CHOOSING BRAND ELEMENTS TO BUILD BRAND EQUITY

Brand Elements: PREVIEW

Brand Elements (a.k.a. Brand Identities) - are those trademarkable devices that serve to *identify* and *differentiate* the brand.

Such Brand Elements include:

- Brand Names
- ► URL's
- ► Logos & Symbol
- Characters
- Slogans
- Jingles
- Packaging

Criteria for Choosing Brand Elements

- ► Memorable: Easily Recognized, Easily Recalled
- ► Meaningful: Descriptive, Persuasive
- ► Likable: Fun & Interesting, Rich Visual And Verbal Imagery, Aesthetically Pleasing
- ► Transferable: Within And Across Product Categories, Across Geographic Boundaries And Cultures
- ► Adaptable: Flexible, Updatable
- ► **Protectable:** Legally, Competitively

Marketer's offensive strategy and build brand equity

Defensive role for leveraging and maintaining brand equity

MEMORABILITY

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Brand elements should inherently be memorable and attention-getting, and therefore facilitate recall or recognition.

► For example, a brand of propane gas cylinders named Blue Rhino featuring a powder-blue animal mascot with a distinctive yellow flame is likely to stick in the minds of consumers.





MEANINGFULNESS

SAMSUNG GALAXY S6

Brand elements may take on all kinds of meaning, with either descriptive or persuasive content.

- Two particularly important criteria
 - ▶ **General information** about the nature of the product category
 - > Specific information about particular attributes and benefits of the brand
- ► The first dimension is an important determinant of <u>brand awareness and</u> <u>salience</u>; the second, of <u>brand image and positioning</u>.





LIKABILITY



In order for a brand to be likeable, you need to ask yourself two questions in specific:

- Do customers find the brand element <u>aesthetically appealing?</u>
- ► Are the brand elements <u>likeable</u> visually, verbally, and in other ways?

Brand elements can be rich in imagery, and inherently fun and engaging, even if not always related to the product.













TRASFERABILITY



It measures the extent to which the brand element adds to the Brand Equity for new products or in new markets for the brand.

Two criteria:

- ► How useful is the brand element for line or category extension? In general, the less specific the name, the more easily it can be transferred. EX: Amazon, Bashundhara, etc.
- ► To what extent does the brand element add to brand equity across geographic boundaries and market segments?









ADAPTABILITY

The more adaptable and flexible the brand element, the easier it is to update it to changes in consumer values and opinions.

For example, logos and characters can be given a new look or a new design to make them appear more modern and relevant.











OLD

NEW











OLD

NEW

PROTECTABILITY

Marketers should:

- Choose brand elements that can be <u>legally protected internationally</u>.
- Formally register chosen brand elements with the appropriate legal bodies.
- Vigorously defend trademarks from unauthorized competitive infringement.









- Brand Awareness
 - ► Simplicity and ease of pronunciation and spelling













Naming a Brand – Landor's Brand Name Taxonomy

Descriptive – Describes function literally

- Suggestive Benefit or function
- Compounds Combination of two or more unexpected words
- Classical Based on Latin, Greek, Sanskrit
- Arbitrary Real words with no apparent tie
- Fanciful Coined words with no obvious meaning













Brand Elements: Concept behind the name Lippincott's Brand Name Taxonomy

- ► Surname: Dell, Siemens, Gillette
- ▶ Descriptive: Pizza Hut, General motors
- ► Invented: Kodak, Xerox
- ► Conative: Duracell, Infinity
- ► Bridge: ExxonMobil, DaimlerChrysler
- ► Arbitrary: Yahoo, Apple, Google etc.

- ▶ Brand Awareness
 - ► Familiarity and Meaningfulness
 - ► Tapping into the knowledge structure
 - ► Fiesta, Juicy Juice 100% fruit juices

- ► Differentiated, distinctive and unique
 - ► Inherently unique or it is unique in the context of other brands in the category
 - ► Toys R Us, Apple





▶ Brand Association

- ► Skype formed from the original "Skyper" according to the description of "Sky peer-to-peer"
- ▶ Obsession perfume
- ► Fair & Lovely







- ► Is a descriptive brand name always good?
 - ▶ Blossom detergent powder
 - ▶ Wheel detergent powder
- ► However, it can be overcome sometimes
- riovever, it can be overcome sometimes
- Marketers generally use 'morphemes' and combinations to come up with brand names.











- **▶** Linguistics
 - ► The letter 'X' became popular because 'X' represents "extreme" to the youth.
 - ►X-Games
 - ► X-Series
 - ► Research shows that people prefer brand names bearing some of the letters of their own name
 - ▶ Jonathan Vs Jonoki

Brand Elements: BRAND NAMES

NAMING PROCEDURES

- 1. Define objective
- 2. Generate names
- 3. Screen initial candidates i.e. cannot pronounce, double meaning, already in use, against the positioning
- 4. Study the candidates names i.e. international legal search
- 5. Research the final candidates i.e. consumer research
- 6. Select the final names

thanks