DETERMINATION OF PURCHASE DECISIONS AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: ANALYSIS OF BRAND IMAGE AND SERVICE QUALITY (REVIEW LITERATURE OF MARKETING MANAGEMENT)

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Abstract: The purpose of writing Literature Review Papers is to determine the effect of service quality and brand image variables on purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction. With qualitative methods and Library Research. The purpose of writing this article is to build a hypothesis of the influence between variables to be used in further research. The results show that service quality affects purchasing decisions, service quality affects consumer satisfaction, brand image affects purchasing decisions, brand image affects consumer satisfaction and purchasing decisions affects consumer satisfaction.

Keywords: Brand Image, Service Quality, Purchase Decisions, Customer Satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION

Every student, both Strata 1, Strata 2 and Strata 3, is required to conduct research in the form of theses, theses and dissertations. Likewise for lecturers, researchers and other functional staff who actively conduct research and make scientific articles for publication in scientific journals.

Based on the empirical experience of many young students and lecturers as well as other researchers, it is difficult to find supporting articles in research as previous research or as relevant research. Articles as relevant researchers are needed to strengthen the theory being studied, to see the relationship between variables and build hypotheses, it is also very necessary in the discussion section of research results.

This article discusses the influence of brand image and price on trust and their impact on purchasing decisions, (A Study of Marketing Management Literature). Of course, not all factors that influence purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction in this article, this is only a small part that will be reviewed and reviewed.

Formulation of the problem.
Based on the background, it can be formulated the problems to be discussed in order to build hypotheses for further research, namely:
1. Does brand image affect purchasing decisions?
2. Does brand image affect customer satisfaction?
3. Does service quality affect purchasing decisions?
4. Does service quality affect customer satisfaction?
5. Does purchasing decisions affect customer satisfaction?

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Customer Satisfaction

According to Kotler and Armstrong (2013: 16) customer satisfaction is the level where the perceived performance of the product is in accordance with buyer expectations. If the product's performance is deemed not meeting customer expectations, then the customer will be disappointed and vice versa. If the product's performance is considered in accordance with customer expectations, then the customer will be satisfied. According to Sofjan Assauri (2012: 176), customer satisfaction is a measure of the success of a marketing strategy in marketing products. Measuring the level of customer satisfaction is a difficult job and requires certain criteria. Based on the definition of customer satisfaction, it can be interpreted that customer satisfaction is the level where the perceived performance of the product is in accordance with buyer expectations. Increased customer satisfaction has the potential for long-term and short-term growth that has an impact on repeat purchases.

According to Hamdani et al., (2011: 80), customer satisfaction is the level of feeling where a person states the results of a comparison of the performance of a product / service received and expected. Customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction with a product as the end of a sales process has its own impact on behavior customers to these products.

There are a number of methods for measuring customer satisfaction described by Kotler and Keller (2012: 140), namely:

a. Periodic survey. It can track customer satisfaction directly and also ask additional questions to measure repurchase intention and the likelihood or willingness of respondents to recommend a company and brand to others.

b. Customer loss rate. Companies can observe customer loss rates and contact customers who have stopped buying or switched to another supplier to find out why.

c. Mysterious shopper. Companies can employ mysterious shoppers to act as potential buyers and report the strong and weak points they experience in buying the company's products and competitors' products. Managers themselves can enter into the sales situation of companies and competitors where they are not recognized and experienced the treatment they are receiving, or they can call their own company and ask questions and complaints to see how the employee handled the call.

The following are indicators of customer satisfaction that have been developed (Bhinawan & Ali, 2017): 1) Expectation; 2) Experience; 3) Overall satisfaction; 4) Recommend other products; 5) Shows immunity to offers from competitors.

Customer satisfaction has been researched by many previous researchers, including by (Kristomi et al., 2016), (M & Ali, 2017), (Kusuma et al., 2014), (Brata et al., 2017), (Limakrisna &
Purchasing decision

Purchasing decision, is the selection of two or more alternative purchasing decision choices, which means that someone can make a decision, there must be several alternative choices. The decision to buy can lead to how the decision-making process is carried out (Schiffman and Kanuk, 2009: 30). This is in line with (Sumarwan, 2011: 357) explaining that a purchase decision is a decision as the selection of an action from two or more alternative choices. Another case with (Kotler, 2012: 166) explaining the purchase decision is a purchase decision process consisting of five stages carried out by a consumer before arriving at a purchase decision and then post-purchase. Consumer behavior will look at the behavior of each individual, household or organization about how they process before making a purchase decision, as well as their actions after obtaining and consuming products, services or ideas. Based on the description above, it can be summarized that consumer decision making is a process that collects and combines information and knowledge to evaluate two or more alternative behaviors and choose one of them which can be seen from each individual or organization how the process is before making a purchase.

Purchasing Decision Process

According to Kotler and Armstrong (2012: 176) consumers will go through 5 (five) stages of the purchase decision process. These stages can be seen in the Figure below.

![Figure 1. Model Decision Making Process](https://dinastipub.org/DIJDBM)

Based on the decision-making process model above, the following is an explanation of the five stages (Kotler and Armstrong, 2012: 176), namely:

1) Problem Recognition
   The buying process starts when the buyer recognizes a problem or need. The recognition of this need is intended to identify unmet and unfulfilled needs and wants.

2) Information Search
   An already interested consumer might be looking for more information but maybe not. Consumers can get information from several sources, including:
   a) Personal Resources: Family, friends, neighbors.
   b) Commercial sources: Advertisements, salespeople, agents, packaging, displays.
   c) Public Sources: Mass media, consumer assessment organizations.
   d) Source of Experience: Handling, inspection, use of the product.

3) Evaluation of Alternatives
   The stage of the buyer's decision, which is when consumers use the information to evaluate alternative brands in the choice of device. This evaluation cannot be separated from the influence of the resources at hand (time, money, information) or the risk of wrong selection.

4) Purchase Decision
In the evaluation stage, consumers form preferences for brands that are in the choice set. Consumers can also form an intention to buy, because of loyalty to the chosen brand. 

5) Post Purchase Behavior

The stage of the purchase decision process, which is when consumers take further action after purchasing based on satisfaction.

Indicators of purchasing decisions from previous research such as (Yunita & Ali, 2017) use five indicators, namely: 1) Product introduction; 2) Search Information; 3) Alternative evaluation; 4) Purchase Decision; 5) Post-Purchase Behavior.

Purchasing decisions have been researched by many previous researchers, including by (Yu et al., 2013), (Ali, 2019a), (Rosyid et al., 2013), (Kazmi & Mehmood, 2016), (Sivaram et al., 2019), (Chovanová et al., 2015) (Durrani et al., 2015) (Foster, 2017), (Suhaily, 2017) (Dudu & Agwu, 2014), (Anggita & Ali, 2017), (Novansa & Ali, 2017), (Brata et al., 2017), (Djamitko & Pradana, 2016), (Gan & Wang, 2017), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Rosyid et al., 2013) (Rödiger et al., 2016), (Amanah et al., 2017), (Konuk, 2018), (Ferdinand, 2014) (Larasetiati & Ali, 2019), (Firmansyah & Ali, 2019), (Zhao et al., 2019), (Jeaheng et al., 2020), (Damghanian et al., 2016), (Al-ekam, 2016), (Yen, 2019).

Brand Image

Brand image is a relatively consistent perception in the long term, so it is not easy to form an image, and once an image is formed it will be difficult to change it. The image formed must be clear and have a brand advantage compared to other brands. The formation of brand image is also influenced by consumer experience. Brand is basically an important thing in marketing a product. Manufacturers must be able to produce a brand that is easily recognizable, so that it can always be remembered by consumers with a good image, which then appears a brand image (Simamora, 2011: 33). According to (Kotler and Keller, 2016) Brand image is the consumer's perception of a brand as a reflection of the associations that exist in the minds of consumers. Brand image is an association that appears in the minds of consumers when remembering a particular brand. The association can simply appear in the form of certain thoughts and images associated with a brand. The image of the brand is related to attitudes in the form of beliefs and preferences for a brand. Consumers who have a positive image of a brand, will be more likely to make a purchase (Setiadi, 2003: 180). Thus the conclusion of the brand image is the consumer's perception of a brand that can always be remembered by consumers, where the good or bad image built by the brand will be able to influence consumer behavior in making purchases.

Quality is everything that is able to meet consumer wants or needs (Garpersz, 2011: 04). Meanwhile, products (Saladin, 2012: 142) are everything that can be offered to a market to be noticed, owned, used, and consumed so that they can satisfy wants and needs. According to Kotler and Armstrong (2014: 11), product quality is the ability of a product to demonstrate its function, this includes overall durability, reliability, accuracy, ease of operation, and product repair, as well as other product attributes. Mowen (2012: 61) states that product quality is an overall evaluation process to customers for improving the performance of a product. As for Kotler and Keller (2016: 164), product quality is the ability of an item to provide results or performance that is appropriate and even exceeds what the customer wants.

Research by (Kim et al., 2019) uses four indicators in measuring brand image, including: 1) prestige; 2) achieve high standards; 3) good service provision; 4) nice design.

Service Quality

Tjiptono in Sunyoto (2012) states that quality or quality in the service industry is a presentation of a product or service according to the prevailing size at the place where the product is made and its delivery is at least the same as what consumers want and expect. According to Kotler (2008) service is any action or activity that a party can offer to another party, which is basically intangible and does not result in any ownership. According to Moenir (2008) service is a series of activities that take place regularly and continuously covering all the lives of people in society. This shows that service is related to inner satisfaction from service recipient.


Research on Service Quality has been widely studied by previous research such as research developed by (Anggita & Ali, 2017), (Sivaram et al., 2019), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Ali, 2019), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Agussalim & Ali, 2017), (Bhinawan & Ali, 2017), (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019), (Hadibrata et al., 2018), (Setyadi & Ali, 2017).

Table 1: Relevant previous research

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Author (tahun)</th>
<th>Previous Research Results</th>
<th>Equation with this article</th>
<th>Difference with this article</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Yu et al., 2013)</td>
<td>Brand image has a positive and significant impact on purchasing decisions</td>
<td>Brand image affects purchasing decisions</td>
<td>Brand image affects purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(Ali, 2019a)</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>(Nawi et al., 2019)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>(Bhinawan &amp; Ali, 2017)</td>
<td>Brand image has a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction</td>
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<td>Brand image affects purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>(Ali, Hapzi; Krisna, N, L, et al., 2016).</td>
<td>Brand image has a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction</td>
<td>Brand image affects customer satisfaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(Anggita &amp; Ali, 2017)</td>
<td>Service quality has a positive and significant impact on purchasing decisions</td>
<td>Brand image affects customer satisfaction</td>
<td>Service quality affects purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(Yunita &amp; Ali, 2017)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>(Ali, 2019)</td>
<td>Service quality has a positive and significant impact on</td>
<td>Service quality affects purchasing</td>
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WRITING METHOD

The method of writing scientific articles is by using qualitative methods and literature review (Library Research). Assessing theory and the relationship or influence between variables from books and journals both offline in the library and online sourced from Mendeley, Scholar Google and other online media.

In qualitative research, literature review must be used consistently with methodological assumptions. This means that it must be used inductively so that it does not direct the questions posed by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that the research is exploratory (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

DISCUSSION

1. Effect of brand image on purchasing

(Yu et al., 2013) If the company can form a strong brand image then consumers will not hesitate to make purchases at the company. (Ali, 2019a) Brand image can be formed by maintaining the quality of information that is easy for consumers to understand and by maintaining the quality of the products being sold.

According to (Kim et al., 2019) High brand image can be established with prestige, achieve high standards, good service delivery, good design.

(Yu et al., 2013) found that brand image has a positive impact on purchasing decisions. Brand image, brand awareness and price factors can positively influence the buying behavior of a product (Ali, 2019a). (Rosyid et al., 2013) Brand image has a positive effect on purchasing decisions. Brand image for purchasing electronic products is positively correlated and has a significant effect on buying interest (Kazmi & Mehmood, 2016).

Increasing the positive image of the brand will have an impact on purchasing decisions (Sivaram et al., 2019). As well as (Chovanová et al., 2015) that brands have an impact on customer decision-making processes. As for (Durrani et al., 2015) brand image has a positive relationship with buying behavior. (Foster, 2017) Brand image has a positive influence on purchasing decisions. (Suhaily, 2017) brand image has a positive and significant effect on purchasing decisions.

2. Effect of Brand Image on Customer

(Blunawan & Ali, 2017) To improve the quality of service, it is necessary to record product reliability and improve company insurance, especially the promise of time for completion of work. This effort will increase customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

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<th>purchasing decisions</th>
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<td>10</td>
<td>(Limakrisna &amp; Ali, 2016)</td>
<td>Service quality has a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction</td>
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</table>
Brand image has a positive relationship with customer satisfaction where the brand is one of the powerful tools in marketing that can increase customer satisfaction (Nawi et al., 2019). as well as (Bhinawan & Ali, 2017) Brand image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. The better the brand image of a company, it can increase customer satisfaction. As for (Fathollahi & Aghaei, 2016) found that brand image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Then the quality of brand image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction both partially and simultaneously (Ali, Hapzi; Krisna, N, L, et al., 2016). Research by (Mojammed & Rashid, 2018) Brand image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. (Tu et al., 2012) The company's brand image has a significant effect on customer satisfaction. And brand image has a positive effect on consumer satisfaction (Hamid et al., 2015)

3. Effect of service quality on purchasing decisions

(Anggita & Ali, 2017) Consumers see the biggest point of the quality of service provided by employees is that employees are always open to receive complaints from customers, give personal attention to customers, employees are always open, and understand the specific needs of their customers.

To improve the quality of service that needs more attention is the aspect of assurance in the form of employees must have adequate knowledge to answer consumer questions. Guarantees given by employees to consumers for products sold in answering consumer questions and also employees consistently being polite to consumers (Yunita & Ali, 2017)

Service quality variables have a significant influence on purchasing decisions, so all aspects of service quality need to be improved again. The aspect that needs more attention is the aspect of assurance that employees must have sufficient knowledge to answer consumer needs (Anggita & Ali, 2017). service quality has a significant effect on purchasing decisions (Sivaram et al., 2019). Service quality has a significant positive effect on purchasing decisions.

This shows that the better the service, the more the purchasing decision will be (Yunita & Ali, 2017) Factors forming service quality can affect customer satisfaction (Ali, 2019). And service quality has a positive and significant effect on purchasing decisions (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018).

4. Effect of service quality on customer satisfaction

(Agussalim & Ali, 2017) If the company wants to maintain its competitive advantage in the market, the company must understand the aspects of service quality expected by consumers to differentiate the products sold by the company from competitors' products.

according to (Setyadi & Ali, 2017) to improve service quality by forming expectations, subjective disconfirmation and good work results.

Service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. Good quality of service reflects all dimensions of the offering that results in benefits for customers. (Agussalim & Ali, 2017). Service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. The better the quality of service provided, it increases customer satisfaction. (Bhinawan & Ali, 2017). Service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019).

There is an effect of service quality on customer satisfaction where reliability is the dominant factor to create positive empathy for service quality on customer satisfaction (Hadibruta et al., 2018). Service quality has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction with a positive contribution and has a strong correlation (Setyadi & Ali, 2017).
5. Effect of Purchasing Decisions on Customer Satisfaction

Customers generally feel one level of satisfaction, if the quality of services and products is in accordance with customer expectations, they will be satisfied, while they will feel disappointed because the quality of services and products is not in accordance with expectations (Limakrisna & Ali, 2016). Purchasing decisions that lead to repeat purchases will create customer satisfaction (Ali, 2019).


As well as (Perdana et al., 2018) Purchasing decisions have a significant effect on customer satisfaction. Research by (Cao et al., 2018) Purchasing decisions have a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. As for (Diawan et al., 2016) The results showed that purchasing decisions had a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. (Amelia et al., 2015) Purchase decisions have a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Conceptual Framework

Based on the formulation of the problem of writing this article and a study of literature reviews from both relevant books and articles, the frame for this article is processed as below.

![Conceptual Framework](image)

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

Brand image and price have a relationship and influence trust and purchase decisions, either directly or indirectly.

Apart from the brand image and price variables that affect trust and purchase decisions, there are many other variables that influence it, including the variables:

3) Price: (Brata et al., 2017), (Al-ekam, 2016), (Setiawan et al., 2020), (Amanah et al., 2017), (Yen, 2019), (Jeaheng et al., 2020), (Konuk, 2018), (Suhaily, 2017), (Susanty et al., 2016), (Dudu & Agwu, 2014), (Anggita & Ali, 2017), (Djatmiko & Pradana, 2016), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Rosyid et al., 2013).
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the theory, relevant articles and discussions, hypotheses can be formulated for further research:

1. Brand image effect on purchasing decisions.
2. Brand image affects customer satisfaction.
3. Quality of Service effect on purchasing decisions.
5. Purchase decisions affect customer satisfaction

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestion in this article is that there are many other factors that influence purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction, apart from brand image and service quality at all types and levels of organizations or companies, therefore further studies are still needed. to find out what other factors can influence purchasing decisions and customer satisfaction other than those examined in this article.

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