



## ANALYSIS OF PERCEIVED VALUE AND TRUST OF SATISFACTION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE LOYALTY OF ONLINE SHOPPING CONSUMERS IN TOKOPEDIA

Fitria Maesaroh<sup>1</sup>, Wachyu Hari Aji<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>) Fakultas Manajemen Pemasaran, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia,  
[fitriamaesaroh22@gmail.com](mailto:fitriamaesaroh22@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>) Fakultas Manajemen Pemasaran, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia,  
[wahyuhari@gmail.com](mailto:wahyuhari@gmail.com)

Corresponding author: Fitria Maesaroh

**Abstract:** The number of Internet Users is increasing and the competitors of Online Business are making Online Shopping business tight, but the increase in Internet users is not in line with the increase in Online Shopping users. Data obtained from the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII, 2020), the reason why Internet users never change their goods or services online 6.7% is worried that the goods will not arrive. And data from the National Consumer Protection Agency (BPKN) for 2018-2020 there were complaints with problems regarding phishing and accounts via OTP. Tokopedia is an E-marketplace Platform that carries Online Purchase of Goods, with Tokopedia, consumers can easily fulfill their daily needs. The development of Tokopedia is very convincing that many consumers are making products. The more consumers who make repeated purchases, the more growth will be. However, there will be repeated every consumer who feels loyal to what is offered and has a customer. Loyalty must have several components because Loyalty is built on the basis of several components. So that this research discusses the Perceived Value and Trust in Satisfaction and its impact on Consumer Loyalty. This study refers to previous research as a conceptual basis. The research sample was taken from 256 respondents who were taken from the Tokopedia application using Google Docs in the form of a questionnaire survey. From the results of this study, consumer loyalty is very hampered by the Perceived Value, trust and satisfaction as a mediation.

**Keywords:** E-commerce, Perceived Value, Trust, Satisfaction, Loyalty, SEM

### INTRODUCTION

The current technological developments make Indonesia one of the countries that has an appeal in the eyes of other developing countries. Because the total population and ethnic composition in Indonesia are very diverse, Indonesia is very attractive. In this era, each individual can easily obtain information as well as become a resource through the internet network. This is in line with the data released by <https://www.internetworldstats.com/top20.html>, namely Indonesia is the 4th (fourth) position in the world's largest Internet users in 2020 with an internet user value of 171,260,000 with a

population of 273,523,615 population. From this data, it can be stated that technological developments from 2000 to 2020 are very significant. Along with current technological developments, the sale and purchase of goods or services has progressed very rapidly. One of the conveniences in buying and selling transactions is Electronic Trading or what is currently known is E-Commerce. However, these technological advances have not been accepted by all consumers. Data obtained from the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII 2020), the reason why Internet users never shop for goods or services Online 6.7% is worried that the goods will not arrive. And data from the National Consumer Protection Agency (BPKN) for 2018-2020 there were complaints with problems regarding phishing and account abuse through OTP. Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian Consumers Foundation, 6.3% of complaints throughout 2019 came from e-commerce issues. Of the total e-commerce complaints, most 28.2% of the public complained that ordered goods were not accepted. In addition, 15.3% of online consumers complain of ordered goods not according to specifications and a difficult refund system (<http://ylki.or.id/>). One of the E-Commerce platforms that carries Online Purchase of Goods is Tokopedia. Statistical results obtained from <https://www.statista.com/>, show the reasons Indonesian online consumers dislike the Tokopedia online platform in 2018. In that year, 21.7% of respondents who were surveyed answered that one of the main reasons for being dissatisfied with this service because of the time it takes to deliver the goods.

Previous studies have analyzed a lot about online shopping behavior, such as: Lin and Sun (2009), Luo et al. (2012), Ludin and Cheng (2014), Hamdan and Yuliantini (2021). To win the competition in the eyes of consumers, a good corporate image is needed because consumers have an important role in all businesses. Consumers are intangible assets. Therefore, to get the top ranking in the hearts of consumers, business people carry out various activities so that the company is known and accepted by consumers so that consumers can feel loyal. Loyalty is defined as a continuous repurchase of the same brand or in other words the action of someone who buys a brand and only pays attention to certain brands (Sondakh, 2014). Griffin (2005: 5) suggests that consumers are said to be loyal or loyal if consumers show regular buying behavior or there are conditions that require consumers to buy at least twice in a certain time interval.

In a relationship the most important is Perceived Value, Trust, Satisfaction and Loyalty. According to Kotler and Armstrong (2014: 150) Satisfaction is a feeling of pleasure or disappointment that arises after comparing the performance (result) of the product thought against the expected performance (or outcome). Beginning with consumer satisfaction and trust in the products or services offered so as to make consumers loyal.

The results of research conducted by Hsin Hsin Chang et al., (2010) on consumer loyalty, namely loyalty is built on the basis of high value perceptions. In addition this result found that customers with a high perceived value have a stronger relationship between satisfaction and customer loyalty than customers with a low perceived value. Other factors that affect consumer loyalty are trust and satisfaction. Roshana Gul (2014) states that trust is another factor that affects customer loyalty. Brand trust is a promise between the brand and the consumer that will fulfill the needs of the consumers according to their wishes. Research conducted by Jennifer H. Gao (2019) states that satisfaction tends to arise after consumers build a certain level of trust in online shopping. This study also explains that there is a significant and positive correlation found for trust in online shopping and consumer satisfaction with online shopping.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Empirical review and theoretical review are used in this research. Previous studies related to research to be conducted as an empirical review, while theoretical reviews were conducted to find out the theories and concepts developed from each source related to the research model.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The literature study in this study uses three references from previous studies. The first study used research conducted by Hsin Hsin Chang et al., (2010) the relationship between Service Quality, Consumer Value Perception, Customer Satisfaction and Consumer Loyalty. about Perceptions of Value on Consumer Loyalty, namely the existence of a significant positive effect of Value Perceptions on Online Consumer loyalty. In addition this study found that customers with a high perceived value have a stronger relationship between satisfaction and customer loyalty than customers with a low perceived value. In the post-purchase stage, rational factors – such as customer perceived value – play important roles because they can strengthen the relationship between satisfaction and loyalty. The definitions of Perceived Value is the difference between all benefits felt by consumers and costs incurred by consumers and A product can be said to have great value if it can meet customer needs, wants and demands (Kotler and Keller (2012: 147).

The second study uses research by Roshana Gul (2014). Trust is another factor that affects customer loyalty. Brand trust is a promise between a brand and consumers that the needs of consumers will be fulfilled according to their wishes. According to Gul (2014) trust is a positive psychological state that occurs in certain relationships, in other words, customer trust is a positive psychological state that occurs between customers and certain products or services. trust is built between parties who do not know each other both in the interaction and transaction process (McKnight, Kacmar, and Choudry (in Bachmann & Zaheer, 2006).

The third research uses research. Research conducted by Jennifer H. Gao (2019) states that satisfaction tends to arise after consumers build a certain level of trust in online shopping. This study also explains that there is a significant and positive correlation found for trust in online shopping and consumer satisfaction with online shopping. Satisfaction is a feeling of pleasure or disappointment that arises after comparing the performance (results) of the product that is thought of against the expected performance (or results) Kotler (2014: 150). Loyalty is the attitude and commitment that is held to buy or support back a preferred product or service in the future Kotler and Keller (2009: 138). Research conducted by Hamdan (2018) reveals that satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on customer loyalty.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is explanatory research with a quantitative approach, such as the explanation of According to Sugiyono (2014), the explanatory research method is a research method that intends to explain the position of the variables under study and the influence between one variable and another. As for this research, the analysis built can be seen in the image below:

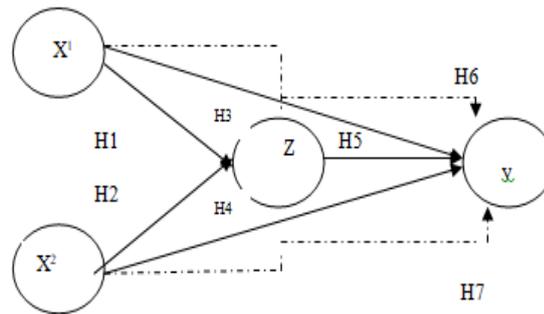


Figure 1. Research method

The sampling technique uses non probability sampling. By using purposive sampling technique is the taking of sample members from the population that limit the specific criteria of someone who provides information according to the needs of the author. The sample used in this study were consumers from Tokopedia in DKI Jakarta who had the following criteria:

- a) Female and male respondents who have shopped at Tokopedia in the past year, June 2019 to July 2020
- b) Respondents are consumers on Tokopedia
- c) The respondent is domiciled in DKI Jakarta
- d) Research Time 26 September 2020 to 3 October 2020

This research instrument is a questionnaire which is arranged based on the indicators of the research variables. These indicators are described in detail in the question points. The questionnaire used in this study used an Online questionnaire using Google Docs which was measured by a Likers Scale. Respondents were asked to fill in each item by selecting one of the five available options. The scoring and measurement of alternative answers use a Likert scale which has five alternative answers.

In this study the authors used the assistance of the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) Method with Partial Least Square (PLS) on the grounds that Perceptions of Value, Trust, Satisfaction and Consumer Loyalty Tokopedia are considered as variables that cannot be measured directly or are called latent variables. And what can be measured is based on the indicators (manifest variable), and together it involves the level of measurement error.

This study has 7 hypotheses. To analyze the models and hypotheses proposed, researchers analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method.

H1 = Perceived Value has a positive and significant direct effect on Customer Satisfaction

H2 = Trust has a positive and significant direct effect on consumer satisfaction

H3 = Perceived Value has a positive and significant direct effect on Consumer Loyalty

H4 = Trust has a positive and significant direct effect on Consumer Loyalty

H5 = Satisfaction has a direct, positive and significant effect on Customer Loyalty

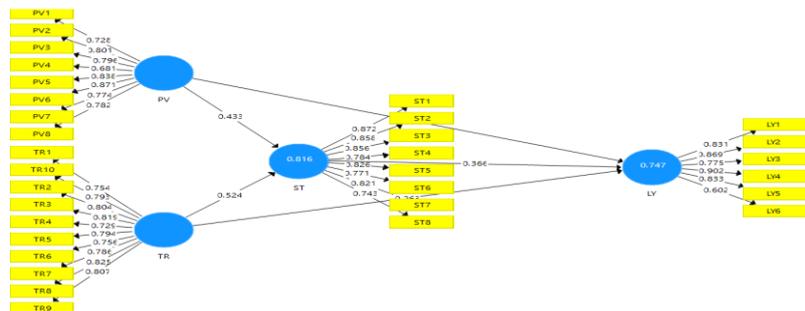
H6 = Perceived Value has an indirect, positive and significant effect through Satisfaction on Consumer Loyalty

H7 = Trust has a positive and significant effect through Satisfaction on Consumer Loyalty.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, we will discuss the stages of processing data collection using SmartPLS version 3.3.2 software. This study has 7 hypotheses. To analyze the models and hypotheses proposed, researchers analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method.

Figure 2 Results of the Thinking Framework



Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on Figure 3, it is known that there are 4 (four) variables in this study where the Perceived Value and Trust is the independent variable. Meanwhile, Customer Satisfaction is a mediator variable and Loyalty is the dependent variable. In addition, in each variable there are indicators that represent these variables in accordance with the theoretical basis. At this stage, the outer model analysis will be carried out using the data quality test in SEM. To produce data with good quality, a validity test that measures the suitability of each indicator is needed and a reliability test that measures the certainty of the research data.

**Descriptive Research Respondents**

The questionnaires distributed from 26 September 2020 to 3 October 2020 to 256 research respondents. There were 14 respondents aged > 45 years, 61 respondents 36 - 45 years old, 128 respondents 26 - 35 years old and 53 respondents aged 17-25 years old. Furthermore, at the beginning of the questionnaire there are several entries that indicate the personal data of the research respondents. The following is a description of the characteristics of the respondents in this study.

Table 4.1.1 Distribution of Respondents Based on Job Status

Job Status	Total	Percentage
Teachers	6	2%
employees (private / ASN)	186	73%
Art workers	2	1%
Students	12	5%
Professionals (Consultants / Doctors etc.)	6	2%
entrepreneurship	16	6%
Others	28	11%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.1.1, it is known that out of 256 respondents the number of workers as teachers was 2%, employees (private / ASN) were 73%, art workers were 1%, students were 5%, professionals (consultants / doctors etc.) as much as 2%, entrepreneurship as much as 6% and others as much as 11%.

Table 4.1.2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Area

Area	Total	Percentage
West Jakarta	100	39%

Central Jakarta	15	6%
South Jakarta	106	41%
East Jakarta	25	10%
North Jakarta	10	4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100%</b>

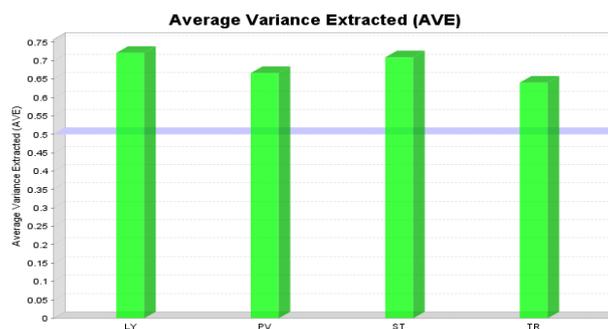
Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.1.2, it is known that out of 256 respondents, 39% of them are in West Jakarta, Central Jakarta is 6%, South Jakarta is 41%, East Jakarta is 10%, North Jakarta is 4%.

**Validity Test**

The validity test for the reflective indicators uses the correlation between the item scores and the construct scores. The following are the results of the data validity test in this study.

**Figure 3 Average Variance Extracted (AVE)**



Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on Figure 3, all variables in this study have valid data. This is because the AVE value is above the requirement of 0.50 (Ghozali, 2014: 42).

**Table 4. 2.1 Fornell-Larcker Criterion Results**

	PV	TR	ST	LY
PV	0,817			
TR	0,712	0,800		
ST	0,744	0,743	0,842	
LY	0,779	0,773	0,757	0,849

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.2.1 the AVE value of each latent variable must be higher than R2 with all other latent variables. Thus, each latent variable shares more variance with its respective indicator block than with other latent variables representing a different indicator block.

**Table 4.2.2 Results of the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT)**

	LY	PV	ST	TR
LY				
PV	0,874			
ST	0,892	0,890		
TR	0,871	<b>0,809</b>	0,888	

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on Table 4.2.2, the results of the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) test show  $<0.9$ , so it can be said that all constructs are valid discriminant. The results of this test are to ensure that the reflective model is valid and trustworthy as a construct capable of providing quality information.

**Table 4.2.3 Cross Loadings**

	PV	TR	ST	LY
PV2	0,816	0,585	0,601	0,629
PV3	0,795	0,504	0,594	0,604
PV5	0,829	0,666	0,658	0,714
PV7	0,815	0,56	0,566	0,606
PV8	0,827	0,579	0,612	0,618
TR1	0,56	0,775	0,594	0,59
TR2	0,64	0,827	0,681	0,684
TR6	0,473	0,782	0,471	0,542
TR7	0,513	0,815	0,583	0,601
TR10	0,636	0,801	0,617	0,659
ST4	0,617	0,587	0,837	0,601
ST5	0,664	0,613	0,859	0,646
ST6	0,599	0,674	0,830	0,664
LY1	0,687	0,601	0,659	0,849
LY2	0,68	0,621	0,619	0,876
LY3	0,6	0,61	0,588	0,767
LY4	0,7	0,704	0,659	0,909
LY5	0,637	0,74	0,684	0,839

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.2.3, it is known that the correlation results of indicators on all Variable Cross Loadings have a value above 0.70, then the Indicators on each Loyalty Variable can be said to be Valid.

### Reliability Test

Reliability test shows an accuracy, consistency and accuracy of a measuring instrument in making measurements (Ghozali, 2014: 44). If a study has reliable data, then the research data has been tested for reliability and consistency of results. Reliability test in PLS

can use 2 methods, namely Cronbach's alpha and Composite reliability. The following are the results of the research reliability test below:

**Table 4.3 Data Reliability Test Results**

	<b>Cronbach's Alpha</b>	<b>rho_A</b>	<b>Composite Reliability</b>	<b>Valid</b>
<b>PV</b>	0,875	0,877	0,909	<b>Reliable</b>
<b>TR</b>	0,860	0,865	0,899	<b>Reliable</b>
<b>ST</b>	0,795	0,796	0,880	<b>Reliable</b>
<b>LY</b>	0,902	0,905	0,928	<b>Reliable</b>

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.3, it is known that all variables in this study are reliable. This is because the resulting value meets the criteria, namely  $\geq 0.70$ .

### Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)

The evaluation model for the inner model can be evaluated by looking at the variance described, namely the R square value in the research construct:

**Table 4. 4 Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

	<b>R Square</b>
<b>Loyalty</b>	0,723

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on Table 4.4, it can be seen that the R-Square value for the Loyalty construct is 0.723. This means that the model has a goodness-fit model level. This also means that the variable Customer Loyalty can be explained by the three variables in the model, namely Perceived Value, Trust and Satisfaction of 72%, while the remaining 28% is explained by other variables not in this study.

### Result of Path Analysis Test or Path Coefficients

To analyze the direction of the relationship between positive or negative variables which can be explained by looking at the value of the path analysis below:

**Table 4.5 Result of Path Analysis Test or Path Coefficients**

	<b>PV</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>LY</b>
<b>PV</b>			0,436	0,361
<b>TR</b>			0,433	0,342
<b>ST</b>				0,234

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on Table 4.5, it can be seen that the value of each relationship between variables is at a value  $> 0$  to 1, which means that the relationship is positive. Therefore it can be concluded:

H1 = Perceived Value has a positive direct effect on Customer Satisfaction

H2 = Trust has a positive direct effect on consumer satisfaction

H3 = Perceived Value has a positive direct effect on consumer loyalty

H4 = Trust has a positive direct effect on Consumer Loyalty

H5 = Satisfaction has a positive effect on Customer Loyalty

### Significance Test Results or t-Statistics

To see the significance results of the parameter coefficient, it can be calculated from the valid variable dimensions. Researchers want to know that there are positive or negative and significant or insignificant effects based on the calculation of P values which must be below 0.05 and the t statistic is greater than 1.96 (Ghozali, 2014: 65).

Table 4. 6 Significance Test Results or t-Statistics

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
PV->ST	0,436	0,440	0,059	7,438	0,000
PV->LY	0,361	0,359	0,060	6,051	0,000
TR->ST	0,433	0,430	0,056	7,707	0,000
TR->LY	0,342	0,347	0,059	5,831	0,000
ST->LY	0,234	0,233	0,060	3,931	0,000

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

### Specific Indirect Effects Test Results

To see the significance results on the moderator variable. Researchers want to know whether there is an indirect or indirect effect from the T-value.

#### 4.7 Specific Indirect Effects Test Results

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
PV -> ST -> LY	0,102	0,101	0,031	3,261	0,001
TR -> ST -> LY	0,101	0,102	0,032	3,198	0,001

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.7 T-values  $\geq 1.96$  with 5% alpha, then the hypothesis is accepted and the influence of the variables is declared significant. In this study, the results of the hypothesis can be concluded as follows:

H6 = Perceived Value has an indirect, positive and significant effect on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty (PARTIAL MEDIATIC)

H7 = Trust has an indirect, positive and significant effect on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty (PARTIAL MEDIATIC).

### Predictive Relevance Test Results

The results of the Predictive Relevance Test can be seen from the Figures in BlindFolding. If the number  $> 0$  then the Observation Value can be said to be good if the Value  $< 0$  then the Observation value is bad.

#### 4.8 Predictive Relevance Test Results

	SSO	SSE	Q <sup>2</sup> (=1-SSE/SSO)
LY	1280	624,216	0,512
PV	1280	1280	
ST	768	421,450	0,451
TR	1280	1280	

Source: PLS output version 3.3.2, Data Processing

Based on table 4.8, the results of the Predictive Relevance Observation value of 0.512 on the Loyalty variable can be said that the Observation Value in this study is Good.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions obtained in this study. Here are some suggestions:

- a) In the Perceived Value with Result (PV5) dimension the outer loading value is 0.829. This shows that customers are very happy with the services provided by Tokopedia because they are very good to consumers. Therefore, it is hoped that Tokopedia can maintain and / or improve again so that consumers can be more loyal in shopping at Tokopedia. The trust dimension (TR2) shows an Outer Loading value of 0.827. This shows that consumers rely heavily on Tokopedia to shop to meet their needs. Therefore, it is recommended that Tokopedia should further improve the ease of features on the website so that consumers can be more loyal and trust shopping on Tokopedia. The satisfaction dimension (ST5) shows an Outer Loading value of 0.859. This shows that consumers are satisfied because the Order tracking system on Tokopedia is very easy to track. Therefore, satisfaction is the main key to consumer loyalty.
- b) Tokopedia as an e-commerce market leader must be able to maintain through the achievement of market performance and profit performance, be led by leaders who have strong management and are able to create a good work culture and must pay attention to customer online experience from the start of product search, purchase and product delivery. A superior organization can create competitive advance through the creation of

product leadership, operational excellence and customer intimacy so that Tokopedia can achieve a sustainable competitive advance among its competitors.

- c) Tokopedia must also evaluate merchants who cooperate on the application website so that all merchants in Tokopedia are guaranteed the quality of the products sold to match what consumers expect.
- d) Tokopedia must also improve customer data security and improve product delivery services to match the time expected by consumers so that consumer confidence can increase in shopping at Tokopedia.

For further researchers who are interested in aspects of marketing strategy and online shopping. This research can be used as a reference for conducting research in similar fields. For further research, several things can be considered, including the following:

- a) The research was conducted by adding variables which are factors that can affect online consumer loyalty.
- b) Comparing several research objects such as other online buying and selling sites so that they are expected to provide better results.
- c) Research is carried out more specifically in selecting research objects and research locations such as Fashion, Electronics, locations in certain cities so that the research results can be more targeted.

## REFERENCE

- Abu ELSamen, A. A. (2015). Online Service Quality and Brand Equity: The Mediation Roles of Perceived Value and Customer Satisfaction. *Journal of Internet Commerce*, 14(4), 509–530. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15332861.2015.1109987>
- Abdillah, Willy dan Jogiyanto. 2015. Partial Least Square (PLS) Alternatif Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) dalam Penelitian Bisnis. Ed.1. Yogyakarta: ANDI
- Alif, Gunawan. 2013. Komunikasi Interpersonal Dan Fasilitas Kesehatan: Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kepercayaan, Loyalitas Dan Wom Rumah Sakit. (Online). Vol 1, No 3; Oktober 2013. ISSN: 2302-4119. Diakses 6 Juli 2014.
- Arifin, Zainal. 2011. Penelitian Pendidikan. Bandung: Remaja Rosda
- APJII. (2020). Penetrasi & Profil Perilaku Pengguna Internet Indonesia Tahun 2019. *Apjii*, 51. [www.apjii.or.id](http://www.apjii.or.id)
- Aptaguna, Angga dan Pitaloka. E, 2016. Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan dan Harga terhadap Minat Beli Jasa Go-Jek. ISSN : 2337-7313. Vol. 3 : 49- 56
- Ayudya dhiranty, Budi suharjo, and Gendut suprayitno. (2017). An Analysis on Satisfaction, Trust and Loyalty toward online Shop (A case Study of Tokopedia.com). <https://doi.org/10.17358/IJBE.3.2.101apjii>
- Bachmann, R., and Zaheer, A. 2006. Handbook of Trust Research. USA: Edward Elgar Publishing, Incorporated.
- Barnes, James G. 2003. Secrets of Customer Relationship Management.
- Bilgihan, A. (2016). Gen y customer loyalty in online shopping: An integrated model of trust, user experience and branding. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 61, 103–113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2016.03.014>
- Chandra Wijaya, Sesilya Kempa. (2018). Pengaruh Kepercayaan, Kemudahan, Kualitas Informasi Terhadap Kepuasan Konsumen Melalui Keputusan Pembelian Produk Fashion Di Lazada.
- C. Kenneth Laudon, Jane P.Laudon. (2003). Essentials of Management Information System.5th edition . Prentice-Hall, Inc, New Jersey.
- Chinomona, R., Masinge, G., & Sandada, M. (2014). The influence of E-service quality on customer perceived value, customer satisfaction and loyalty in South Africa. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(9), 331–341.

- <https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n9p331>
- Durianto, D. 2014. Strategi Menaklukkan Pasar Melalui Riset Ekuitas dan Perilaku Merek. Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Febrianto gotama danTias Andarini Indarwati. 2019. The Effect of E-trust and E-service Quality to E-Loyalty with E-satisfaction as The Mediation Variable
- Gao, J. H. (2018). Analyzing Online Customer Satisfaction. *International Journal of Risk and Contingency Management*, 8(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.4018/ijrcm.2019010101>
- Ghozali, Imam. 2012. Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS. Yogyakarta: Universitas Diponegoro
- Goutam, D., & Gopalakrishna, B. V. (2018). Customer loyalty development in online shopping: An integration of e-service quality model and commitment-trust theory. *Management Science Letters*, 8(11), 1149–1158. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2018.8.009>
- Griffin, Jill. 2005. Customer Loyalty: Menumbuhkan & Mempertahankan Kesetiaan Pelanggan. Jakarta : Erlangga
- Gul, R. (2014). The Relationship between Reputation, Customer Satisfaction, Trust, and Loyalty. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 4(3), 368. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v4i3.6678>
- Hair, J.F. 2010. *Multivariate Data Analysis*, (7<sup>th</sup> Edition). Pearson Education Inc New Jersey.
- Hamdan, H. (2018). Kepuasan dan loyalitas pelanggan my permata wisata: servqual model. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis*, 4(02), 198-214. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22441/jimb.v4i2>
- Hamdan, H., & Yuliantini, T. (2021). Purchase behavior : online tour package. *Dinasti International Journal of Management Science*, 2(3), 420-434. <https://doi.org/10.31933/dijms.v2i3.704>
- Horppu, M., Kuivalainen, O., Tarkiainen, A., & Ellonen, H. K. (2008). Online satisfaction, trust and loyalty, and the impact of the offline parent brand. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 17(6), 403–413. <https://doi.org/10.1108/10610420810904149>
- Hurriyati, Ratih. 2010. Bauran Pemasaran dan Loyalitas Konsumen. Cetakan ketiga, Bandung: Alfabeta, CV
- Jony, Wong 2010, Internet Marketing for Beginners, Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta.
- Hair, Jr., Joseph F., et. al. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis. Fifth Edition. New Jersey: PrenticeHall, Inc.
- Kamilullah, J., Kusyanti, A., & Aryadita, H. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Kepercayaan, Kepuasan, dan Reputasi Terhadap Loyalitas Konsumen Online Shop Dalam Pembelian Produk di Toko XYZ. *Jurnal Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Ilmu Komputer (J-PTIHK) Universitas Brawijaya*, 2(7), 2660–2669.
- Kotler, Philip Dan Kevin Lane Keller. 2009. Manajemen Pemasaran. Edisi 13 Jilid satu. Erlangga : Jakarta
- Kotler, Philip dan Armstrong, Gary. (2011). 10th Edition. “Marketing an Introduction”. Indonesia: Perason.
- Kotler dan Keller (2012). Manajemen Pemasaran. Edisi 12. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Kotler, Philip dan Amstrong, Gary, (2014), Principles of Marketin, 12th Edition, Jilid 1 Terjemahan Bob Sabran Jakarta : Erlangga.
- Kotler, Philip and Kevin Lane Keller, 2016. Marketing Managemen, 15th Edition, Pearson Education, Inc.
- Lien, C. H., Wen, M. J., & Wu, C. C. (2011). Investigating the relationships among E-service quality, perceived value, satisfaction, and behavioral intentions in Taiwanese online shopping. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 16(3), 211–223. <https://doi.org/10.6126/APMR.2011.16.3.01>
- Lin, G. T., & Sun, C. C. (2009). Factors influencing satisfaction and loyalty in online shopping: an integrated model. *Online information review*.
- Ludin, I. H. B. H., & Cheng, B. L. (2014). Factors influencing customer satisfaction and e-

- loyalty: Online shopping environment among the young adults. *Management Dynamics in the Knowledge Economy*, 2(3), 462.
- Luo, J., Ba, S., & Zhang, H. (2012). The effectiveness of online shopping characteristics and well-designed websites on satisfaction. *Mis Quarterly*, 1131-1144.
- McKnight, D.H., Choudhury, V., Kacmar, C. 2002. Developing and Validating Trust Measures for e-Commerce: An Integrative
- Miniwatts Marketing Group 2020, Top 20 Internet Countries Statistics. <https://www.internetworldstats.com/top20.html>
- Moriuchi, E., & Takahashi, I. (2016). Satisfaction trust and loyalty of repeat online consumer within the Japanese online supermarket trade. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 24(2), 146–156. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ausmj.2016.02.006>
- Munawar, Kholil. 2009. E-Commerce. <http://staff.uns.ac.id>.
- P. Phani Bhaskar, D. Prasanna Kumar. (2016). Customer Loyalty On E-Commerce. *Journal of Management Research & Review*.
- Pandey, S., & Chawla, D. (2018). Online customer experience (OCE) in clothing e-retail: Exploring OCE dimensions and their impact on satisfaction and loyalty – Does gender matter? *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*, 46(3), 323–346. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-01-2017-0005>
- Sandjojo, Nidjo. 2011. Metode Analisis Jalur (Path Analysis). Jakarta; Pustaka Sinar Harapan.
- Sanusi, Anwar. 2011. Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis. Jakarta; Salemba 4.
- Sfenrianto, S., Wijaya, T., & Wang, G. (2018). Assessing the buyer trust and satisfaction factors in the E-marketplace. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research*, 13(2), 43–57. <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0718-18762018000200105>
- Shihyu Chou, Chi-Wen Chen Jiun-You Lin. (2015). Female online shoppers: examining the mediating roles of e-Satisfaction and Trust on Loyalty development. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MIP-05-2017-0088>
- Sidharta, I., & Boy Suzanto. (2015). Pengaruh Kepuasan Transaksi Online Shopping Dan Kepercayaan Konsumen Terhadap Sikap Serta Perilaku Konsumen Pada E-Commerce. *Jurnal Computech & Bisnis*, 9(1), 23–36. <http://jurnal.stmik-mi.ac.id/index.php/jcb/article/download/124/148>
- Sondakh, Conny. (2014). “Kualitas Layanan, Citra Merek dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kepuasan Nasabah dan Loyalitas Nasabah Tabungan (Studi pada Nasabah Taplus BNI Cabang Manado)”. *Jurnal Riset Bisnis dan Manajemen*, Vol 3 No. 1. Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Sam Ratulangi.
- Statista Research Department, 2019. Reasons to dislike tokopedia in Indonesia 2018. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/968379/indonesia-reasons-to-dislike-tokopedia/>
- Sugiyono. (2014). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sumarwan, Ujang, dkk. 2010. Pemasaran Strategik (Prespektif Value-Based Marketing & Pebgukurab Kinerja). IPB Pres. Bogor.
- Supranto, J. (2016). Pengukuran Tingkat Kepuasan Pelanggan untuk Menaikkan Pangsa Pasar: Jakarta: Penerbit Rineka Cipta.
- Tandon, U., Kiran, R., & Sah, A. (2017). Analyzing customer satisfaction: users perspective towards online shopping. *Nankai Business Review International*, 8(3), 266–288. <https://doi.org/10.1108/NBRI-04-2016-0012>
- Tankovic, A. C., & Benazic, D. (2018). The perception of e-servicescape and its influence on perceived e-shopping value and customer loyalty. *Online Information Review*, 42(7), 1124–1145. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OIR-12-2016-0354>
- Valvi, A. C., & West, D. C. (2013). E-loyalty is not all about trust, price also matters: Extending expectation-confirmation theory in bookselling websites. *Journal of Electronic Commerce Research*, 14(1), 99–123.

- Wang, B., Yang, Z., Han, F., & Shi, H. (2017). Car tourism in Xinjiang: The mediation effect of perceived value and tourist satisfaction on the relationship between destination image and loyalty. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9010022>
- Widiyanto, M.A (2013). Statistika Terapan, Jakarta : PT Elex Media Komputindo
- Yamin, Sofyan dan Heri Kurniawan. 2011. Generasi Baru Mengolah Data Penelitian dengan Partial Least Square Path Modeling : Aplikasi dengan Software XLSTAT, SmartPLS, dan Visual PLS. Salemba Infotek. Jakarta.
- Zibin Song, Xin Su dan Liaoning Li. (2014). The Indirect Effects of Destination Image on Destination Loyalty Intention Through Tourist Satisfaction and Perceived value: The Bootstrap Approach
- Zulfikar. 2016. Pengantar Pasar Modal dengan Pendekatan Statistik. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.