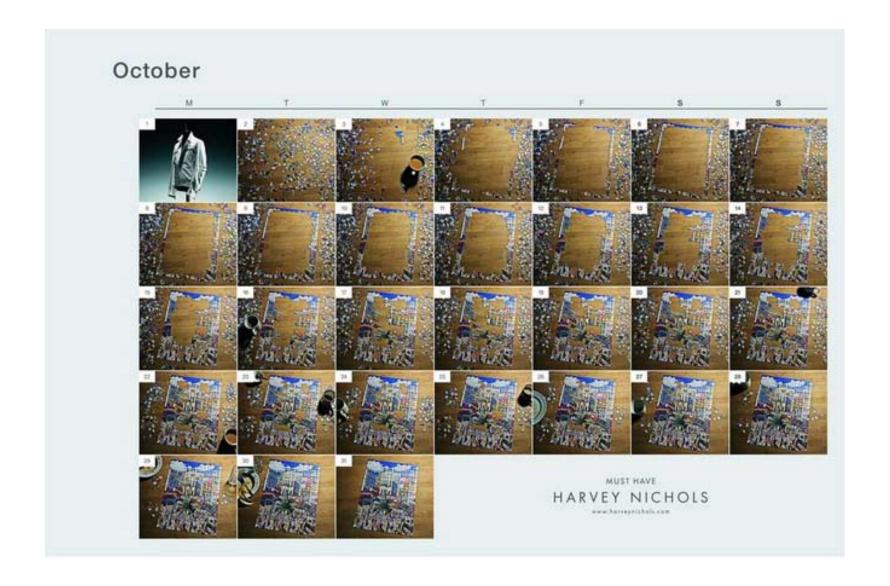
And Ogilvy & Mather in Singapore used puns to promote Scrabble in a campaign that could have run forever:

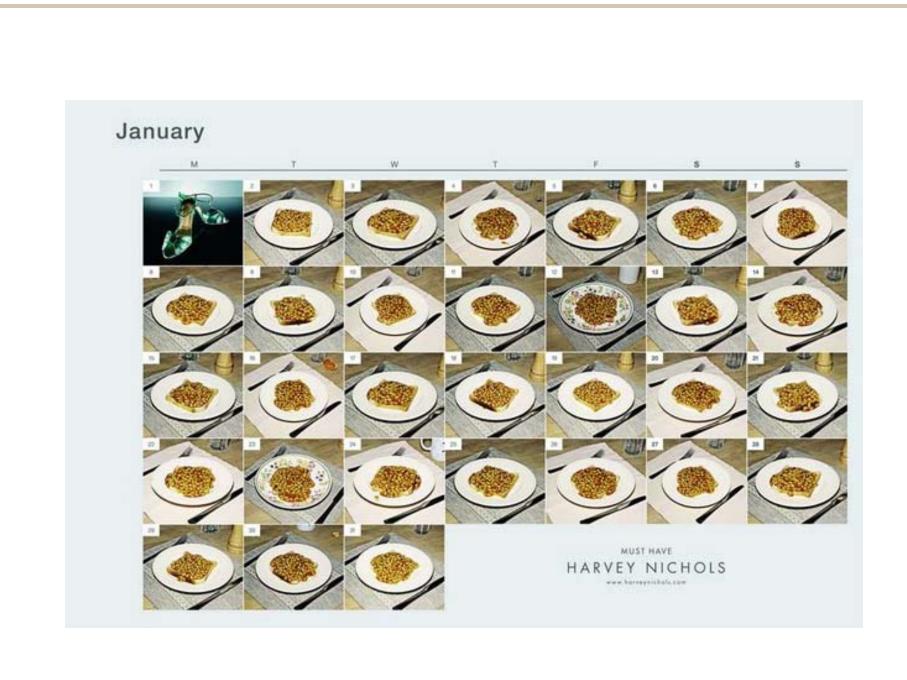


Ensuring that your pun kicks both ways doesn't guarantee that your headline will be a good one. The weird thing about thinking up a pun is that it causes a rush of giddy glee that can lower our defenses against corniness. So, if you can, put your headline away for a couple of days and work on something else. If you still like it the next time you see it, it may be a keeper.

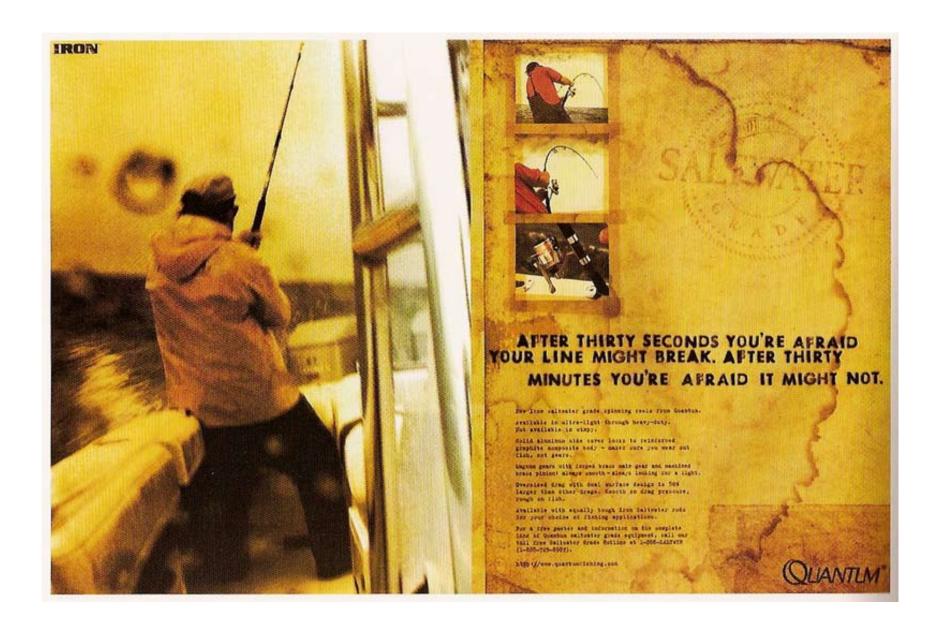
PARALLELISM

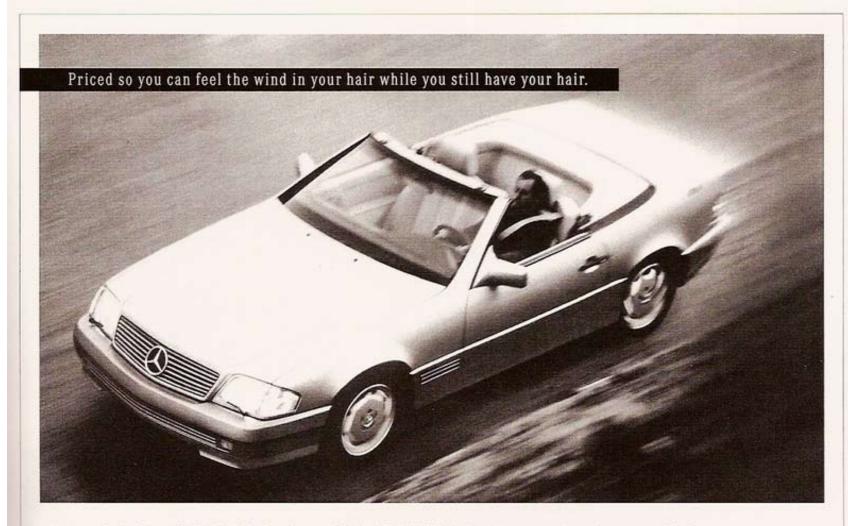
Parallelism is the deliberate repetition of a particular word, phrasing or sentence structure for effect. I would have described it as primarily a writers' tool, but that was before I saw these wonderful visual ads for Harvey Nichols by DDB, London:





But in a writer's hands, parallelism can have even more power. Consider this ad for fishing reels, done by Core in St. Louis:





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.



Parallelism is versatile enough to elevate the proposition for a humble food-storage container (agency: Pagano Schenck & Kay, Boston): How to keep food you can't finish from becoming food you can't identify. The Utilities Seal" food container is just one of over 150 Sterilite plastic. Agaseware products. And it keeps food fresh beyond a shallow of a No.

RUN YOUR AD ON TV

and people will head for the

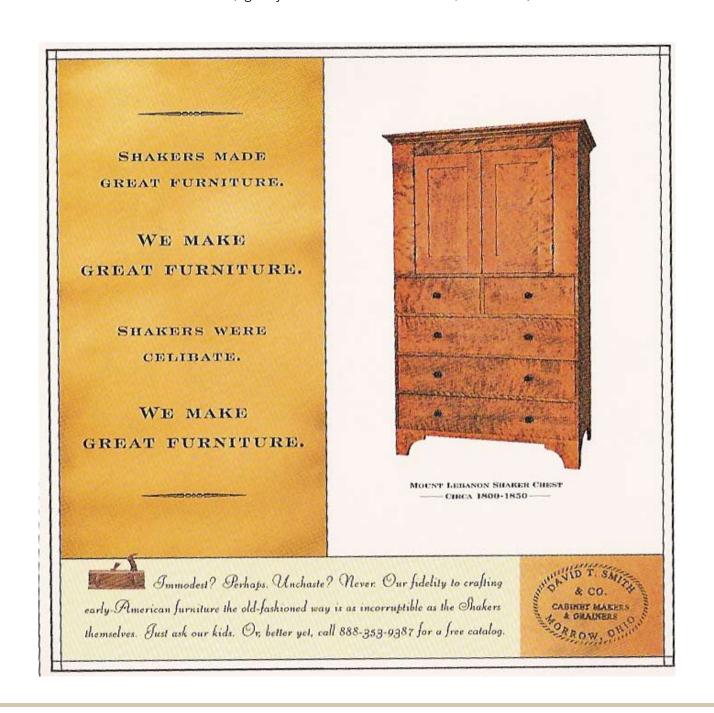
## bathroom.

RUN YOUR AD IN THE OREGONIAN

and they'll bring it with them.



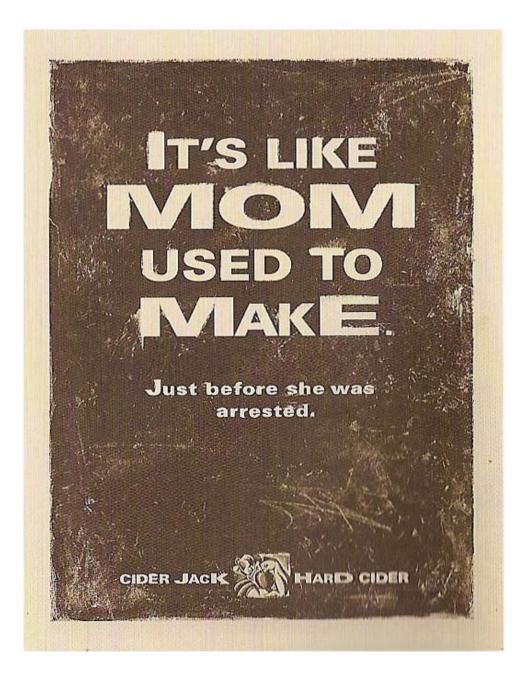
Parallelism raises such strong expectations that if you fail to be parallel to the end, it will definitely be noticed (agency: HSR Business to Business, Cincinnati):



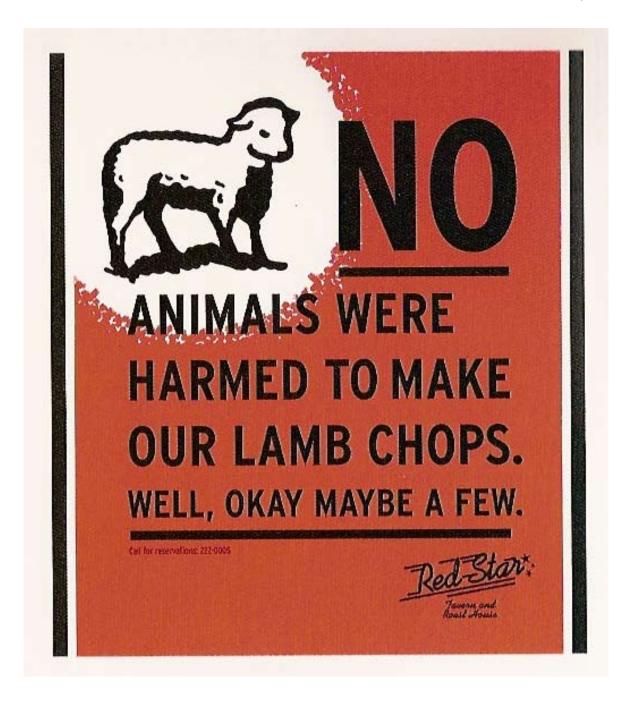
Up to now, I've been telling you about rhetorical devices that are as available to visual thinkers as they are to headline writers. But there are other tools that would be difficult, if not impossible, to use visually. These tools are almost exclusively the property of the writer. Not all of them will be your favourites, but I think you'll agree that many of them have provided the foundation for some brilliant writing.

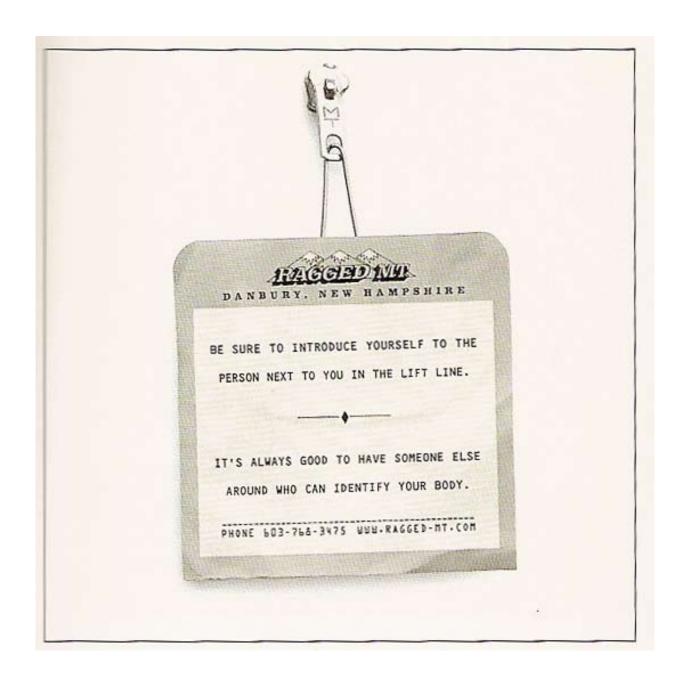
#### **ANESIS**

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.



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

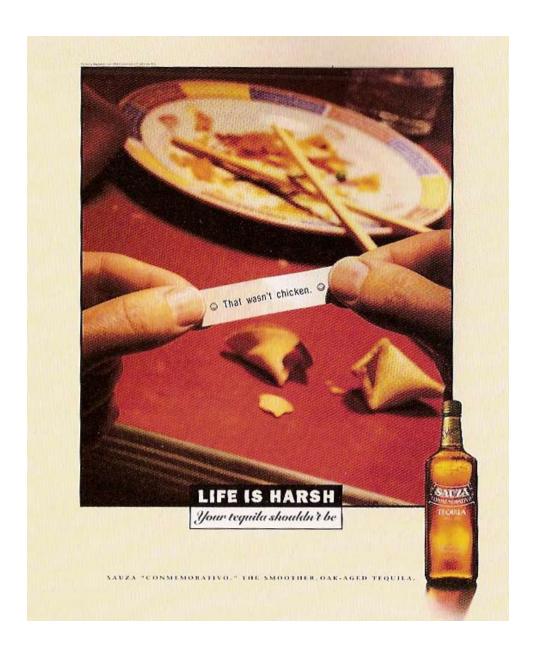








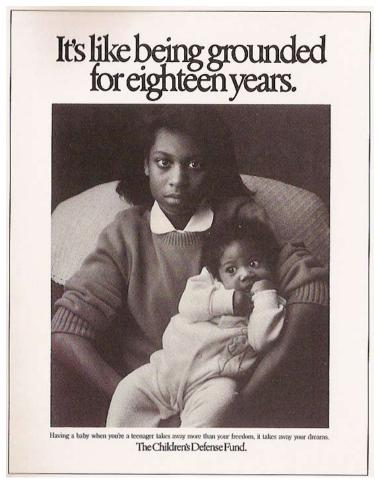
A strongly visual ad could use anesis, but it seems to me that it would still need words to deliver its final twist (agency: Cliff Freeman and Partners):

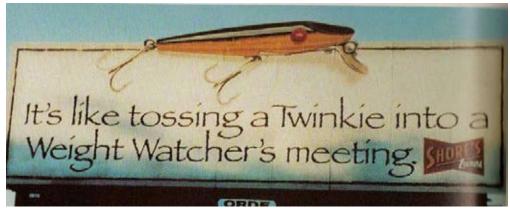


SIMILE

We've already seen how much metaphor gets used in visual advertising. When the equation of a metaphor ("life is a poker game") is altered by adding the word "like" or "as" ("life is like a poker game") the resulting comparison is known as a simile.

Simile gives you a subtler way to provoke mental images, a way that is not available to strictly visual thinkers.





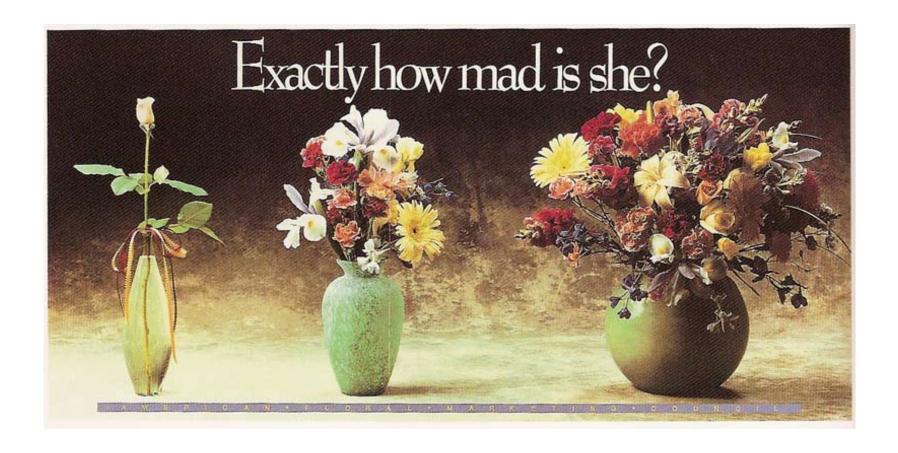
Agencies: Fallon McElligott, Minneapolis and BVK/McDonald, Milwaukee, respectively.

### RHETORICAL QUESTION

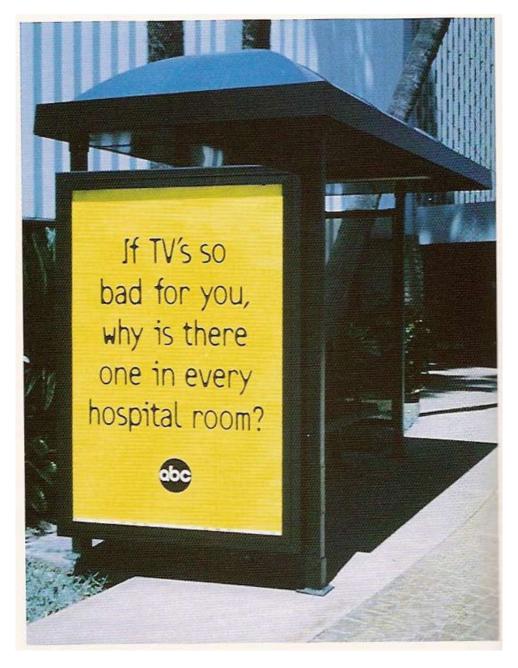
This is a question to which no answer is needed or expected. It is asked to bring your listener or reader to your chosen conclusion. When you mention something ridiculous and ask your friend, "How stupid is that?" you are asking a rhetorical question.



They can also be used in an emotional appeal (Earle Palmer Brown, Bethesda, agency):



Rhetorical questions are flexible enough to advance even a deliberately nonsensical argument (TBWA/Chiat/Day, Los Angeles, agency):



#### MONOLOGUE, DIALOGUE, TESTIMONIAL

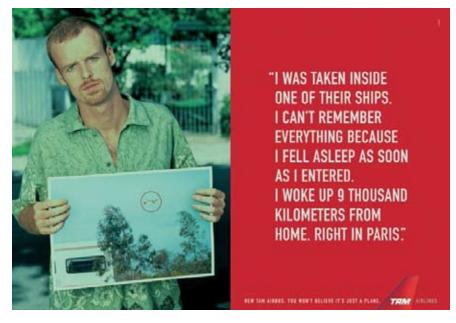
I have put these last tools together because they boil down to the same thing: human beings talking. When people talk, they reveal a lot about themselves, whether they mean to or not. The most brilliant visual ads in the world – and there have been a lot of them – have never captured the nuances of human speech in the way that a headline-driven ad can. This means that a huge opportunity for nailing emotions and insights has fallen by the wayside.

You can mimic human speech patterns simply to give your headlines a more informal, conversational feel. But you can go a step further by quoting real or invented words from your customers.

Testimonials are viewed as the oldest of old-school devices in advertising because they've so often been earnest and hokey. But even in this age of ironic detachment, testimonials can be fresh and persuasive (agency: DM9 DDB, São Paulo):



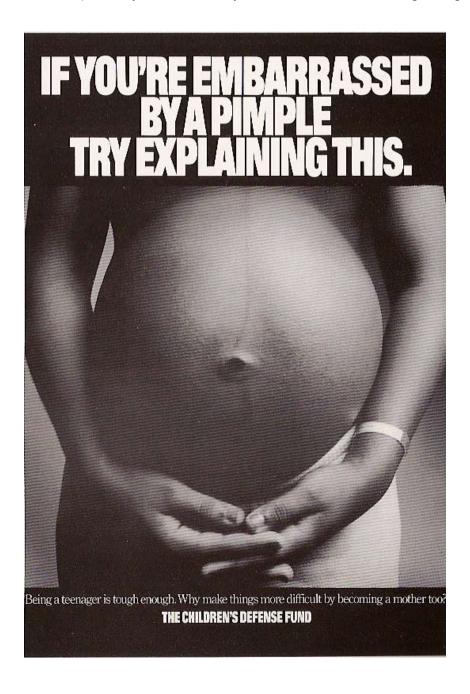




#### **A FINAL WORD**

There was a job listing that appeared on this site a while ago. The headline called for A WRITER WHO WRITES. I have no idea who wrote the listing, but I felt keenly aware of his exasperation. Here he was, having to specifically ask for a skill that could have been taken for granted just ten years ago.

One of my students told me that he found headline writing to be a challenge because it was such a departure from the visual thinking he'd been doing for so long. I know exactly what he means. When our industry started gravitating towards visual ideas, many of us found it scary. We had been trained to understand that every ad required a headline. Now we were being asked to create ads that, ideally, would have no words at all. To do this, we had to practise an entirely new way of thinking. But we did it. And you can, too.



Marry rich. Kill husband. Repeat.



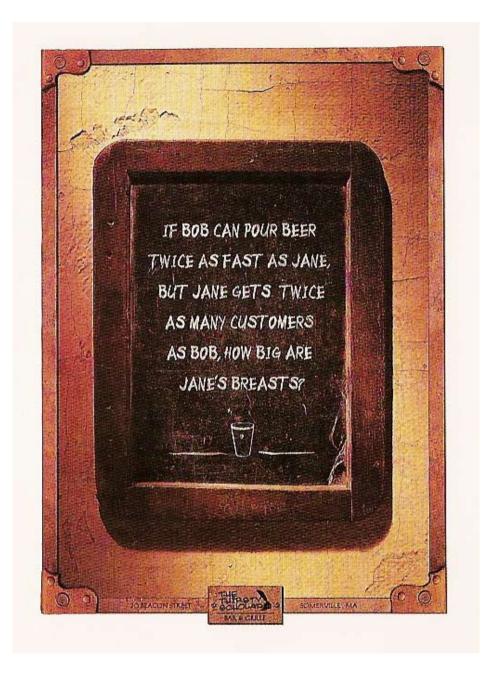
# Lose the ability to slip out of meetings unnoticed.

The Economist

Having potential is great, if you're 12.

The Economist

And, rather than always communicating in a single glance, you will have the power to delay the laugh till the end, as in this ad for a student pub (agency: Allen & Gerritsen, Watertown, MA):



I've pasted some links below that will lead you to great sites with a lot more information on rhetoric. If you decide to make a study of the subject, you'll find that I've barely scratched the surface of what's available.

But whatever you decide, I hope you will decide to write. Because we as writers have a problem. And for us, the only way out is the way through.

Links to sites about rhetoric:

The Forest of Rhetoric (http://humanities.byu.edu/rhetoric/silva.htm)

Rhetoric (http://web.cn.edu/kwheeler/resource\_rhet.html)

American Rhetoric (www.americanrhetoric.com)