



数字时代广告本质的争鸣

The Arguments on Foundation of Advertising in Digital Age

顾明毅

Shanghai International Studies University

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《百年广告定义研究辨析：朝向品牌传播的未来》，现代传播，2018.4

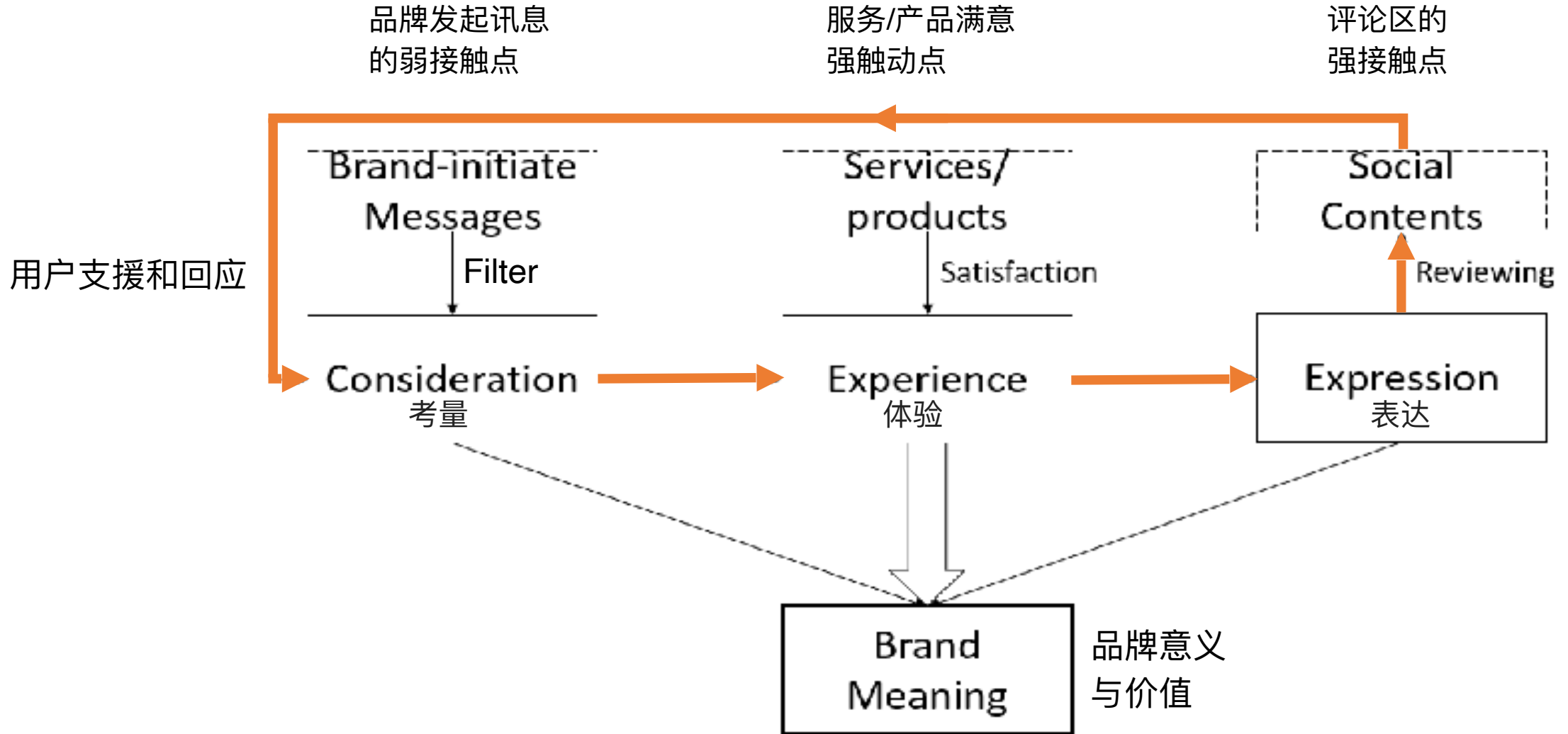
美国《广告学研究》JA专题期刊“广告学未来”争鸣及后继学者广告定义（2016年7月）来源：作者整理

文献	来源	讯息	渠道	效果	媒介与否	主体目标
达伦和罗森格伦 (2016)	品牌发起	传播	-	意图影响人	-	-
马丁伊森 (2016)	品牌相关	传播	-	积极品牌的反应	-	-
拉塞尔拉兹聂克 (2016)	品牌发起	传播	价值接触点	意图影响人	-	-
罗兰拉斯特 (2016)	品牌或消费者	-	交互双向传播	单个消费者反馈效应	口碑传播中心	公司
斯特华特 (2016)	品牌	-	挣得/自有媒体加强	说服和产生经济利益	口语传播加强	组织机构产品服务
吉塔吉哈 Gita Johar (2016)	-	传播	-	说服消费者	-	产品、服务和品牌
许智修 (2016)	可识别来源	付费	媒介	受控制的说服	非人际传播	组织或个人
陈刚、潘洪亮(2016)	可确定来源	有沟通力内容	交流互动	生活者发生认知情感行为改变	-	组织与生活者管理
马特豪斯和李海容 (2017)	品牌发起和消费者主导	传播	数字化接触点	行为、对话、环境与体验	付费与非付费	

- 1) 倾向弱化“确认的来源”，接受“品牌发起”并追加“消费者来源”；
- 2) 不再要求“付费”采购媒体，正视挣得媒体与非付费品牌关联的传播效应；
- 3) 认同减少“大众媒体”依赖，突出挣得和自有媒体，突出交互和双向传播；
- 4) “人际传播”被接纳，品牌口碑传播受到前沿学者重视。
- 5) 对“说服”消费者发生分歧，略多广告专家认为“说服”无视消费者赋权后的互动沟通模式，导致削弱行业优势，减少竞争力，建议重点关注影响力和消费者品牌反应；

《品牌接触点模型与用户媒介使用行为研究》，广告研究，2019.8

User-Driven Engagement & Communication by Mingyi Gu, Hairong Li, 2018, Valencia, ICORIA国际广告学研究年会

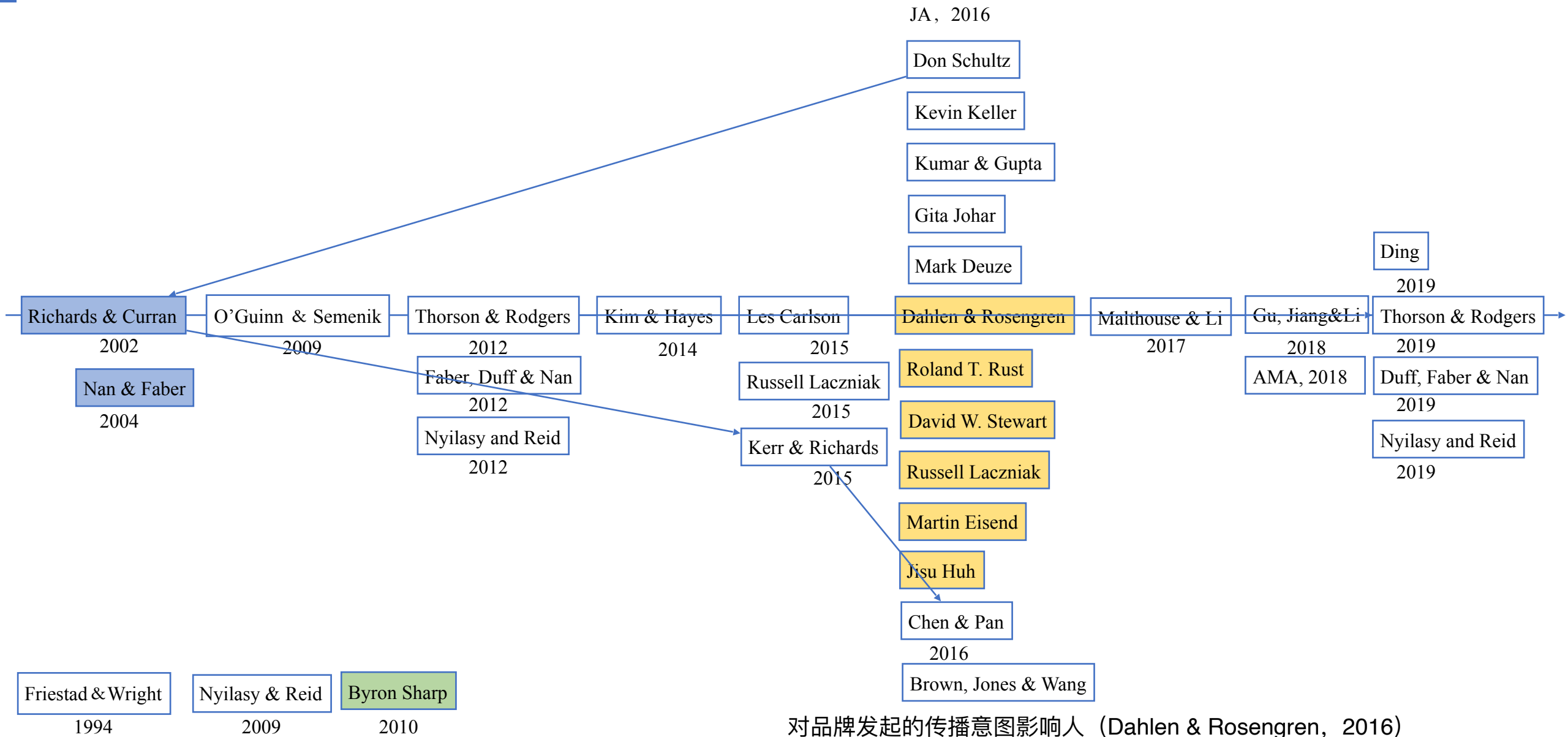


- Filtered Ads are “information” to be tested by real Service/Products 广告经过漏斗模型的信息到达应当受到服务/产品的检验；
- Sponsored Ads are real-timely challenged by Social contents from peers or users 品牌广告受到评论区用户社交内容的挑战；

定义广告的未来

GU整理, 2019

广告是企业、非营利组织、政府部门、个人为了告知或者劝服特定的目标市场或受众, 将有关它们的产品、服务、组织或者观念的陈述或劝服性的讯息安排在购得的大众媒体的时间或者空间之中的活动。AMA, 2018



对品牌发起的传播意图影响人 (Dahlen & Rosengren, 2016)

经典广告职能——信息告知与说服. Accountability 1&2, INFORMATIVE and PERSUASIVE

Frances Gerety (1947) wrote A Diamond Is Forever for an advertising campaign for De Beers and wrote all of the company's ads for 25 years

And what of Love?

There are girls' hearts and boys' hearts, speaking to each other daily above the grails and banners of the world war. In the light of love engagement diamonds, a girl's eyes keep a constant vigil... seeing revealed not only the loveliness but the hope of a future tender and rewarding, when growing trust and abiding years will give their world each other.

Love engenders diamonds need not be costly, or of many carats, for because it will be cherished for generations it should be chosen with care.

Remember that color, setting and clarity, as well as carat weight, contribute to a diamond's luster and value. A trusted jeweler will help you find a stone of fitting size and quality and style for when you wish to see fulfilled promises can usually be arranged.

Lovely miracle... just for you

In the springtime of love, the flowers smile more sweetly, and their fragrance is your dream. And, from earth, too, your engagement diamond joins them, a lovely miracle to seal your new-found joys. For the eternity, this fairest talisman will recount your love's continuing story... the hopes fulfilled, the strivings and rewards of these years... for you and for your children's children, until time's end.

A DIAMOND IS FOREVER

A Diamond is Forever


经典广告职能——引领消费者（社会）潮流 Accountability 3, Leading consumer(social) trend

Bill Bernbach, Doyle Dane Bernbach, 1959

a world-changing example from

print

Selling Cars in Print
General Advertising



Lemon.

This Volkswagen model has been identified and may be replaced. Choose one you wouldn't have noticed is defective. Buy it now. It's yours. There are 1.5 billion of our Volkswagens for sale. Buy one. You'll see the difference.

Non-lead cars. Volkswageners know your driving. You'll see the difference. Buy it now. It's yours. There are 1.5 billion of our Volkswagens for sale. Buy one. You'll see the difference.

Look at this. And say "no" to the rest of it. The Volkswageners know your driving. You'll see the difference. Buy it now. It's yours. There are 1.5 billion of our Volkswagens for sale. Buy one. You'll see the difference.



Think small.



They said it couldn't be done. It couldn't.



You're looking a lot better after you own a Volkswagen.

a "lemon" is a bad thing, right? as americans bought larger and larger autos after wwii, german auto maker volkswagen had a problem: their beetle was small. rather than trying to fight with the big boys, ddb created a series of clever, compelling print ads that changed car sales forever.

advertising age named the series of ads the best campaign of the 20th century. no lemons here.

TARGET: Car shoppers

CLIENT: Volkswagen

经典广告职能——塑造品牌文化（精神） Accountability 4, Built up brand culture (legend)

David Falk, 1998

one of the most successful examples of

combining marketing and advertising



Nike was a struggling shoe company.

Michael Jordan was a rookie who got the biggest shoe deal in the history of sports.

Nike was essentially betting that they could get their brand to be associated with a growing MJ career. They had no idea that Jordan would accomplish what he did, starting with a free-throw line dunk that made every basketball-dribbling kid in the world willing to pay big bucks for air jordans.

Nike has become the most successful shoe company ever, by most standards.

CONCEPT: Marketing + Branding

CLIENT: Nike

Accountability of Advertising

Reviewing the effects of advertising (Rodgers and Thorson, 2012; 2019)

经典广告职能

信息告知 INFORMATIVE

经典广告职能

说服PERSUASIVE

经典广告职能

塑造品牌文化（精神） Built up brand culture (legend)

经典广告职能

引领消费者（社会）潮流 Leading consumer(social) trend

广告职能

触达受众 that were 由媒体内容吸引的 intending to 改变对品牌的态度, 滴灌对品牌的欲望 or 引流到购买(Rodger & Thorson, 2019)

意图的效果

购买, 对广告的态度, 对品牌的态度, 记忆, 注意力, 涉入度, 立即效果 VS 延迟效果 (Rodger & Thorson, 2019)

未意图的效果

超越购买的行为改变, 购买不是需要的商品, 不健康的行为, 错误理解(Rodger & Thorson, 2019)

信息告知

按频次曝光的**信息告知**，如果缺乏技术和数据，其GRP效果是虚弱的。（Schultz, 2016）毛评点GRP“统一货币”在互联网时代iGRP无法统一。

说服态度

由明确的品牌主出资传播，易于被消费者辨识为硬广，原定的**说服效果**（态度偏转）是否达成是可疑的，无论其从情感还是理性沟通。（Duff, 2016）广告主要作用是加强而不是说服（Ehrenberg, 1974），广告总支出不影响品类总销售（Broadbent, 2008）

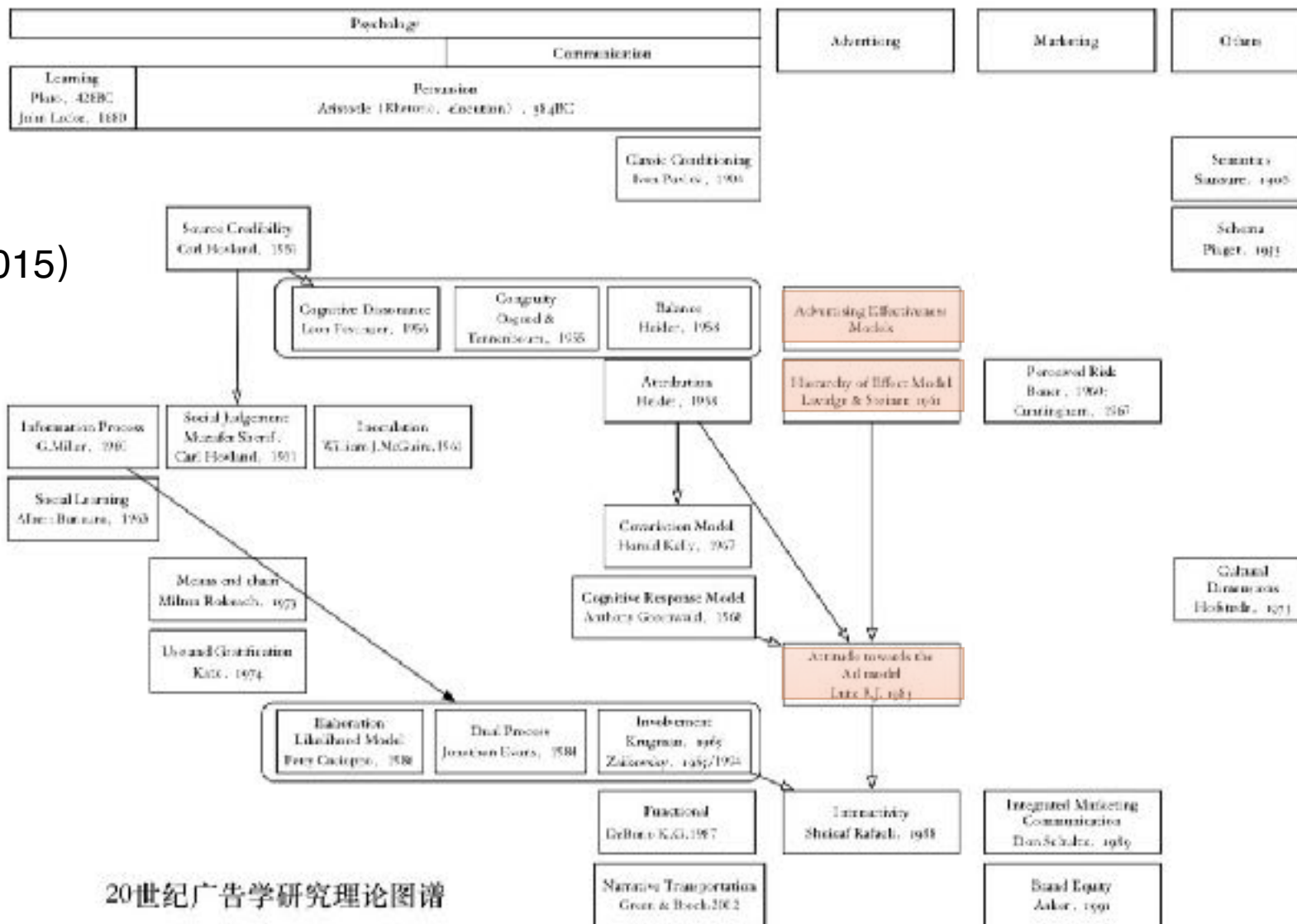
品牌文化

品牌文化形成，更多要靠用户体验加强的，而不仅仅是由广告讯息累积滴灌（Keller, 2016）；技术和数据体验改变，Sell被Engagement取代。（Kumar & Gupta, 2016）

引领潮流

引领消费者（社会）潮流，应该是消费者个体具象可见的，并且能在用户自发传播行为中表达出来（Laczniak, 2016）态度测量被行为数据取代，广告主实际计算他们营销传播投资的回报（Schultz, 2016），消费者拒绝侵入广告，也积极积极寻找和参与品牌（Searls, 2015）

Reviewing the effects of advertising



30年广告学研究 (Kim, 2015)

广告学三大理论支柱

1) GRP广告效果模型

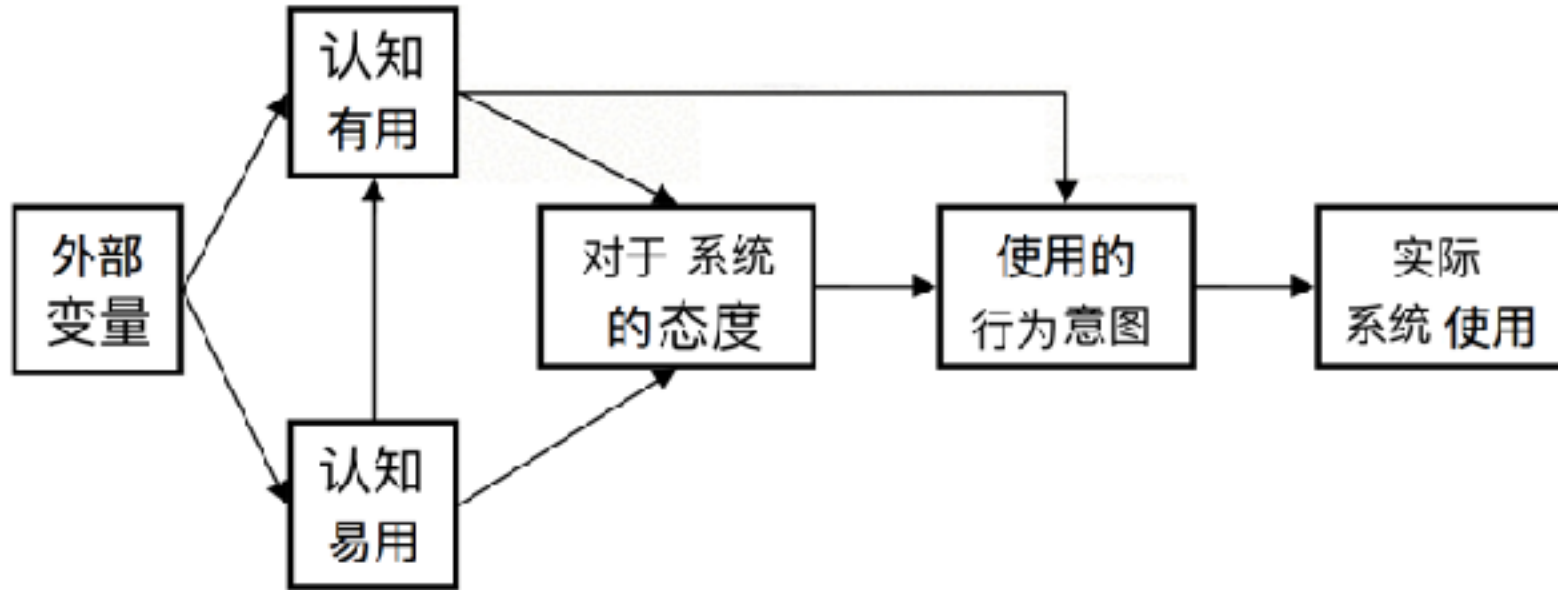
2) HOE层次效果模型

3) Attitude to ad (Aad)

广告态度模型

20世纪广告学研究理论图谱

技术接受理论集 (移动营销, Okazaki, 2012)



Diffusion of Innovation(Rogers, 1976)

TAM Technology Acceptance Model (Davis, 1989)

TAM2 (Vankatesh and Davis, 2000)

TAM3 (Vankatesh and Bala, 2008)

TPB Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991)

Lazy User Model (Collan & Tetard, 2007)

Streamlining the Decision Journey

对广告的态度，对品牌的态度，记忆，注意力，涉入度，立即效果 VS 延迟效果



技术+, 数字+, 体验, 内容, 赞赏, 评价与扩散

CLASSIC JOURNEY

In the classic journey, consumers engage in an extended consideration and evaluation phase before either entering into the loyalty loop or proceeding into a new round of consideration and evaluation that may lead to the subsequent purchase of a different brand.

SOURCE DAVID C. EDELMAN AND MARC SINGER
FROM "COMPETING ON CUSTOMER JOURNEYS," NOVEMBER 2015

NEW JOURNEY

The new journey compresses the consider step and shortens or entirely eliminates the evaluate step, delivering customers directly into the loyalty loop and locking them within it.

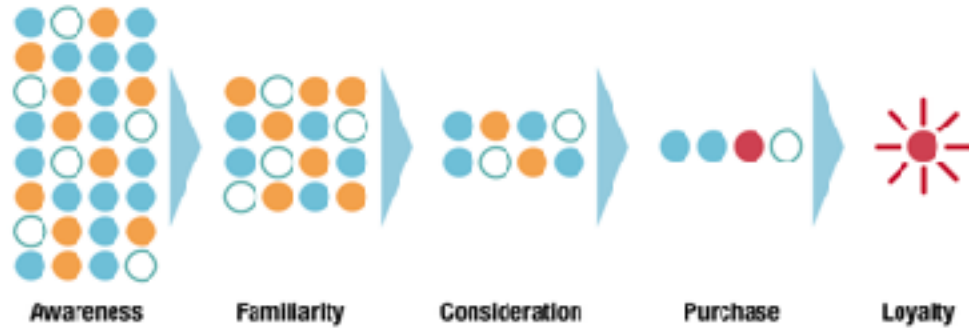
新旅程

压缩了考虑步骤和缩短路径甚至完全取消评估步骤，直接传递客户到忠诚闭环内，将他们锁定在内

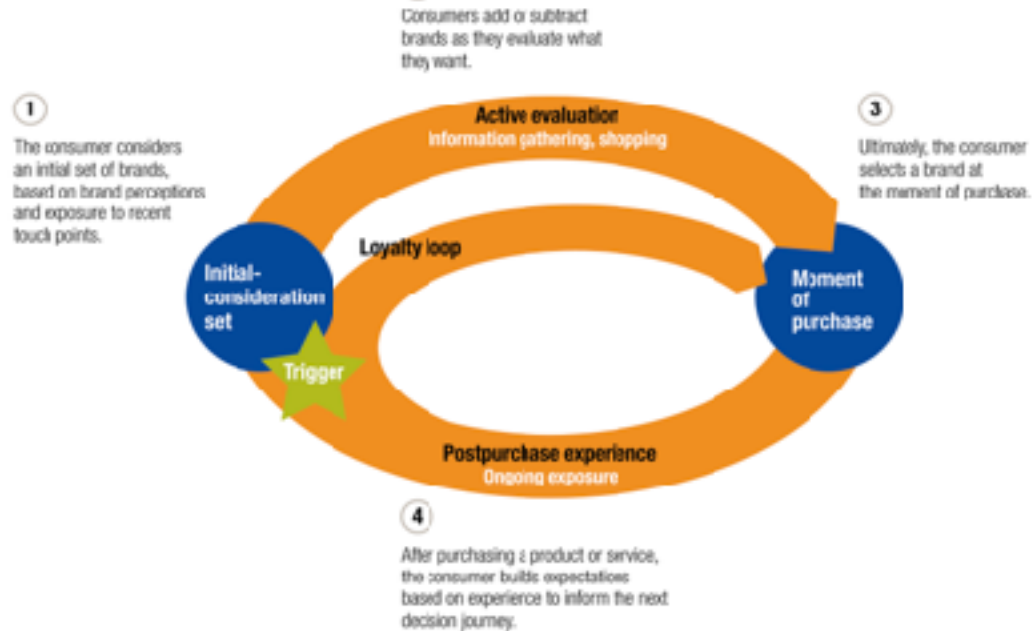
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Forwarding Consumer Behavior Model

Traditional Funnel McGuire(1969)



Consumer Decision Journey (Court et al, 2009)

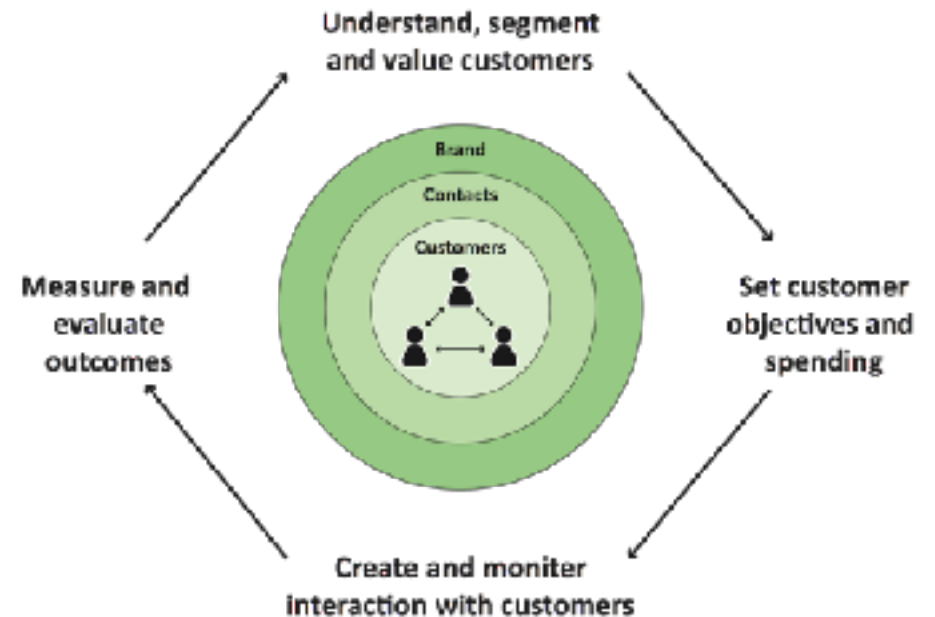


Streamlining the Decision Journey (Edelman and Singer, 2015)



the Advertising Model

(Malthouse, 2016)



营销组合模型的量化效果新挑战 (新KPI效果导向)

New Metrics of the E-commerce world

1. 阿里全域营销Uni-marketing/AIPL/FAST(2019) 全面使用行为数据分析和GMV.
2. 品牌鼓吹指数成为新的KPI(例如, 阅读数, 点赞, 推荐, 点击, 品牌内容传播指数)
- 3a. 搜索引擎指数或社交媒体指数辅助KPI品牌促销活动
- 3b. 各类电商的品牌关键词流量, 成为次级品牌关键词流量指标
- 3c. 产品销售波动成为KPI. 可以区分品类和促销媒体...

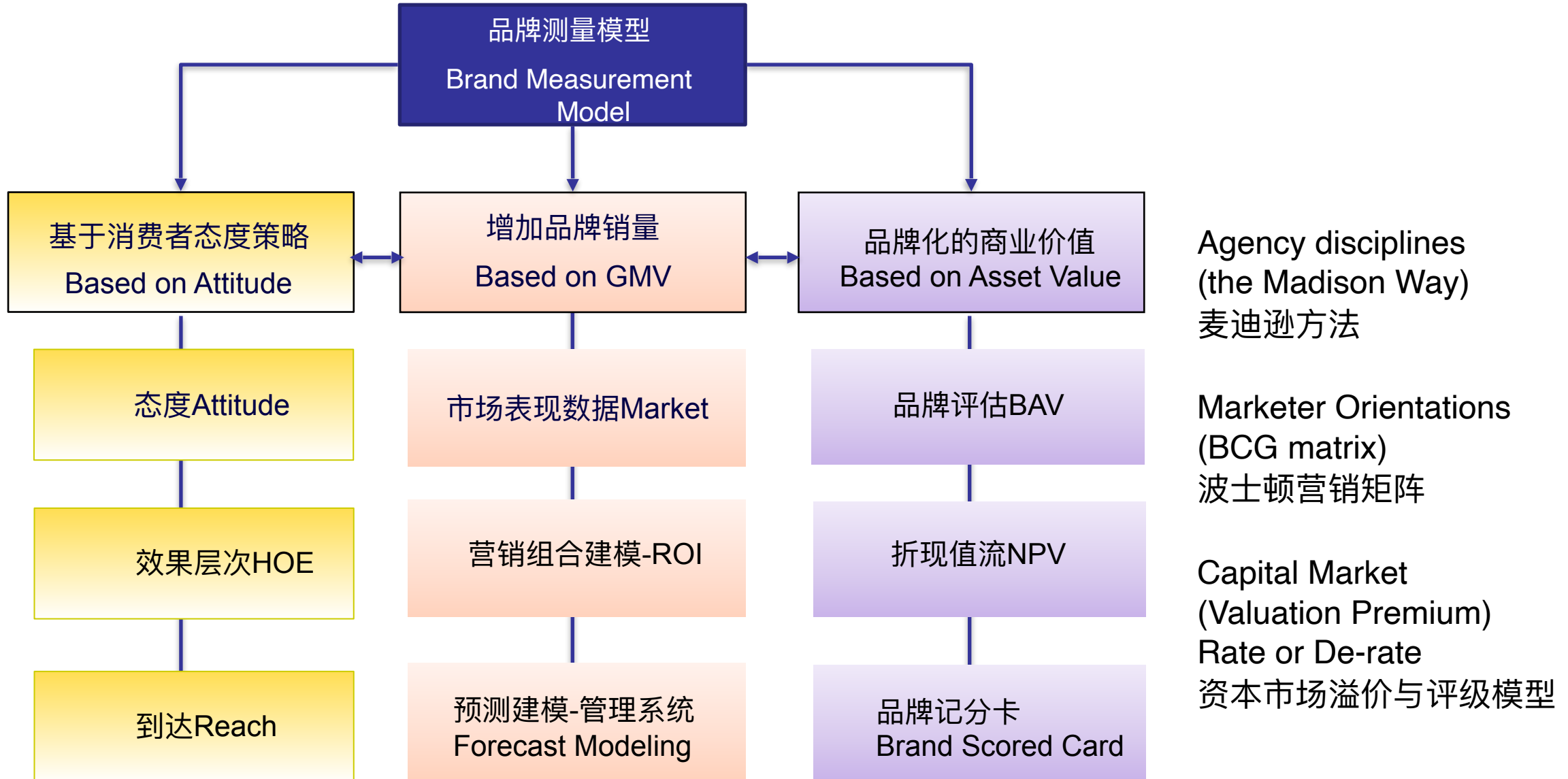


$$\text{销售额} = \text{人均购买数量} \times \text{商品均价} \times \text{流量} \times \text{转化率}$$

$$\text{GMV} = \text{Traffic} \times \text{Conversion Rate} \times \text{Average price of good} \times \text{Per capita purchases}$$

品牌价值测量模型三种表现形式（舒尔茨，测量品牌资产，凯洛格论品牌，2005）

Don. Schultz, H. Schultz, "Measuring Brand Value", in Kellogg on Branding, ed. A. Tybout and T. Calkins (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley, 2005)



Two Approaches to Personal Relevance(David J Carr 2016; Byron Sharp, 2012)

品牌关联：真正能够让一条信息/品牌与某人相关

Identity
of an individual or group

方法1是Identity，个人/群组的身份认同

Context
to accomplish the job at hand
without loss of flow

方法2是Context，场景带有个人意图/任务

Personal Relevance ACTS AS A

The right resource, in the right amount, at the right time, in the right place. Meaningfulness has a very strong relationship with personal relevance.

Trustworthy

Recommendable

Providing consumer with the feeling that they are doing the best

使用者的相关性

合适资源，合适量，合适时间，合适地方，意义与个人用户之间发生强相关性真实

推荐的

提供消费者感觉到他们做得棒

Time-consume **DAU**
on channels or engagements

时间消耗（在渠道与体验）

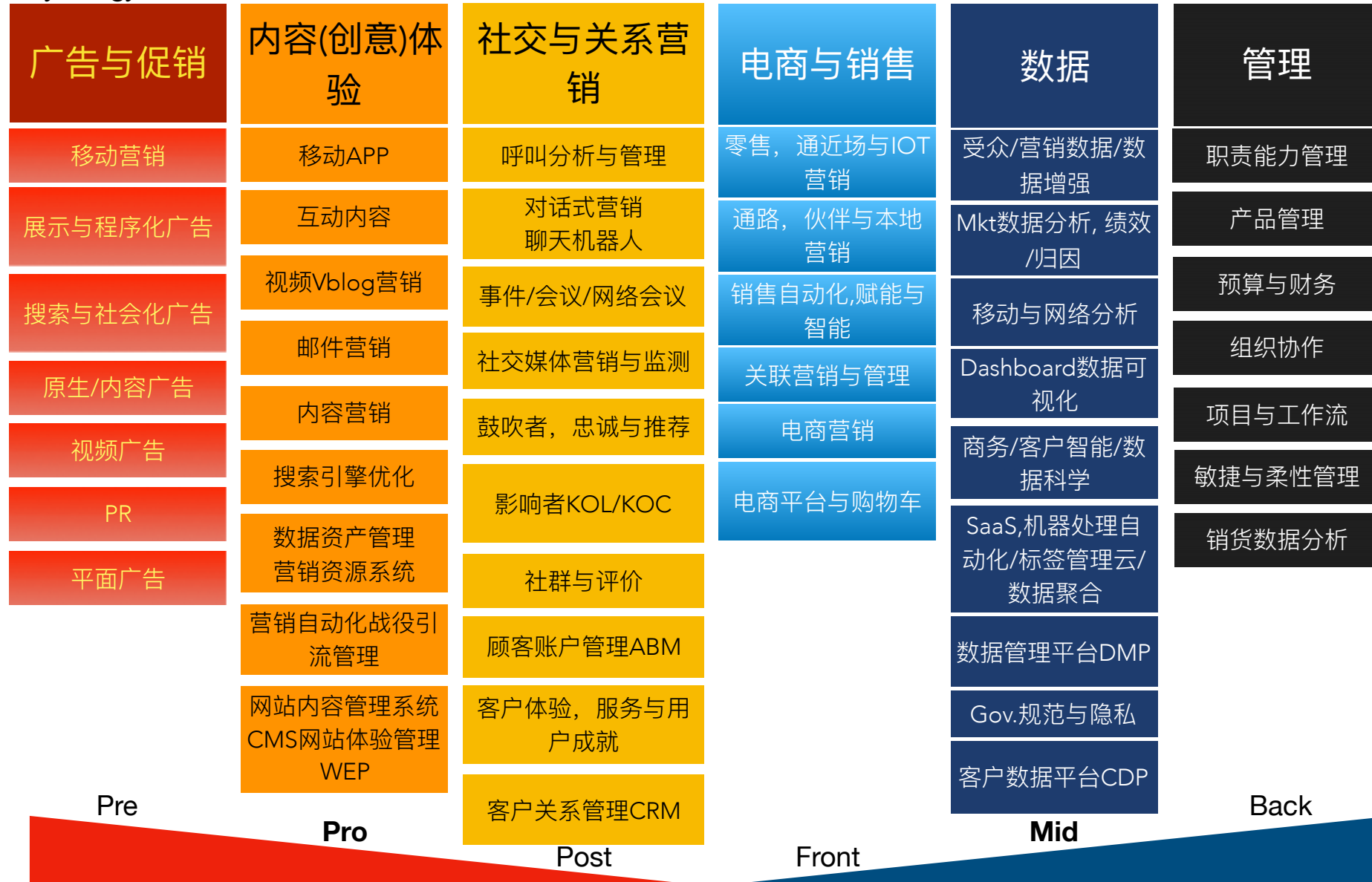
Intention **? Keyword**
to fulfill one's purpose on growth or sustainable living

意图（去实现成长和生活方式）

Spending **ARUP**
购买花费

Martech 5000 Knowledge Map

Scott Brinker, edited by Mingyi Gu (2019)



Theory and Model, Intelligence Brand Communication

广告（品牌）理论与模型，智能品牌传播

顾明毅 博士

WFAP2025沃顿未来广告项目研究员

MSU/宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院 访问学者

上海外国语大学副教授、MBA导师

曾任商圈互动媒体执行官，某户外数据首席科学家；AAA美国广告学会增长委员会委员、中广协互联网委员会专家/学术委员会委员，国家广告研究院研究员

前沿品牌理论学者，智能科学与品牌发展会议秘书长，品牌数字化与区块链研究员



CGO数字增长与智能品牌传播



(即将正式发布)



2020年广告应该看起来像是一份礼物，人们会用各种方式寻找它，包括媒体或app，因为它很简单并能深度程序化驱动你强烈的人类兴趣、情感和效用。

——谷歌全球发展总监Tara Walpert Levy(2015)