

20. A Perspective of Consumer Psychology on the Impact of Storytelling Techniques in Digital Marketing on Brand Loyalty

Dr. Swathi Pradeeba P.

Assistant Professor & Research Supervisor,
Department of Commerce,
Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies,
Chennai.

Dr. Murugesan D.

Professor & Research Supervisor,
Department of Commerce,
Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies,
Chennai.

Abstract:

This study examines the impact of storytelling techniques in digital marketing on brand loyalty from a consumer psychology perspective. It explores how emotional resonance, authenticity, and cultural relevance in narratives foster deeper psychological connections between consumers and brands. Employing a qualitative research approach, the study conducts a systematic literature review of academic journals, books, and industry reports on storytelling, digital marketing, and consumer–brand relationships. Thematic coding was used to identify key themes: emotional engagement, brand authenticity, and cultural adaptation. Findings indicate that storytelling enhances brand loyalty by evoking emotions, building trust through authentic narratives, and increasing engagement via culturally relevant content. The research highlights how storytelling transforms brands into relatable entities, reinforcing loyalty through shared values and identity alignment. The study concludes with theoretical and managerial implications, recommending that brands prioritize authentic and culturally adaptive storytelling strategies to sustain loyalty in competitive digital environments. Future studies should explore the long-term impact of storytelling across diverse platforms and cultural contexts.

Keywords: *Storytelling, Digital Marketing, Brand Loyalty, Consumer Psychology, Cultural Relevance.*

20.1 Introduction:

In today's digital environment, businesses face an increasing challenge in attracting and maintaining consumer attention. The vast amount of information available on the internet and social media platforms has rendered many traditional marketing strategies less effective in generating lasting consumer impact.

As a result, companies have shifted toward more engaging and personalized approaches, with storytelling emerging as a particularly influential technique (Pulizzi, 2012; Gensler et al., 2013). Storytelling in marketing now extends beyond the simple communication of product details; it seeks to create immersive and relatable narratives that align with consumers' emotions, values, and aspirations. Through compelling narratives, brands can cultivate deeper connections with audiences, strengthening engagement and fostering brand loyalty (Mossberg & Johansen, 2006). This narrative-driven strategy has become central to modern digital marketing, enabling brands to express their values and personality more effectively to target audiences.

Although storytelling has long been used in traditional media, its relevance has intensified in the digital space. Unlike conventional advertising, which focuses primarily on product attributes and technical specifications, digital storytelling embeds product information within broader narratives, emphasizing emotional resonance and experiential value (Escalas, 2004). Research highlights that consumers are not purely rational decision-makers; they are strongly influenced by emotions and often seek brands that reflect or enhance their self-identity (Schmitt, 1999). This shift underscores the role of storytelling in not only promoting products but also aligning brands with consumer identities, a critical factor in nurturing long-term loyalty (Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012).

The growing importance of storytelling is closely tied to evolving consumer behaviors in an increasingly digitalized marketplace. As consumers increasingly rely on online platforms for information, reviews, and purchases, digital marketing has become a primary medium of brand-consumer interaction. Given the overwhelming volume of digital advertisements, audiences frequently ignore conventional promotional content and instead gravitate toward material that is authentic and relatable (Hudson et al., 2015). In this context, storytelling serves as a differentiating strategy, cutting through the digital noise and fostering meaningful connections. By evoking emotions and creating memorable experiences, storytelling enhances attachment to the brand, which can be decisive in competitive markets (Fog et al., 2005).

Existing research in consumer psychology and marketing demonstrates that storytelling can improve brand recall, as narratives are processed differently in the brain compared to factual information (Escalas, 2007). The concept of narrative transportation — where consumers become fully immersed in a story and momentarily suspend disbelief — further explains how stories foster emotional investment in brands (Green & Brock, 2000). Such immersion enhances trust and builds stronger consumer-brand bonds that go beyond transactional interactions (Van Laer et al., 2014).

This study investigates the influence of storytelling techniques in digital marketing on brand loyalty through the lens of consumer psychology. While prior research has separately examined digital marketing and storytelling, there remains limited understanding of how storytelling specifically drives brand loyalty in digital contexts. Integrating consumer psychology concepts, this study explores the mechanisms through which narratives resonate emotionally with consumers and encourage repeat engagement with brands (Woodside et al., 2008). These insights aim to contribute to academic literature and provide practical implications for marketers seeking to build enduring customer relationships (Pulizzi, 2012).

The study's relevance is underscored by the increasing importance of brand loyalty in today's competitive, consumer-driven market. Loyal customers not only make repeat purchases but also recommend brands and provide constructive feedback, offering significant value to companies (Keller, 2013). However, the ease with which consumers can compare alternatives online makes cultivating loyalty more challenging. Addressing this issue, the present research examines storytelling as a potential strategy for enhancing brand loyalty (Escalas, 2004).

20.2 Objectives of The Study:

- To analyze how storytelling techniques in digital marketing influence consumer perceptions and attitudes toward brands.
- To identify psychological mechanisms — such as emotional resonance, narrative transportation, and perceived authenticity — through which storytelling fosters brand loyalty (Green et al., 2016; Van Laer et al., 2019).
- This research employs a **quantitative descriptive design** to systematically evaluate the influence of storytelling on brand loyalty. The study will utilize surveys targeting consumers who have interacted with brands that incorporate storytelling techniques in their digital marketing efforts. This approach enables the collection of data on consumer perceptions, emotional responses, and indicators of loyalty, facilitating a comprehensive quantitative analysis of the relationship between storytelling and brand loyalty. The descriptive aspect of the research will provide a detailed portrayal of consumer experiences and attitudes, thereby offering meaningful insights into how narrative-driven marketing shapes loyalty (Mossberg & Johansen, 2006).
- Building on previous studies in marketing and psychology, this research synthesizes theoretical and empirical insights to create a more nuanced understanding of storytelling's impact on brand-consumer relationships. It addresses a critical issue in digital marketing — the challenge of cultivating loyalty amid rising consumer expectations and intense competition. In today's digital environment, where emotional engagement and authentic narratives have become essential differentiators, the findings are expected to be valuable for both academic inquiry and practical application.
- By examining the psychological mechanisms underlying storytelling, this study contributes to the theoretical literature on consumer-brand interactions while also providing actionable strategies for marketers seeking to foster stronger emotional connections and enduring loyalty among their audiences (Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012; Van Laer et al., 2019). Ultimately, the research underscores the potential of storytelling to move beyond traditional advertising and serve as a powerful tool for building trust and sustained consumer relationships in digital markets.

20.3 Literature Review:

Definition and Basic Concepts of Storytelling in Digital Marketing:

Storytelling in digital marketing has undergone significant transformation as organizations increasingly recognize the power of narratives to foster deep emotional connections with consumers. At its core, storytelling extends beyond the mere presentation of product attributes; it seeks to engage audiences on a personal and emotional level, allowing

consumers to perceive themselves as part of the brand's narrative. This approach has gained importance in the current era of information saturation, where traditional advertising often fails to capture sustained consumer attention.

Foundational studies by **Fog et al. (2005)** and **Escalas (2004)** highlighted how narrative-driven marketing enhances brand recall and loyalty by creating resonant consumer experiences. Subsequent research has expanded this perspective, emphasizing the ability of digital storytelling to convey **authenticity** and foster **trustworthiness** in brand-consumer relationships (Hudson et al., 2015; Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012).

The role of storytelling is particularly prominent in today's interactive digital environment, where **social media platforms enable real-time and personalized engagement**. Studies indicate that narratives reflecting consumer values, aspirations, and challenges cultivate a sense of belonging and identity alignment with brands, thereby promoting loyalty (Gensler et al., 2013; Green et al., 2016). Unlike traditional formats, digital storytelling frequently incorporates **multimedia elements**—including video, imagery, and audio—that enhance emotional impact and create a more immersive brand experience. Research confirms that such multimedia approaches significantly **amplify emotional resonance and memorability** (Pulizzi, 2012; Van Laer et al., 2019).

Central to understanding storytelling's effectiveness is the **narrative transportation theory**, which posits that when audiences become absorbed in a story, they temporarily suspend disbelief and establish deeper emotional connections with the brand (Green & Brock, 2000; Van Laer et al., 2014). More recent studies suggest that digital storytelling can create a form of **virtual immersion** comparable to face-to-face interactions, further strengthening brand-consumer bonds (Hudson et al., 2015). Keller (2013) argues that this immersion fosters **perceived authenticity**, a critical factor in building consumer trust. These insights are reinforced by contemporary research highlighting that **authentic narratives significantly enhance consumer loyalty** (Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012; Van Laer et al., 2019).

The **interactive capabilities of social media** have added new dimensions to storytelling in digital marketing, enabling brands to involve consumers directly in the narrative process. Through **user-generated content, testimonials, and reviews**, companies encourage audiences to co-create stories, fostering higher engagement and cultivating brand communities that strengthen loyalty (Gensler et al., 2013; Mossberg & Johansen, 2006). Research indicates that such **consumer-created narratives** are often perceived as more authentic because they reflect genuine customer experiences, thereby reinforcing trust in the brand (Hudson et al., 2015; Keller, 2013).

In parallel, brands increasingly utilize **data-driven insights** to personalize narratives for specific audience segments. By tailoring stories to individual preferences and behaviors, marketers enhance relevance and emotional resonance, which in turn significantly boosts brand loyalty (Pulizzi, 2012; Schmitt, 1999; Van Laer et al., 2014; Escalas, 2007). Personalization ensures that consumers engage more deeply with content that mirrors their own values and life experiences.

The evolution of **mobile technology** has further reshaped storytelling, introducing the concept of **micro-stories** — short, impactful narratives designed for quick consumption on mobile devices. These brief yet emotionally compelling stories are highly effective in capturing attention in today's fast-paced digital landscape (Green et al., 2016; Hudson et al., 2015). This format aligns with modern consumer behavior, where individuals frequently engage with content in short intervals and prioritize emotionally engaging narratives over purely informational messaging (Gensler et al., 2013; Van Laer et al., 2019).

Collectively, these developments underscore storytelling's transformation into a **dynamic, consumer-centered strategy** that not only attracts but also retains consumer loyalty by cultivating sustained emotional connections (Pulizzi, 2012; Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012).

Emotional Influence and Brand Loyalty:

The emotional dimension of storytelling has been widely recognized for its capacity to forge deep consumer-brand connections, ultimately enhancing brand loyalty. By evoking emotions, narratives make brand experiences more memorable and cultivate a sense of personal attachment that encourages repeat engagement. Foundational studies by Green and Brock (2000) and Van Laer et al. (2014) demonstrated that emotionally engaging stories are more likely to be retained in memory and associated with positive brand perceptions. More recent research underscores that in the content-saturated digital environment, emotional storytelling serves as a differentiator, allowing brands to cut through informational clutter and establish meaningful bonds with audiences (Hudson et al., 2015; Gensler et al., 2013).

The narrative transportation theory has evolved to explain this phenomenon: when consumers become emotionally immersed in a story, they temporarily suspend disbelief and identify closely with the brand (Van Laer et al., 2019; Escalas, 2007). Such emotional immersion fosters trust and personal relevance, which are critical drivers of loyalty. Studies also highlight that brands presenting relatable characters or real-life situations can evoke empathy and align with consumers' identities and aspirations, thereby strengthening emotional ties (Pulizzi, 2012; Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012).

The rise of multimedia storytelling has amplified this emotional resonance by integrating visual and auditory cues that create more vivid and engaging experiences (Green et al., 2016; Van Laer et al., 2014). Research by Mossberg and Johansen (2006) and Hudson et al. (2015) confirms that emotionally rich multimedia stories not only capture attention but also trigger affective responses that reinforce brand attachment. These responses enhance loyalty as consumers develop an emotional commitment to brands delivering meaningful content (Gensler et al., 2013; Fog et al., 2005).

Emotional storytelling has also been shown to directly influence consumer behavior, with emotionally engaged individuals more likely to make repeat purchases and advocate for the brand (Van Laer et al., 2014; Keller, 2013). Insights from consumer psychology suggest that emotional connections foster trust and familiarity, reducing the likelihood of brand switching (Green & Brock, 2000; Pulizzi, 2012). Digital marketers increasingly apply data-driven personalization to craft emotion-laden narratives that reflect audience-specific interests and values, an approach validated by Hudson et al. (2015) and Gensler et al. (2013),

who found personalized emotional content to be especially effective in sustaining loyalty. Furthermore, emotional storytelling plays a pivotal role in reinforcing brand authenticity. Consumers tend to trust and remain loyal to brands that communicate genuinely and transparently, which is effectively conveyed through emotionally resonant narratives (Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012; Green et al., 2016). Authentic storytelling provides believable and relevant narratives that evoke empathy and align with the brand's mission and values (Van Laer et al., 2019; Escalas, 2004). This combination of authenticity and emotional resonance is crucial for building long-term loyalty, as highlighted by Schmitt (1999) and Hudson et al. (2015).

In sum, the emotional influence of storytelling represents a cornerstone of brand loyalty in digital marketing. By leveraging narrative elements that evoke emotion—augmented through personalization, multimedia formats, and authenticity—brands can create memorable experiences that resonate deeply with consumers, fostering enduring loyalty and positive brand relationships (Fog et al., 2005; Keller, 2013).

Brand Consistency and Authenticity Through Storytelling:

Integrating testimonials and consumer feedback into brand narratives enhances relatability and trustworthiness (Green et al., 2016; Hudson et al., 2015). This participatory approach allows consumers to actively engage in the brand story, creating a sense of community and reinforcing loyalty. According to Singh and Sonnenburg (2012), such co-created narratives maintain authenticity while adapting to evolving consumer expectations, producing a unique synergy between brands and audiences.

Furthermore, brand consistency and authenticity are critical in building lasting consumer loyalty. A transparent narrative that reflects the brand's true values fosters trust and emotional bonds. Empirical studies affirm that consumers remain more loyal to brands perceived as authentic, consistent, and aligned with personal identities and beliefs (Escalas, 2007; Keller, 2013). In today's competitive market, authentic storytelling serves as a strategic advantage, enabling brands to form meaningful and enduring relationships with their audience (Van Laer et al., 2019; Green & Brock, 2000).

Cultural Sensitivity in Digital Storytelling:

The effectiveness of digital storytelling is deeply influenced by the cultural context of the target audience. Narratives that resonate within one cultural group may fail to connect with another, as cultural values and social norms shape how audiences interpret brand messages (Van Laer et al., 2019; Gensler et al., 2013). In today's globalized markets, culturally adaptive storytelling is essential to engage diverse audiences meaningfully.

Research indicates that collectivist cultures respond more positively to stories emphasizing community and social harmony, while individualistic cultures prefer narratives centered on personal achievements and self-expression (Hudson et al., 2015; Green et al., 2016). Moreover, preferences for storytelling styles—humorous, emotional, or informative—differ across cultures. Incorporating cultural symbols, language, and imagery enhances relatability and strengthens emotional bonds (Escalas, 2004; Pulizzi, 2012).

Cultural awareness not only boosts engagement but also fosters trust and inclusivity, allowing brands to align with consumer identities and values (Schmitt, 1999; Van Laer et al., 2014).

Culturally tailored narratives help transform consumers from passive listeners into active participants, reinforcing loyalty (Singh & Sonnenburg, 2012).

In a digital age where audiences are increasingly diverse, culturally aware storytelling provides a strategic advantage—positioning brands as relatable, inclusive, and capable of sustaining long-term consumer relationships (Keller, 2013; Green & Brock, 2000).

20.4 Research Method and Materials:

1. Research Approach:

- I used a qualitative approach because I wanted to explore ideas and patterns about storytelling in detail, not measure them numerically.
- This approach helps understand the emotional, cultural, and psychological impact of storytelling on brand loyalty.

2. Data Collection (Literature Review)

- I did a systematic literature review — meaning I collected information from previous studies, books, and reliable marketing reports.
- I searched databases like JSTOR, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar with keywords such as “storytelling in digital marketing,” “brand loyalty,” and “consumer psychology.”
- I focused on studies from the last 20 years to include current trends and excluded anything only about traditional marketing (TV, print).

3. Data Analysis (Thematic Analysis)

- I organized the information into themes — emotional connection, authenticity, cultural adaptation, and consumer engagement.
- I used the method by Braun and Clarke (2006), which helps find patterns and meanings in qualitative data.

4. Key Themes Found

- Emotional connection: Stories that move people emotionally help them feel closer to the brand.
- Authenticity: Honest and real stories build trust and long-term loyalty.
- Cultural adaptation: Adjusting stories to different cultures makes them more relatable.
- Engagement: Involving customers in the story makes them feel part of the brand community.

Why this method works:

- It gives a complete picture of how storytelling builds brand loyalty.
- It combines different studies, so the insights are well-rounded.
- The analysis highlighted the significance of **cultural adaptation in storytelling**, as research demonstrates that narratives must reflect the cultural values and experiences of audiences to achieve resonance. Studies by Van Laer et al. (2019) and Gensler et al. (2013) emphasize that culturally sensitive storytelling enhances consumer engagement and fosters loyalty by creating a sense of belonging and alignment with brand values. In addition to cultural relevance, the review also examined the role of **multimedia storytelling** in digital marketing. Literature from Hudson et al. (2015) and Pulizzi (2012) indicates that integrating visual and auditory elements enriches the storytelling experience, increasing memorability and emotional impact.
- A **critical perspective** was maintained throughout the review, considering both the strengths and limitations of storytelling as a marketing tool. While many studies support its effectiveness in building loyalty, others highlight that storytelling alone may be insufficient in highly competitive markets, where multiple brands compete with compelling narratives. This balanced view aligns with Maxwell's (2012) recommendation that qualitative research should incorporate contrasting perspectives for comprehensive insights.
- The review also synthesized relevant **theoretical frameworks**, including narrative transportation (Green & Brock, 2000), experiential marketing (Schmitt, 1999), and brand authenticity, to explain the mechanisms linking storytelling to brand loyalty. These frameworks illustrate how emotional immersion, experiential engagement, and perceived authenticity contribute to long-term consumer relationships.
- Overall, the study identifies four core themes—**emotional resonance, narrative authenticity, cultural adaptation, and multimedia storytelling**—that are central to effective digital storytelling strategies. By systematically analyzing these elements, the research contributes to understanding how storytelling strengthens consumer-brand connections and provides valuable implications for both academic inquiry and marketing practice in an increasingly digitalized marketplace.

20.5 Results and Discussion:

The findings of this study emphasize the pivotal role of storytelling techniques in digital marketing and their ability to foster brand loyalty through psychological mechanisms. The qualitative literature review indicates that storytelling achieves this by generating emotional resonance, establishing authenticity, and maintaining cultural relevance—key elements that align brand narratives with consumers' values and emotions, thereby forging enduring connections.

A central insight is the emotional impact of storytelling. Research by Green and Brock (2000) and Van Laer et al. (2014) highlights the concept of narrative transportation, where consumers become immersed in the story, enhancing emotional attachment and favorable attitudes toward the brand. Emotional resonance goes beyond rational product evaluations, fostering loyalty rooted in shared experiences. Pulizzi (2012) further notes that multimedia storytelling—leveraging visual and auditory elements—intensifies this emotional

connection, making narratives more engaging and memorable. Authenticity emerges as another critical factor. Studies by Keller (2013) and Singh and Sonnenburg (2012) suggest that genuine and transparent narratives build consumer trust, countering skepticism toward overt marketing tactics. Authentic stories reflecting real brand values, testimonials, or challenges create credibility, positioning the brand as relatable and trustworthy—attributes essential for long-term loyalty.

Equally significant is cultural relevance in storytelling. Literature from Van Laer et al. (2019) and Gensler et al. (2013) demonstrates that culturally adapted narratives resonate more deeply by reflecting audience-specific values, symbols, and experiences. This approach aligns with Schmitt's (1999) experiential marketing framework, which underscores the importance of identity and belonging in consumer engagement. In a global digital landscape, culturally sensitive narratives allow brands to connect effectively with diverse audiences, enhancing inclusivity and loyalty.

Digital platforms amplify these effects by enabling interactive and personalized storytelling. As Hudson et al. (2015) and Gensler et al. (2013) observe, social media facilitates participatory narratives, allowing consumers to contribute user-generated content and co-create brand stories. This participation fosters a sense of community and strengthens emotional bonds with the brand.

The study reframes storytelling as more than a marketing tactic; it is a relational strategy that satisfies human needs for connection, identity, and community. By shifting focus from transactions to relationships, brands can cultivate loyalty that extends beyond product satisfaction.

Future research could explore several dimensions: platform-specific effects of storytelling (e.g., Instagram vs. Twitter), cross-cultural variations in narrative styles (emotional, humorous, or informative), and the impact of co-created storytelling on brand loyalty. Further examination of psychological mechanisms—such as the interplay between trust, satisfaction, and commitment—could deepen understanding of storytelling's influence on loyalty.

Ultimately, this study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on consumer-brand relationships in digital contexts. It underscores that effective storytelling—emotionally engaging, authentic, and culturally adaptive—offers brands a strategic advantage in building lasting loyalty within increasingly competitive and diverse markets.

20.6 Conclusion:

This research underscores the transformative potential of storytelling in digital marketing as a driver of brand loyalty, revealing how narratives engage consumers through emotional resonance, authenticity, and cultural relevance. By examining these elements from a consumer psychology perspective, the study demonstrates that storytelling satisfies fundamental human needs for connection, trust, and identity alignment, positioning brands not merely as product providers but as symbolic entities integrated into consumers' lives.

Theoretical contributions highlight that storytelling moves beyond transactional marketing, introducing a relational paradigm rooted in emotional engagement. Drawing on narrative transportation theory (Green & Brock, 2000) and experiential marketing (Schmitt, 1999), the findings explain how consumers become immersed in brand narratives that reflect their identities, fostering enduring loyalty. Authenticity emerges as central to this process, reinforcing trust and enriching the symbolic meaning of the brand. Cultural adaptation further extends these insights to global contexts, showing that narratives aligned with cultural values and experiences strengthen relevance and belonging across diverse audiences.

Managerially, the study provides actionable insights for brands operating in an increasingly competitive digital landscape. Marketing strategies should prioritize authentic and emotionally engaging narratives that reflect both brand values and consumer aspirations. Cultural sensitivity is essential; a one-size-fits-all approach risks alienating diverse markets, while culturally adaptive storytelling demonstrates respect and fosters inclusivity. The findings also emphasize the role of digital platforms in amplifying storytelling's impact—social media, multimedia formats, and interactive features enable brands to create immersive experiences and invite consumers to co-create narratives, enhancing authenticity and loyalty. Additionally, personalization—informed by data-driven insights—further strengthens connections by tailoring narratives to individual consumer preferences and contexts.

Looking ahead, future research could examine platform-specific storytelling strategies, cross-cultural variations in narrative effectiveness, and the impact of participatory storytelling on loyalty. Deeper exploration of psychological mechanisms, such as the interplay between trust, satisfaction, and identity, may also yield richer insights into how storytelling shapes consumer-brand relationships.

Overall, the study highlights storytelling as a multidimensional strategy that transcends traditional marketing, cultivating loyalty through emotional, cultural, and psychological alignment. By embracing storytelling as both an art and a science, brands can build meaningful, lasting connections with consumers and secure a competitive advantage in today's global digital marketplace.

20.7 References:

1. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
2. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
3. Escalas, J. E. (2004). Narrative processing: Building consumer connections to brands. *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, 14(1–2), 168–180. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327663jcp1401&2_19
4. Escalas, J. E. (2007). Self-referencing and persuasion: Narrative transportation versus analytical elaboration. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 33(4), 421–429. <https://doi.org/10.1086/510216>
5. Fog, K., Budtz, C., & Yakaboylu, B. (2005). *Storytelling: Branding in practice*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-88333-2>

6. Gensler, S., Völckner, F., Liu-Thompkins, Y., & Wiertz, C. (2013). Managing brands in the social media environment. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 27(4), 242–256. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intmar.2013.09.004>
7. Green, M. C., & Brock, T. C. (2000). The role of transportation in the persuasiveness of public narratives. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79(5), 701–721. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.79.5.701>
8. Green, M. C., Strange, J. J., & Brock, T. C. (2016). Narrative impact: Social and cognitive foundations.
9. Hudson, S., Huang, L., Roth, M. S., & Madden, T. J. (2015). The influence of social media interactions on consumer-brand relationships: A three-country study of brand perceptions and marketing behaviors. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 32(1), 27–41. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2014.09.001>
10. Keller, K. L. (2013). *Strategic brand management: Building, measuring, and managing brand equity* (4th ed.). Pearson Education.
11. Maxwell, J. A. (2012). *Qualitative research design: An interactive approach* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
12. Mossberg, L., & Johansen, E. N. (2006). *Storytelling: Marknadsföring i upplevelseindustrin [Storytelling: Marketing in the experience industry]*. Studentlitteratur.
13. Pulizzi, J. (2012). The rise of storytelling as the new marketing. *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 28(2), 116–123. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12109-012-9264-5>
14. Schmitt, B. H. (1999). Experiential marketing. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 15(1–3), 53–67. <https://doi.org/10.1362/026725799784870496>
15. Singh, S., & Sonnenburg, S. (2012). Brand performances in social media. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 26(4), 189–197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intmar.2012.04.001>
16. Van Laer, T., de Ruyter, K., Visconti, L. M., & Wetzels, M. (2014). The extended transportation-imagery model: A meta-analysis of the antecedents and consequences of consumers' narrative transportation. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 40(5), 797–817. <https://doi.org/10.1086/673383>
17. Van Laer, T., Feiereisen, S., & Visconti, L. M. (2019). *Narrative persuasion in social media*. Routledge.
18. Woodside, A. G., Sood, S., & Miller, K. E. (2008). When consumers and brands talk: Storytelling theory and research in psychology and marketing. *Psychology & Marketing*, 25(2), 97–145. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.20203>