


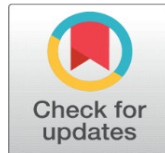
IS DIGITAL MARKETING SIMPLY COMMUNICATION EVOLVED? A STUDY ON HOW DIGITAL PLATFORMS RESHAPE BRAND–CUSTOMER INTERACTION

Vidhi Harjai ¹, Dr. Reshma Nair ², Dr. Bhawna Sharma ³

¹ BBA Student of Amity Business School, Amity University Mumbai, Mumbai, India

² Associate Professor, Amity Business School, Amity University Mumbai, Mumbai, India

³ Director International Affairs and Programs, Officiating HOI, Amity Business School, Amity University Mumbai, Mumbai, India



Received 15 September 2024

Accepted 21 October 2025

Published 20 November 2025

DOI

[10.29121/ShodhVichar.v1.i2.2025.54](https://doi.org/10.29121/ShodhVichar.v1.i2.2025.54)

Funding: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Copyright: © 2025 The Author(s). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

With the license CC-BY, authors retain the copyright, allowing anyone to download, reuse, re-print, modify, distribute, and/or copy their contribution. The work must be properly attributed to its author.



ABSTRACT

Digital marketing is often perceived as a modern extension of traditional communication, merely delivered through online platforms. However, its evolution reveals a deeper strategic transformation. This paper explores the argument that while the foundation of digital marketing lies in communication, it has expanded far beyond simple message delivery. Through tools such as social media, automated chatbots, email systems, and AI-driven content processes, digital marketing integrates data, customer behaviour, and real-time responsiveness to create highly personalized interactions. The study examines how traditional communication principles still anchor digital practices, yet technology, analytics, and platform-based ecosystems have redefined how brands engage, influence, and retain audiences. By reviewing contemporary literature and analysing functional digital touchpoints, the paper concludes that digital marketing is not merely “communication on digital platforms” but a multi-layered, data-enabled system that merges human intent with technological precision.

Keywords: Digital Communication, Customer Touchpoints, Digital Marketing, Automation Tools, Ai in Marketing, Social Media Engagement, Marketing Transformation

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of digital technologies has transformed the way brands interact, communicate, and build relationships with their audiences. Although communication remains the foundation of every marketing activity, its structure, delivery, and impact have evolved significantly in the digital environment. Traditional marketing depended on one-way, delayed, and channel-limited messaging, whereas today’s digital landscape enables continuous, multi-platform engagement that is immediate, measurable, and highly customizable.

Digital marketing is often understood simplistically as communication carried out through online platforms; however, its real function extends beyond message distribution. It integrates data analytics, automated systems, social media dynamics,

and AI-enabled tools that reshape how information is created, interpreted, and delivered. Customer touchpoints now include social media posts, chatbots, email flows, search algorithms, and interactive content — each contributing to a seamless communication ecosystem.

This paper examines whether digital marketing is merely traditional communication adapted to digital channels, or a fundamentally different discipline shaped by technology and consumer behaviour. The objective of this study is to analyse the role of communication within digital marketing and evaluate how technology, automation, and platform-specific structures have redefined its purpose, process, and strategic value. By reviewing contemporary literature and assessing the functional use of digital touchpoints, the paper aims to clarify the extent to which digital marketing retains its communicative roots while operating as a technologically advanced, data-driven system.

2. THE ROLE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN MODERN COMMUNICATION

Digital platforms function as active communication environments, not passive channels. Each platform shapes how messages are designed, delivered, and interpreted — influencing both the style and impact of brand–audience interactions.

2.1. WHAT DIGITAL COMMUNICATION ACTUALLY MEANS

Digital communication refers to the exchange of messages through technology-enabled channels, but its scope extends far beyond the transmission of information. At its core, it is a system of meaning-making shaped by digital behaviours, platform design, and real-time responsiveness. Unlike traditional communication, which relied on linear sender-to-receiver models, digital environments allow simultaneous interaction, active participation, and feedback that influence the direction of the message itself.

What defines digital communication is not merely the digital medium, but the way audiences interpret, adapt, and engage with content. Each message exists within an ecosystem of algorithms, visual formats, interactive cues, and user expectations. Communication becomes fluid, adaptable, and continuous rather than static. It carries the brand's identity, tone, and intent across formats such as visuals, text, video, and automated responses. In essence, digital communication is both expressive and engineered — where creativity intersects with strategic design to produce measurable outcomes.

2.2. ROLE OF PLATFORMS IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION (SOCIAL MEDIA, EMAIL, BOTS, AND DIRECT MESSAGING)

Digital platforms function as distinct communication environments, each shaping how messages are crafted, delivered, and interpreted. Social media prioritizes visual storytelling, quick retention, and high-engagement cues; brands must communicate through concise captions, striking visuals, and platform-specific trends. Email communication, on the other hand, supports structured, formal messaging designed for detailed information and personalised outreach. It demands clarity, segmentation, and timing strategies to remain effective in attention-limited inboxes.

Automated chatbots introduce a conversational dimension where communication is immediate, guided, and service-oriented. They translate brand tone into structured dialogue, resolving queries and directing users with minimal human intervention. Direct messaging channels, such as WhatsApp or Instagram DMs, function as high-intimacy touchpoints, enabling personalised interaction, follow-ups, and customer support in a more informal space.

Collectively, these platforms demonstrate that digital communication is not uniform; the same message takes on different forms depending on the behavioural patterns, expectations, and technical constraints of each channel. The platform, therefore, becomes an active participant in shaping communication, not just a place where it occurs.

2.3. IS DIGITAL MARKETING JUST COMMUNICATION, OR SOMETHING MORE?

At a surface level, digital marketing appears to be traditional communication adapted for online spaces. Messages still aim to inform, persuade, and build relationships. However, its actual structure reveals a discipline that extends beyond communication into a data-driven, interactive, and algorithm-dependent system.

Digital marketing draws from communication principles but operates through technologies that transform how messages function. Algorithms determine visibility; analytics shape strategy; automation controls responsiveness; and platform behaviours guide message format. This intertwining of communication with data, systems, and behavioural insights positions digital marketing as a hybrid discipline — one part communication, one part technology, and one part audience engineering.

While the foundation remains communicative, digital marketing's ability to personalise at scale, measure in real time, and automate interactions demonstrates that it is more than "communication on digital platforms." It is a structured process where communication becomes strategic, adaptive, and technologically mediated. In this sense, digital marketing does not replace communication — it expands it, amplifies it, and reshapes it into a multifaceted digital experience.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Existing literature consistently positions communication as the foundation of marketing while acknowledging the transformative role of digital technologies. Kotler and Keller discuss communication as the core of value delivery, noting how digital environments modify message flow and customer engagement. Chaffey and Smith highlight the shift toward real-time, platform-driven communication structures, where digital tools compress distance and accelerate interaction cycles. Tuten and Solomon emphasize that social platforms re-engineer communication into participatory, algorithm-mediated exchanges that blend personal relevance with public visibility.

Huang and Rust explore how AI reshapes communication by embedding automation, prediction, and personalization into message delivery — turning communication into a responsive system rather than a static activity. Kannan and Li contextualize digital marketing as a hybrid discipline, where communication merges with data, analytics, and automated pathways. Across these works, a common thread emerges: digital marketing is grounded in communication but

extended through technology, making it more dynamic, measurable, and behaviour-driven than its traditional form.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a secondary-data analytical method, drawing from academic literature, digital communication frameworks, and platform-specific documentation. Because the research examines digital marketing as a conceptual system rather than through empirical consumer data, peer-reviewed journals and industry guidelines serve as the primary evidence base. This approach enables a structured interpretation of how communication functions across digital interfaces. By integrating insights on algorithms, automation, and user behaviour, the methodology supports a holistic evaluation of whether digital marketing is merely communication online or a more advanced, technology-driven discipline.

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Digital communication operates within a multi-layered structure where platforms, audience behaviour, and technological systems collectively determine how messages function. Social media amplifies visual and narrative immediacy, making communication fast, transient, and competition-driven. Algorithms filter visibility, meaning brands must communicate with precision, consistency, and relevance to remain discoverable. Email environments, by contrast, emphasize structured clarity, segmentation, and timing — transforming communication into a planned, data-informed sequence rather than a one-off message.

Chatbots and automated messaging introduce a conversational architecture shaped by pre-defined flows, predictive inputs, and customer intent recognition. Here, the message is not merely "sent" but actively guided through branching logic, reflecting how digital communication becomes procedural and interactive. Direct messaging adds an intimacy layer — communication becomes personalized, fast, and expectation-heavy, blurring the line between customer service and brand relationship building.

Through this comparative analysis, it becomes clear that digital marketing draws heavily from communication principles but modifies them through technology: communication becomes measurable (via analytics), visible (via algorithms), and scalable (via automation). The digital environment, therefore, does not replace communication but re-engineers it into a cycle of continuous interaction, interpretation, and adjustment.

6. FINDINGS

The analysis reveals that digital marketing is fundamentally communicative in intent but technologically mediated in execution. Communication remains the core function — conveying meaning, shaping perception, and influencing behaviour. However, technology alters both the nature and impact of these messages. Algorithms, platform norms, and automation introduce new layers of control that did not exist in traditional communication systems.

A key finding is that platform architecture determines message performance as much as the message itself. Visibility, reach, and resonance are shaped by system design, not just content quality. Another finding highlights the increasing importance of adaptive communication — brands must modify tone, structure, and format based on platform expectations and user behaviour.

Practical insights (derived from applied digital communication practice, not company-specific) reinforce these theoretical conclusions:

- Visual design must maintain consistency across formats to sustain brand clarity.
- Automated communication (such as chatbots) requires conversational logic rooted in communication theory.
- Customer-facing messages gain effectiveness when translated into audience language rather than technical jargon.
- Digital communication demands both creativity and precision — every message is a blend of narrative, intent, and system optimization.

Collectively, these findings confirm that digital marketing is not merely communication transferred to online platforms but an evolved form of communication engineered through data, technology, and behavioural insight.

7. CONCLUSION

The evolution of digital marketing shows that communication remains its foundation but is no longer its defining limit. What began as simple message delivery has transformed into a technology-driven system shaped by data, algorithms, and user behaviour. Analysis across this paper demonstrates that digital communication is not a digitalised version of traditional practice, but a dynamic process in which platforms, audiences, and automated systems collectively shape how meaning is created and exchanged. Each touchpoint — social media, email, chatbots, and direct messaging — demands its own structure and strategy, making digital marketing an ecosystem where communication interacts with personalisation, automation, and platform intelligence. Ultimately, digital marketing is communication expanded through technology, merging human intent with digital precision to deliver messages that are relevant, adaptive, and strategically grounded.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

REFERENCES

- Kotler, P., and Keller, K. L. (2016). *Marketing Management*. Pearson.
- Chaffey, D., and Smith, P. R. (2017). *Digital Marketing Excellence : Planning, Optimizing and Integrating Online Marketing*. Routledge.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315640341>
- Strauss, J., and Frost, R. (2020). *E-Marketing*. Routledge.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315189017>
- Buhalis, D., and Sinarta, Y. (2019). Real-Time Co-Creation and Nowness Service: Lessons from Tourism and Hospitality. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 36(5), 563–582.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2019.1592059>
- Huang, M.-H., and Rust, R. T. (2021). AI in Marketing : A Strategic Framework. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 49, 30–50.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-020-00749-9>

- Tuten, T. L., and Solomon, M. R. (2022). *Social Media Marketing*. SAGE Publications.
- Kannan, P. K., and Li, H. A. (2017). Digital Marketing : A Framework, Review and Research Agenda. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 34, 22–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2016.11.006>
- Kaplan, A. M., and Haenlein, M. (2019). Siri, Siri, in My Hand : Who's the Fairest in the Land ? On the Interpretations, Illustrations, and Implications of Artificial Intelligence. *Business Horizons*, 62(1), 15–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2018.08.004>
- Fill, C., and Turnbull, S. (2019). *Marketing Communications : Touchpoints, Sharing and Disruption*. Pearson UK.