



## Experimental Form Of Storytelling

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### ABSTRACT

This research article revolves around the importance of the experimental method of storytelling. It clearly deals with the uniqueness of storytelling and the importance of listening to stories. Once we listen to stories our one of five senses works to the core. When telling a story, the teller and the listener engage in a conversation. Audience participation shapes the narrative. In fact, the art of storytelling is born out of the mutual engagement and synergistic efforts of the storyteller and listener. In particular, a storyteller and the audience are not separated by any fictitious wall. This is one way in which stories are distinct from other forms of theatre that rely on a "fourth wall." The precise roles of storyteller and listener - who speaks when and how often, for instance - can vary greatly from one culture to the next and from one situation to the next. In part, the immediacy and impact of good storytelling can be attributed to the fact that it is interactive. Successful storytelling creates a close bond between the teller and the listener.

**Key terms:** The happiness of listening, Imagination, Enjoyment of plot, Expected changes

### An experimental form of Storytelling

Experiment means finding a new response from a trial-based action. This method can be used by Storyteller to the listener by expected response or reaction. Grandma's story and bedtime stories always have some moral in them. Once the story is said the storyteller checks the responses from the listener and also asks some moral-based questions.

Telling a story is the happiest one for the listener, as well as the speaker both of them, can have the same kind of feeling and vibration. While narrating a story, the imagination, visualisation and thinking ability will be improved drastically. Indians and their myth is the best example for telling and listening stories.

Hiranya Kasibu's son Pragalathan listened to the stories of Lord Narashimma while he was in the mother's womb itself. In Hindu mythology, Prahlada is the king of the asuras. He is renowned for his unwavering adoration of the preserver god, Vishnu. He makes an appearance in the story of Narasimha, the man-lion Vishnu avatar who saves Prahlada by killing his evil father, Hiranyakashipu.

According to legend, Prahlada was a holy young man revered for his purity and devotion to Vishnu. He still worships Vishnu despite his father Hiranyakashipu's mistreatment of him. [3] By those who adhere to Vaishnava traditions, he is regarded as a mahjana, or great devotee. The Bhagavata Purana credits him with writing a treatise in which Prahlada details his loving worship of Vishnu.

The majority of Prahlada's stories in the Puranas are based on his youthful exploits, and artwork and illustrations frequently show him in that capacity.

Prahlada asks Narasimha for help as the god tears itself apart. Hiranyakashipu

Prahlada was the offspring of Kayadhu and Hiranyakashipu, a wicked daitya king who had received the blessing that he could not be killed by anything that was born from a living womb, by a man or an animal, during the day or at night, on land, in the air or in water, or by any weapon made by man. But after Hiranyakashipu repeatedly tried to kill Prahlada, Narasimha, the fourth manifestation of Vishnu, descended to show off divine rage and redemption by slaying the demon king, saving Prahlada. To kill the asura, the preserver god transformed into a hybrid of a man and lion.

Prahlada succeeded to the asura throne after the passing of his father and exercised moral and peaceful rule. He was the best example for his kindness and generosity. In his grandson Mahabali and son Virochana, he planted similar seeds. [5]

The devas attacked the realm of the asuras when Hirayakashipu, the asura king, was performing a penance in the forest to obtain the blessing of destroying Vishnu. The devas were defeated in the ensuing fierce battle. As a spoil of war, Indra kidnapped Kaydh, Hiranyakashipu's pregnant wife, as he ran away. The poor woman was

crying out, and Narada heard her and freed her from Indra's clutches. She remained in the divine sage's ashrama out of gratitude. Prahlada listened to Narada's chants of adoration for Narayana while he was still inside his mother's womb. In his early years, Narada instructed him. He became devoted to Vishnu as a result. His spiritual bent angered his father, who attempted to warn Prahlada not to offend him because he had a strong desire to turn his son against Vishnu in particular. Hiranyakashipu repeatedly warned Prahlada not to worship Brahma instead of the latter deity, but he persisted. The youngster succeeds in converting other asura clan students to Vaishnavism by imparting the Narayana mantra to them. [6] Then, in an act of filicide, his father poisoned Prahlada, but he lived. Prahlada warned the daitya soldiers that their efforts were in vain because Vishnu resided within them when they used weapons to attack their prince. The eight elephants that carry the weight of the earth, the aadiggajas, were ordered to tramp the boy by the asura monarch, but when they came into contact with him, their tusks were shattered. He put Prahlada in a room with poisonous, black snakes, and they used their bodies to make a bed for him.

Then, Prahalada was cast into a river from a valley, but Bhudevi, Vishnu's consort, intervened to save him. Holika, Hiranyakashipu's sister, had the good fortune not to be harmed by fire. Prahlada was placed on Holika's lap as she sat on a pyre by Hiranyakashipu. Prahlada asked Vishnu to protect him in his prayer. While Prahlada was unharmed, Holika was burned to death.

Shambara and Vayu, two asuras assigned to kill the prince, were chased away by Vishnu. The boy was given to Shukra, who taught him about his responsibilities, the sciences, and justice before handing him back to his father once it was determined that he had grown humble. The asura king brought up God with his son once more, only to find that he had never wavered in his faith. In order to keep his son underwater for a thousand years, the evil daitya finally gave the order to all the daityas and danavas to gather all the mountains on earth and build a barrier over the boy in the ocean. Bound hand and foot, Prahlada prayed to Vishnu, who answered his prayers by bestowing him with a number of boons. He then went back to bow before his father, who was left perplexed, despite the fact that they covered him over a thousand miles.

Prahlada demonstrates to his father the universal nature of Vishnu.

After enduring Hiranyakashipu's repeated abuse, Prahlada is finally saved by Narasimha, a man-lion avatar of Vishnu who appears from within a stone pillar. Narasimha places Hiranyakashipu on his thighs and kills him with his sharp nails at the threshold of his home at dusk, eradicating the entirety of Hiranyakashipu's blessing of virtual immortality. After Prahlada's death, he succeeds as the king of the daityas and is given a seat in Vaikuntha, the home of Vishnu. The following declaration is made by the wise Parasara at the conclusion of his account of Prahlada to Maitreya in the Vishnu Purana. The Daitya Prahlada, the wise and devout follower of God Vishnu, was the one you wished to hear about, Maitreya, and he possessed such miraculous power. Anyone who reads or hears the history of Prahlada is immediately absolved of their sins; the transgressions they commit, whether during the day or night, are atoned for. Reading through this history on a full moon, new moon, or eighth or twelfth day of the lunation will produce results equivalent to donating a cow. In the same way that Vishnu shielded Prahlada from all of the disasters to which he was subjected, the deity will guard anyone who persistently hears the story. That story's reflection made him a strong believer in Narashimha. Through this, the idea of what we believe and deserve will happen surely with the law of the Universe and Nature.

To be able to tell an engaging story, one must be able to describe concepts, beliefs, and experiences through narratives that elicit potent feelings and provide profound insights. It has the potential to provide the audience with an interactive and immersive experience while also assisting the narrator in connecting with the audience. The ability to tell a compelling tale may be a valuable asset to business executives looking to achieve success in their interactions with co-workers as well as clients. This paper explores the value of storytelling talents.

When delivering a narrative, the speaker can achieve outstanding outcomes by following these suggestions: Communicate with people on an emotional level by attempting to gain an understanding of human psychology and determining which types of stories are most likely to elicit particular feelings. You can make your story more engaging by including parts that evoke feelings, rather than merely reciting a series of events or listing information in chronological order.

### **Carry out research on the audience:**

Finding what kind of audience will be a listener in front of, will help the storyteller to select a narrative that is appropriate to that audience. For instance, sharing a tale about the difficulties of operating a firm is likely to resonate with CEOs, whereas telling a story about the daily commute to work would be more sympathetic to employees. Both of these stories have the potential to be effective.

### **Make use of the structure consisting of three parts:**

Start with a hook, then provide a conflict, and lastly offer a solution to the problem. This is one of the most successful forms for delivering stories since it helps to keep the audience interested and involved.

### **Identify points of agreement:**

Narrating the story of a personal experience in the first-person point of view only should be used. This often humanizes the narrator and establishes a sense of shared emotions between the speaker and the listener, which both contribute to the formation of a relationship between the two parties. In order to maintain your audience's

interest and keep them wondering what will come next, you should include content in your presentation that provokes questions in their minds. You should hold off on disclosing key information unless it is absolutely necessary.

**Make use of language that is evocative:** Employing different sounds, images, and words that may help to excite the audience's imagination. It is possible that this will make the experience of reading or listening to your story more pleasurable for them. To convey that self-assured and competent in front of an audience, maintain eye contact and keep your body language open. It's common knowledge that projecting an air of self-assurance makes a person appear more trustworthy.

At the final portion of the narrative, be sure to provide some kind of broader instruction or moral. This is typically the point of presenting the narrative, and it frequently includes a request for the listener to take some kind of action. Following simple language when told in a manner that is straightforward and succinct, a tale is typically more compelling and successful. Unnecessary digressions and details could confuse viewers. Exercising the skills of a storyteller with a variety of audience groups in a variety of locations or using a variety of mediums.

### Conclusion

Storytelling is a fantastic art through that one can help to bring a fruitful society and a younger generation. Particularly Experimental form of storytelling helps shape people with moral and socially acceptable qualities. Storytellers often have to value their ability of storytelling for the expected social changes.

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