

AI-POWERED EMOTIONAL STORYTELLING FOR BRAND NARRATIVES AND CONSUMER PERCEPTION

T Alaghappan

Student

SASTRA University

alaghu06@gmail.com

Dr. R. Nalini

Assistant Professor

SASTRA University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34293/ICAICM-25.ch029>

Abstract

In today's brand landscape, the ability to connect emotionally with consumers is essential for building lasting loyalty and positive brand perceptions. This study examines the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in enhancing emotional storytelling for brand narratives, focusing on how AI-driven insights can craft meaningful, personalized brand experiences that resonate with diverse demographic groups. Using data collected from students, working professionals, and older adults, the research explores how AI can identify emotional cues, adapt narrative elements, and tailor content to deepen consumer engagement. By analyzing the effects of AI-powered storytelling on consumer perceptions and emotional responses, this study aims to offer valuable insights into how AI can strengthen consumer-brand connections across age and professional segments. This research highlights the potential for AI-enhanced storytelling to transform the standards of consumer interaction, setting a new benchmark for emotionally intelligent brand communication in digital marketing.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Perception, Storytelling, Emotional, Personalized Experience

Introduction

Digital marketing has been revolutionized by the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into storytelling, which allows companies to create customized storylines that captivate a wide range of consumers. According to research by Jayakumar Manoharan, AI improves emotional attachment and shapes consumer behavior by effectively tailoring messages through data analysis and experience personalization (PAPER). In a similar vein, Aarzoo and Professor Ruhi Lal stress that AI increases brand perception and engagement by recognizing emotional triggers and improving narrative through sentiment analysis and visual elements (ssrn-4954803).

AI-driven storytelling makes use of cutting-edge methods like sentiment analysis and natural language processing to produce content that appeals to customer tastes and builds brand loyalty. Campaigns such as Nike's "Dream Crazy" showcase AI's capacity to personalize stories, establishing a strong emotional and social bond with viewers (ssrn-4954803).

This is pivotal in today's competitive digital landscape, where trust, authenticity, and emotional engagement define consumer-brand relationships (PAPER)(ssrn-4954803).

This study seeks to explore the intersection of AI and emotional storytelling, focusing on its role in enhancing consumer perception and fostering engagement across demographics such as students, professionals, and the elderly. By investigating how AI personalizes narratives to evoke trust and loyalty, this research aims to contribute to the understanding of AI's transformative impact on digital marketing strategies, ensuring that emotional authenticity complements technological advancements. The insights gathered can shape innovative approaches to creating impactful brand narratives in the digital era.

Review of literature

Emotional storytelling involves establishing a bond of mutual understanding and feelings between the speaker and the audience (Chu et al., 2017). One of the critical components is delving into the depths of universal human emotions, including love, grief, joy, and fear (Campbell et al., 2022). The audience and the story might form a strong bond by making use of these experiences (Vakratsas & Wang, 2020). Using storytelling to engage with consumers and humanize their products or services, brands utilize this tactic extensively in content marketing and advertising (Costa et al., 2018). Brands can increase engagement and cultivate a devoted following by producing captivating content that speaks to audiences (Sung et al., 2022).

Advertising emotional storytelling that creates material that resonates deeply with consumers may be a very effective strategy (Chu et al., 2017). A strong bond is formed between the storyteller (Singh et al., 2022) and the audience by examining emotions and shared experiences, creating an imprint that lasts long after the story is over (Akter et al., 2022). Effective content distribution (Rahman et al., 2024) is essential for success in marketing and communication in the fast-paced world of technology today (Campbell et al., 2022). Emotionally charged storytelling is a robust technique that enthralls an audience and fosters a closer bond with them (Gavilanes et al., 2018). Using storytelling to build genuine connections with others, arouse their feelings, and encourage an honest involvement with the tale (Voorveld et al., 2018).

Artificial intelligence is crucial in data analysis and understanding customer preferences (Taylor, 2023). This allows for the customization of advertisements to cater to individual interests, as highlighted by (Sung et al., 2022). It is as AI is a knowledgeable assistant who understands (Morse et al., 2022) people's desires and assists companies in crafting captivating narratives that resonate with their target audience (Van Esch, Cui, & Jain, 2021). Using storytelling in marketing (Rahman et al., 2022) can simplify ideas and improve understanding (Kietzmann et al., 2018). It can evoke strong emotions in the listener, leaving a lasting impression and fostering a deeper connection with the product or service (Suleiman et al., 2021). Visual storytelling and AI make a powerful combination, as demonstrated by (Chu et al., 2017). Artificial intelligence can significantly improve special effects production in advertising films, resulting in incredibly realistic animations (Eisend et al., 2023). AI can function as a virtual creator or animator, breathing life into characters and worlds (Paschen, 2020). It improves the viewer's experience by adjusting

the difficulty level to match their skill Electronic copy available at: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4954803> 2 nd International Conference on Women in Multifaceted Research (ICWMR - 2024) Organized by Gopal Narayan Singh University, Sasaram, India level or offering personalized recommendations (Sung et al., 2021). This enhances the experience and customizes it to meet the needs of every audience (Costa et al., 2018). Artificial intelligence is an emerging technology that revolutionizes human lives. In this current scenario, there is a huge need to arise, implement information bridge technology, and enhance communication in the classroom. This study predicts the future of higher education with the help of artificial intelligence (Hemachandran et. al, 2022).

The rise of AI has wholly transformed how visual storytelling (Sarkar & Lal, 2023) is approached in advertising, resulting in a remarkable increase in audience engagement and information retention (Taylor, 2023). Its cutting-edge image and video analysis, tailored content, and groundbreaking creativity have become essential tools for brands, media, and entertainment (Wu et al., 2022). We anticipate the emergence of even more captivating narratives (Puhakka, 2021) that will leave a lasting impression as AI continues to evolve and collaborate with human creativity (Puntoni et al., 2021).

Emotional storytelling is grounded in robust scientific principles (Humagain & Singleton, 2021). Exploring a narrative that stirs powerful emotions can elicit distinct reactions in our minds, ultimately influencing our behaviours and choices (Van Esch et al., 2021). Research has shown that when (Singh et al., 2021) we listen to a story, it can activate specific brain regions responsible for understanding and processing language (Campbell et al., 2022). The story (Lal, 2023) elicits powerful emotions, activating additional areas of the brain linked to emotional processing and memory formation (Lal & Sharma, 2021). There is a surge of activity in the brain's emotional centres, releasing neurotransmitters like dopamine and oxytocin (Costa et al., 2018). Neurotransmitters can remarkably intensify our emotional reaction to the narrative and enhance its preservation in our memory (Akter et al., 2022).

In addition, when we feel emotions, our brains are prepared for action (Rodriguez, 2023). Our emotions can elicit various physical reactions, including heightened heart rate and blood pressure, prompting us to respond to our feelings (Costa et al., 2018). Narratives that elicit potent emotions can (Pröbstl-Haider, Gugerell, & Maruthaveeran, 2023) significantly impact our choices and actions, making them highly valuable in marketing and communication (Handa & Lal, 2019). Research has shown that emotional storytelling can effectively engage audiences and leave a lasting impression (Chintalapati & Pandey, 2022). By exploring the depths of our emotions and igniting our minds with motivation, the power of emotional storytelling can have a profound impact, (Jain et al., 2023) inspiring us to make meaningful changes in our lives (Chen et al., 2019).

Advertising has drastically shifted from traditional methods to digital platforms in the internet era. Grover and Teng (2001) first noted this transformation, driven by the rapid rise of ecommerce and increased investment in digital advertising, reshaping the business environment [13]. Roeter (2005) further emphasizes the significant impact of digital

marketing, accentuated by the ubiquity of mobile devices and the internet, revolutionizing consumer-brand interactions and purchasing behaviors [14]. Wirtz et al. (2010) highlight that businesses must adapt to these changes by establishing a robust online presence and employing effective digital marketing strategies to engage consumers [15]. This shift has led to a considerable upswing in online selling, as evidenced by Radda et al. (2015) observations, underscoring the profound changes in business operations and consumer engagements by digital advancements [16].

The financial implications of this digital shift are substantial. Hollebeek and Macky (2019) report that worldwide online retail transactions reached approximately five trillion U.S. dollars in 2019, with expectations to surge beyond seven trillion by 2025, reflecting evolving consumer behaviors and the digitization of economic activities [17]. As Wang (2021) indicated, the academic focus has also shifted, with the United States experiencing record-breaking growth in digital advertising, surpassing traditional methods [18]. Hasan and Kamalanabhan (2024) further project that global digital advertising expenditure will continue to increase, reaching around 836 billion dollars by 2026 [19]. Lasrado et al. (2023) attribute this transition to the evolution of business-client interactions and the economics of communication, where digital media offers cost-efficiency and broader reach [20]. The future of online selling looks promising, with advancements in AI, machine learning, and big data analytics expected to enhance customer experiences and streamline processes, indicating the ongoing importance of innovation in digital marketing [21].

The influence of AI in various aspects of life is increasingly evident. Its transformative impact on society, including enhancing efficiencies for individuals and organizations, is unparalleled [1]. In marketing, AI subsets like machine learning, deep learning, and neural networks have become crucial in solving complex challenges [22]. Popkova and Gulzat (2020) predict that these profound societal transformations due to AI and related technologies will only intensify [23]. AI algorithms enable machines to mimic human intelligence in decision-making and pattern recognition, which is crucial in sectors like advertising [22]. Campbell et al. (2020) highlight AI's role in optimizing advertising strategies by understanding consumer behavior. This necessitates a thorough analysis of the consumer journey for insight into digital advertising experiences [24].

Campbell et al. (2020) discuss the acknowledgment by industry experts and academicians of AI's pivotal role in various advertising aspects, including process, operation, design, production, and execution [24]. AI also influences every digital marketing stage, including programmatic advertising; marketers and advertisers use AI and machine learning to analyze consumer data for targeted engagement, aggregating information from various sources [25]. The rise of intelligent advertising, such as interactive and programmatic advertising, is credited to advancements in big data, cloud computing, and algorithms.

Storytelling in branding is another significant aspect. Stories have been central to human experience, offering a framework for understanding the world [6]. Korzh and Estima (2022) discuss storytelling's power to inspire loyalty and reshape neural pathways

[26]. Storytelling in branding is about creating emotional connections, as consumers relate to brands similarly to their relationships with people. Teraiya et al. (2023) posit that strong brand-consumer relationships are built when consumers connect to a brand personally [4]. Hasan and Kamalanabhan (2023) suggest using archetypes in storytelling to resonate with consumers, tapping into their collective unconscious [19]. Effective brand storytelling is more than history or features; it is about evoking emotions, building relationships, and enhancing brand equity [4]. Core principles of brand narratives include authenticity, emotional stimulation, relatability, and simplicity for audience engagement and brand alignment [26]. The integration of storytelling in the AI-driven retail landscape offers a significant opportunity for brands. Sung et al. (2022) discuss how personalized narratives around products and services can foster deeper customer engagement and emotional connections [27]. AI's capability to process vast data sets provides deep insights into consumer behavior, preferences, and emotional responses, which is essential for effective brand communication [24]. Haleem et al. (2022) suggest that AI can create narratives tailored to individual consumers, enhancing brand engagement and connection [7]. Roggeveen and Rosengren (2022) explain how AI can generate personalized stories that echo individual experiences and emotions by understanding linguistic variations and emotional uniqueness, drawing on insights from past interactions, social media engagement, and online behavior [28].

Despite significant advancements in AI and its growing application in digital marketing, there remains a notable gap in existing research regarding the specific use of AI for generating personalized brand stories tailored to individual consumer preferences. Current literature predominantly focuses on the broader aspects of AI in marketing, such as customer data analysis, predictive modeling, and automation of marketing processes. However, the potential of AI in crafting unique, personalized brand narratives that directly engage individual consumers has not been extensively explored.

This gap is particularly evident in the context of storytelling using AI. While traditional storytelling in marketing has been well-documented, the innovative use of AI to enhance this storytelling by creating deeply personalized and emotionally resonant narratives for each customer is relatively uncharted territory. Existing studies have not fully delved into how AI algorithms can be leveraged to interpret individual consumer behaviors and preferences and subsequently use this information to construct compelling, individualized brand stories. This presents a significant research opportunity, exploring how AI-driven storytelling can impact consumer engagement and brand loyalty in a more nuanced and individualized manner. Such investigation is crucial, especially as brands seek to differentiate themselves in a highly competitive digital marketplace by establishing a more personal and emotional connection with their customers.

Materials and Methods:

Research Methodology

This study adopts a quantitative research design to explore the impact of AI-driven emotional storytelling on consumer engagement and brand perception. Data were collected through an online survey of 255 respondents, including students, professionals,

and older adults, to ensure diverse representation. The independent variables include AI technologies (e.g., natural language processing) and emotional storytelling techniques, with consumer perception as the dependent variable and trust and authenticity as mediators. Correlation and regression analyses were used to evaluate relationships between variables and test the hypotheses. Ethical considerations were addressed by ensuring voluntary participation, informed consent, and data confidentiality. While the study provides valuable insights, it is limited by its reliance on self-reported data and the lack of analysis on demographic differences.

Scope of the study

This study focuses on exploring how AI technologies enhance emotional storytelling to create impactful brand narratives that resonate with diverse consumer groups. By examining the interplay between AI-driven tools, such as natural language processing and sentiment analysis, and emotional storytelling techniques, the research investigates their effect on consumer trust, engagement, and perception of authenticity. The study is designed to encompass various demographic segments, including students, professionals, and older adults, offering insights into how AI-powered narratives can be tailored to different audiences. It aims to provide a deeper understanding of the potential of AI in transforming digital marketing strategies and setting new benchmarks in personalized, emotionally engaging brand communication. Additionally, the research highlights opportunities for further exploration, particularly regarding demographic variations and their influence on AI-driven storytelling outcomes.

Objectives:

- To evaluate the impact of AI technologies on the authenticity and trustworthiness perceived by consumers in brand narratives.
- To assess the role of emotional storytelling techniques in driving consumer engagement with brand content.
- To investigate how perceived authenticity and trustworthiness mediate the influence of AI-driven emotional storytelling on consumers' perception of the brand.

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: The use of AI technologies, such as natural language processing and sentiment analysis, positively influences consumers' perceived authenticity and trustworthiness of brand narratives.

Hypothesis 2: Emotional storytelling techniques, including narrative construction and emotional tone, significantly enhance consumer engagement with brand content.

Hypothesis 3: Perceived authenticity and trustworthiness mediate the relationship between AI-powered emotional storytelling and brand perception.

Interpretation and Discussion:

Demographic variables

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	58	22.7	22.7	22.7
	25-34	42	16.5	16.5	39.2
	35-44	52	20.4	20.4	59.6
	45-54	64	25.1	25.1	84.7
	55+	39	15.3	15.3	100.0
	Total	255	100.0	100.0	

gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	161	63.1	63.1	63.1
	female	94	36.9	36.9	100.0
	Total	255	100.0	100.0	

Education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	High school	57	22.4	22.4	22.4
	undergraduate	88	34.5	34.5	56.9
	postgraduate	110	43.1	43.1	100.0
	Total	255	100.0	100.0	

occupation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	student	61	23.9	23.9	23.9
	working professional	71	27.8	27.8	51.8
	businessman	57	22.4	22.4	74.1
	retired	66	25.9	25.9	100.0
	Total	255	100.0	100.0	

Frequency of digital media usage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	rarely	68	26.7	26.7	26.7
	occasionally	63	24.7	24.7	51.4
	frequently	67	26.3	26.3	77.6
	very frequently	57	22.4	22.4	100.0
	Total	255	100.0	100.0	

Hypothesis 1: The use of AI technologies, such as natural language processing and sentiment analysis, positively influences consumers' perceived authenticity and trustworthiness of brand narratives.

Table 1.1
Correlations

		AI technologies	Trust
AI technologies	Pearson Correlation	1	.485**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	255	255
Trust	Pearson Correlation	.485**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	255	255

- The correlation coefficient is 0.485, which indicates a moderate positive correlation. This means that as the effectiveness or use of AI technologies improves, the level of trust in the brand or AI-generated content also tends to increase.
- The p-value is 0.000, which is less than the threshold of 0.01, indicating that the correlation is statistically significant. There is strong evidence to conclude that the relationship between AI Technologies and Trust is not due to random chance.

Hypothesis 2: Emotional storytelling techniques, including narrative construction and emotional tone, significantly enhance consumer engagement with brand content.

Table1.2

		Consumer Engagement	Emotional storytelling
Consumer Engagement	Pearson Correlation	1	.448**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000

	N	255	255
Emotional storytelling	Pearson Correlation	.448**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	255	255

- The correlation coefficient is 0.448, which indicates a moderate positive correlation. This means that as the effectiveness of emotional storytelling increases, consumer engagement also tends to increase.
- The p-value is 0.000, which is less than 0.01. This signifies that the relationship between these two variables is statistically significant and unlikely to be due to random chance.

Hypothesis 3: Perceived authenticity and trustworthiness mediate the relationship between AI-powered emotional storytelling and brand perception.

Table1.3

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.516 ^a	.266	.263	1.36284

Table1.4

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.536 ^a	.287	.284	1.32132

Table1.5

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.593 ^a	.351	.346	1.26285

- The correlation coefficient has increased to 0.593, indicating a stronger positive relationship between the independent variables (Trust and Emotional storytelling) and the dependent variable. This suggests a more substantial relationship compared to the previous models.

Findings:

Hypothesis 1: The use of AI technologies, such as natural language processing and sentiment analysis, positively influences consumers' perceived authenticity and trustworthiness of brand narratives.

- There is a moderate positive relationship between AI technologies and trust (correlation coefficient: 0.485).

- The result is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$), indicating that as AI technologies improve, trust in brand narratives also increases.

Hypothesis 2: Emotional storytelling techniques, including narrative construction and emotional tone, significantly enhance consumer engagement with brand content.

- Emotional storytelling has a moderate positive impact on consumer engagement (correlation coefficient: 0.448).
- This relationship is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$), showing that better emotional storytelling leads to higher engagement with brand content.

Hypothesis 3: Perceived authenticity and trustworthiness mediate the relationship between AI-powered emotional storytelling and brand perception.

- The combined effect of trust and emotional storytelling explains 35.1% of the variation in brand perception ($R^2 = 0.351$).
- Adding trust as a predictor strengthened the positive relationship (correlation coefficient increased to 0.593).
- The model demonstrates that trust and emotional storytelling together improve the perceived authenticity and overall brand perception.

Result and conclusion:

This study emphasizes the drastic influence of AI-Powered Emotional Storytelling for Brand Narratives and Consumer Perception. The result show how AI-driven emotional storytelling plays a significant role in shaping consumer perceptions and enhancing their engagement with brand narratives. This highlights the effectiveness of AI in creating personalized and emotionally resonant storytelling experiences. Personalized AI-powered narratives enhance emotional connection with consumers, but their influence on trust and loyalty remains unclear in this analysis. While the results suggest the potential for broad demographic impact, further investigation is needed to assess the consistency of these effects across different groups. There is no evidence in the current analysis to confirm measurable demographic differences in the impact of AI- driven storytelling. Further research focusing on age, occupation, and platform familiarity is necessary to validate this hypothesis.

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