

Digital Marketing Communication: A Case Study of Covid-19 Purchasing Decisions Related to Social Media and E-WOM

by Purnawarman Musa

Submission date: 01-Mar-2023 09:46PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2026663269

File name: Template-Ind-Eng-revisi4.docx (459.94K)

Word count: 5166

Character count: 30821

Digital Marketing Communication: A Case Study of Covid-19 Purchasing Decisions Related to Social Media and E-WOM

¹Sri Murtiasih, ²Purnawarman Musa, ³Erny Pratiwi, ⁴Masodah Masodah

^{1,3,4}Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Gunadarma, ²Fakultas Teknik Industri Universitas Gunadarma
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat

{¹murti, ³ernypra, ⁴masodah}@staff.gunadarma.ac.id,

*Corresponding author: ²p_musa@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred all across the globe affected the economy. The firm is responsible for promotions, and clients use different types of technology to make purchases. Digital marketing employs social media to promote a product using electronic communication tools, which assist customers in making better-educated buying choices and persuade them to purchase a product or service. This study used purposeful sampling to acquire data, and the sample size was computed using answers from 441 participants who completed online surveys. Participants must be at least 20 years old and active purchasers in the retail internet industry. The suggestion indicates that customers may obtain a product or service via social media or E-WOM. Our SEM-based analysis revealed conformity with the value CFI is 0.954, the value RFI is 0.918, the value NFI is 0.931, and the value RMSEA is 0.066. Consequently, advertising using digital marketing on social media during the COVID-19 epidemic has substantially influenced consumers' purchasing decisions.

Keywords: Covid-19, E-WOM, Media Social, Purchase Decision, Trust and Usefulness

INTRODUCTION

Due to online transactions through social media and e-commerce platforms, purchasing and selling are less complicated in this digital marketing era. The communication process between sellers and buyers in the product or service promotion mission is also essential for online transactions. The development of sales promotions that do run often has problems developing the sales business, but behind it, there is a solution to maintain the sales business so that it can still run well from time to time. For example, during the Covid-19 Pandemic, many sales businesses experienced an impact that impacted the development of the sales business. As a result, all regions must conduct sales promotion efforts at home or Work from Home (WFH) with the imposition of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). For example, during the operational sales promotion, Mitsubishi and Nisan dealers in the Jakarta area stopped operating at many dealers (Sudarwan, 2020). The effect of the epidemic of Covid-19 on the retail sales of Mitsubishi vehicles, often known as sales made by dealers directly to customers, has been reduced. In February 2020, sold via transactions up to 8,163 units; sales plummeted to 5,450 units in March (Purnama, 2020).

Our study focuses on the measures manufacturers and businesses took to enhance sales during the COVID-19 epidemic. Digital marketing is a purchase decision solution for customers that need WOM or e-WOM promotion using social media technologies.

Rapid technological development and internet use have allowed marketing experts to promote goods or services via the website, and the practice is known as "e-marketing" in certain circles. With an internet-based marketing communication approach, namely social media networks, businesses may sell more items and incur fewer marketing expenses. For example, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, and Line are all examples of social media sites that may be used to promote products. As a consequence, consumers have a more critical and selective approach to product consumption.

To successfully market a product, the company needs a plan incorporating interest and content and deploying it inside a digital structure that can interface directly with customers (Abler, 2015). For instance, customers will research a product using social media platforms before purchasing that product. This preference influences the sentiments held by customers, which in turn affects their purchase decisions.

Our research approach is to survey respondents using quantitative data collection techniques as primary data for buying decision-making. Data collection employs questionnaires by submitting or offering a series of questions for respondents to complete using a Google form. The data collection results will be submitted to data validation and analysis of choice using the hypothesis and SEM to recommendations by social media or e-WOM for buying a product or service.

During the pandemic, our research results assume that several major cities in Indonesia have shifted towards buying and selling transactions to new adaptations to digital marketing and take advantage of social media for sales and promotions. Another reason for customers is to trust the source of information from social media; the risk of contracting the coronavirus can infect, and customers are now suggested to acquire information about a product or service while researching on social media platforms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The fact acknowledged in the past is that promoting goods and services via word-of-mouth (WOM) might affect how information is disseminated and occurs in offline and digital settings. Therefore, experts presume that word-of-mouth promotion of goods and services falls within the category of communication (WOM). Word of Mouth refers to the transmission of information from one person to another or from one speaker to another via the natural process of verbal communication among individuals (Ghosh, Varshney, & Venugopal, 2014). A fundamental aspect of every communication enables the sender to impact the recipient and the recipient's future purchasing decisions. A study of antecedents and outcomes of social media WOM towards luxury brand purchase intention (An, Chung, & Muk, 2020; Park et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, with the technology internet, called electronic Word of Mouth (e-WOM), the research by (Yan, Zhou, Zhang, & Li, 2019), e-WOM is a negative or positive announcement produced through actual, potential, or customary consumers concerning merchandise or firm. The information is available to people or organizations through internet media. Therefore, communication of e-WOM has become essential for consumers in stating their opinion (Mentoh & Suki, 2017), and E-WOM is perceived to be more beneficial than a traditional presentation of WOM since it is more easily accessed. In addition, it has more extensive outreach.

Other research has also revealed that communication with WOM methods has a more significant effect than other sources of communication, such as providing editorial

recommendations or showing an advertisement of a product/service (El-Baz, Elseidi, & El-Maniaway, 2018). Furthermore, based on the source of communication information with WOM, present products/services can provide relatively truthful and reliable data (Oraedu, Izogo, Nnabuko, & Ogba, 2021; Pasternak, 2017). Therefore, the variety of communication to introduce products/services has strong persuasive power through the credibility of information and a higher level of trust (Weitzl, Zniva, & Beldad, 2016). However, the advancement of information technology and the practice of advertising products or services and then disseminating information via interpersonal contact has been revolutionized due to the rise of social media. As a result, the ease of access to information in promoting products or services has become a trend and phenomenally easy today to influence consumer purchasing decisions (Ali & Anwar, 2021).

A real-time feedback loop is necessary for the promotion plan that uses several marketing tools (Bishop, 2017) that helps give a Likert scale to brands. For example, a product makes an impression, and digital interaction is more intelligent to customers than conventional promotion. As suggested by (Dulek & Aydin, 2020), the platform of media-social influences customer behavior, as seen by brand purchases and marketing efforts. The consumer-brand relationships for purchase activity on three different nations' social media platforms (France, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have been indicated positively (Hudson, Huang, Roth, & Madden, 2015).

In 2014 (Balakrishnan, Dahnil, & Yi, 2014) the study findings indicated that 81 percent of customers in Indonesia are influenced by social media when determining which things to purchase and when acquiring them. Of all applications of social media, Facebook is at the first rank in influencing consumers' purchase decisions (44%), followed by Instagram (29%) and WhatsApp (8%). Another study indicated that internet marketing channels influence customers' purchasing intent. (Masodah, Musa, Pratiwi, & Murtiasih, 2019), Suggest doing a study in Indonesia to evaluate the degree to which gender, socioeconomic status, and the existence of multiple generations modify the relationship between purchasing decisions and media-social platforms.

The rapid advancement of social media has improved marketing professionals' benefits. More than one-third of firms have applied social media to market their goods and services (Ma, Sun, & Kekre, 2015). Social media can spread information extensively and transparently. It enables firms to monitor and analyze websites to measure customer perception. Therefore, firms become proactive in providing services to consumers. Social media has grown to be the most prevalent factor throughout the environment and has affected consumers' responses since social media can provide essential information from anywhere in the globe at any moment. It also allows users or customers to compare different data and have mutual and effective interaction or communication with the sellers. Furthermore, social media enables everybody to access shops and restrooms within every time limit via electronic apparatus such as a computer, smartphones, etc. (Yudhistira, 2018).

Confidence in buyers represents a vital task in a business transaction connecting buyers and merchants. The absence of direct human contact is a drawback of online buying (Nurjaman, 2021). Previous research on the significance of trust in online business has revealed that consumers' confidence in information will positively improve the purchase transaction. Also, minimize risk since some consumers have stated their previous experience with the same goods or services (Georgi, Ducu, & Tuzovic, 2016) and enhance

Repeated Purchase Intentions (Matute, Polo-Redondo, & Utrillas, 2015). Consumers can have a different positive approach to online shops because numerous buyers have given their past experiences. Therefore, a considerable number of users promoting merchandise will lead to more considerable confidence and more risk perceived in a transaction (Pradhana, Suliantoro, & Susanty, 2021).

Furthermore, consumer analysis is more credible than the information sellers provide (Yeap, Ignatius, & Ramayah, 2014). Therefore, consumers who perceive the study as credible will feel more self-confident in buying because they can minimize risk in e-commerce. In addition, permanent comments on websites positively affect the vendors' self-confidence since they give a virtual forum for buyers to share their ideas. Therefore, the credibility of e-WOM can influence the readers' perception of online merchants (Arta & Yasa, 2019). Keeping this in mind, we could suggest the following:

- H1: Trust acts as a moderator between the effect of e-WOM and the final decision to purchase.
- H2: Trust acts as a moderator between the influence of social media on the ultimate choice to buy and the impact of using social media.

According to Davis (Hua, Ramayah, Ping, & Jacky, 2017), perceived usefulness refers to how much an individual is sure that using technology will improve performance. When individuals perceive that the media of information is valid, they will use it. Perceived usefulness is proven to strongly determine consumers' behavior intent since it can encourage individuals to have another visit to the online shop to have a repeated purchase. When other buyers note that the website can improve their production, they make buying decisions (Ibrahim & Wella, 2020; Penz, Zablocki, & Simbrunner, 2018). Therefore, buyers acknowledge comments on an online store to make a purchasing choice.

Consumers get access to a substantial quantity of data during a very brief period, which is one of the primary benefits of the internet. In addition, websites can provide comments to help consumers consider a particular product. As a result, consumers can get much more information on the characteristics of products and the experience of other consumers about purchasing the same products. Even more, consumers can consider that many comments on an online shop's website represent the perceived usefulness of the website.

Much information from e-WOM represents the availability of different information for customers. For example, the customers can enhance the perceived utility and aid in the buying decision-making. When users revisit a website, many recommendations will boost their benefits (Luo et al., 2014). Online shopping offers additional information to different buyers (Asghar & Mahmud, 2020). Consequently, the communication content is an essential component of the reliability of e-WOM. With that in mind, we could propose that:

- H3: Perceived utility moderates the influence of e-WOM on the purchasing decision.
- H4: Perceived utility does moderate the impact of social media usage on the purchasing choice.
- H5: The influence of perceived usefulness on self-assurance.

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach utilized in this research is based on scientific principles in a quantitative descriptive procedure to investigate populations or samples. The determination of the target population of the research target is the buyers or consumers who are seeking information.

The study emphasizes the dissemination of questionnaires with surveys of respondents who wish to gather information to choose between acquiring products or services. Data factors were studied on many such as Social Media Usage (SMU), Electronic Word of Mouth (e-WOM), Trust (Tr), Perceived Usefulness (PUs), and Purchase Decisions (PD). The data validation method for collecting sample respondents is at least the respondent's profile is 20 years old and actively acquiring goods and services.

Primary data obtained through instruments or measuring equipment are used to distribute questions on the google form platform to broaden the reach of respondents. These respondents use information technology in social media and E-WOM. The responders were provided a scale of Likert with five possible outcomes, ranging from "1 vehemently opposes this position (disagree)" to "5 of these statements are quite accurate (agree)". They were given the directive to provide a score on that scale for everything they presented.

In order to gather information from respondents and serve as a measure for evaluating hypotheses, we distributed questionnaires. The researchers used a method known as Structural Equation Modeling, or SEM, to investigate the assumptions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Purposeful sampling was used to acquire the samples and collect data. A total of 441 people responded to the survey. The questionnaires were distributed to Indonesian respondents who made online purchases and used social media. Most responses were 29 years old, which was the median age. Most of the people who answered the survey are in their millennial years. On average, they use social media for 2.5 days every week.

The table below contains the questions on the questionnaire used for this investigation. Table 1 provides a summary of the questions that were posed.

Table 1. Variables and items of the measurement

Variables	Codes	Items
SMU	SMU ₁	I like the brand more because of social media.
	SMU ₂	I see other customers' behavior using social media.
	SMU ₃	I get information about sales and promotions through social media.
	SMU ₄	I know a brand from social media.
	SMU ₅	I utilize communication to improve my ties with a variety of different companies via the use of the media-social platform.
	SMU ₆	I utilize social media to communicate with vendors/firms.
e-WOM	:WOM ₁	I talk about the goodness of products through social media.
	:WOM ₂	I talk about positive matters of products through social media.
	:WOM ₃	I recommend that other people purchase products/brands through social media.
	:WOM ₄	I frequently read a review of products/brands to identify an excellent impression of the products/brands.
Tr	Tr ₁	Using social media is an exciting experience for me personally.
	Tr ₂	I get helpful information on products/brands through social media.
	Tr ₃	Social media gives information about reliable and safe products/brands.
	Tr ₄	I can easily trust someone/something through social media.
PUs	PU _{s1}	Social networking facilitates the acquisition of purchase-related information.
	PU _{s2}	Social media permits me to purchase merchandise and services.
	PU _{s3}	Social media permits me to recognize and purchase merchandise and services quickly.
	PU _{s4}	Social media makes my time-seeking and purchasing products/services more effective.
PD	PDI ₁	I am cautious in selecting brands/ products in the market.
	PDI ₂	Selecting appropriate products is very important to me.
	PDI ₃	In selecting products, I consider the consequences of my choice.

The reliability of the analytical equipment may be evaluated by applying a statistical formula called Cronbach's alpha. Conversely, calculating the instrument as the extracted variance average (AVE) may determine the instrument's validity. The models have been put to use, the measurements are shown in Table 2, and as a direct result, they comprise five latent variables.

Table 2. The result of variables and units of measurement

Variable	Codes	Mean	SD	Loading	Cronbach α	AVE	CR
SMU	SMU ₁	3.472	1.029	0.744	0.943	0.807	0.944
	SMU ₂	3.692	0.946	0.737			
	SMU ₃	4.116	0.898	0.749			
	SMU ₄	3.995	0.884	0.745			
	SMU ₅	3.558	1.034	0.776			
	SMU ₆	3.789	1.019	0.721			
e-WOM	eWOM ₁	3.433	1.031	0.916	0.881	0.556	0.883
	eWOM ₂	3.490	1.027	0.917			
	eWOM ₃	3.492	1.025	0.772			
	eWOM ₄	4.061	0.946	0.625			
Tr	Tr ₁	4.154	0.839	0.796	0.878	0.667	0.887
	Tr ₂	4.141	0.855	0.896			
	Tr ₃	3.780	0.981	0.760			
	Tr ₄	3.921	0.823	0.774			
PUs	PU _{s1}	4.073	0.844	0.894	0.790	0.546	0.819
	PU _{s2}	4.122	0.841	0.935			
	PU _{s3}	4.109	0.846	0.899			
	PU _{s4}	4.127	0.857	0.865			
PD	PDI ₁	4.302	0.779	0.750	0.849	0.670	0.859
	PDI ₂	4.492	0.678	0.888			
	PDI ₃	4.329	0.731	0.804			

According to the research findings on the measurement model, the questionnaire questions have high reliability and validity. This conclusion is reached based on the aggregate value of reliability that AVE delivers. In addition, the internal reliability of all scales is significant, with an average value of more than 0.8 (Lages, Jap, & Griffith, 2008). Despite this, each of the constructions has a Cronbach alpha higher than the minimum acceptable value of 0.70 (Cronbach, 1951; Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Before the further investigation, exhaustive statistical testing of the SEM model is required. The test aims to assess the overall acceptability of the model for the sample data presently available and the degree to which the observable variables may be used to explain the hidden variable. Table 3 displays the goodness-of-fit statistics generated by the SEM output.

Table 3. Model Fit

Statistics on How Well the Model Fits		Independence Model	Default Model	Saturated Model
19	X ² /df	35.644	2.932	-
	Normed Fit Index	0	0.931	1
	Comparative Fit Index	0	0.954	1
	Relative Fit Index	0	0.918	-
	Tucker-Lewis Index	0	0.944	-
	Incremental Fit Index	0	0.954	1
	Root Means the Square Error of Approximation	0.281	0.066	-

Table 3 shows that model of the SEM is applicable and constructed in this research utilizing the AMOS 22 program is valid based on output goodness of fit statistics and explanations. The normed fit index (NFI) value of 2.932, which is more than 0.05, demonstrates the goodness of fit. The importance of the model fit of comparative (CFI), the model fit of relative (RFI), the model fit of incremental (IFI), and the model fit of Tucker-Lewis (TLI) are all more than 0.9, indicating a solid match. The term "root" refers to the square inaccuracy in the approximate value, or the model fit of RMSEA has a value of 0.66, which suggests that the fit is satisfactory since it falls between the range of 0.05 and 0.08 for RMSEA. Consequently, the model developed to explore the influence of media-social and e-WOM on consumers' decision-making, which is mediated by an individual's perceived utility and degree of trust, is deemed a Good Fit for the data.

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) examines each correlation parameter's relevance in the SEM model. Figure 1 illustrates the association between the observable and latent variables. According to Hair (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010), a beneficial aspect is that The loading factor must exceed 0.5. Ideally, the value should exceed 0.7.

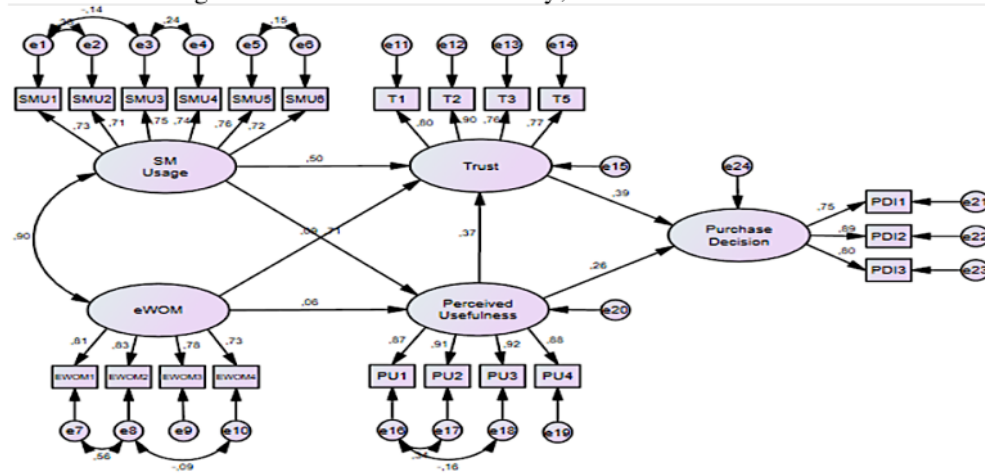


Figure 1. Path Analysis of SEM Model

Figure 1 indicates that all loading factors correlating the indicators with the latent construct have a value greater than 0.70. This finding implies that the indicators and latent constructs are highly correlated. In addition, the architectural model, inclusive of the analytical hypotheses and routes, was evaluated using the maximal reasonableness evaluation method. As seen in Table 4, the structural model demonstrates sufficient period goodness with the data.

Table 4. The results of the hypothesis

		Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Perceived Usefulness	<= Social Media Usage	0.698	0.140	4.990	***
Perceived Usefulness	<= e-WOM	0.057	0.120	0.476	0.634
Trust	<= e-WOM	0.069	0.086	0.807	0.420
Trust	<= Social Media Usage	0.450	0.113	3.991	***
Trust	<= Perceived Usefulness	0.336	0.051	6.656	***
Perceived Usefulness	<= Trust	0.337	0.079	4.260	***
Perceived Usefulness	<= Perceived Usefulness	0.210	0.070	3.003	0.003

The pandemic will significantly influence GDP growth throughout the globe—the social or economic effect known as the COVID-19 global recession wreaks havoc on many sectors and businesses. One of the effects is marketing, and there is a possibility that using cutting-edge, recently conceived advertising techniques focused on the media-social application using the internet on sites like Facebook and Twitter may aid in improving consumers' thoughts of the worth and dependability of a product. Analyzed using the SEM model, the influence of social media platforms on consumers' purchasing choices because consumers are more likely to have faith in a business if given accurate and up-to-date information. Businesses must provide high-quality services in order to accomplish this goal. In other words, digital marketing on social media platforms can influence customers' purchase decisions (for instance, by warranting a product or offering attractive discounted prices and prizes).

The research analyzes how people use online forums and communities (like a media-social platform) and Word of Mouth on the internet (called e-WOM) to make purchasing decisions about a product/service and the impact of the pandemic as part of the digital marketing strategy.

According to the study, e-WOM spread via social media substantially impacts consumer decision-making through perceived usefulness and trust. However, the most important takeaway from our research is that marketing via social media is effective. Even better, social media is an interactive marketing tool that can give services and develop solid relationships with existing and new customers. Marketing professionals often utilize YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram to successfully convey product and service information to consumers and prospective customers, particularly millennials. Due to their familiarity with online shopping and participation in social media, most millennials in Indonesia are prospective purchasers. Our study adds to improved product/service sales; thus, we may advise businesses to boost social media by massively disseminating client information.

The study's findings aimed at disproving a hypothesis about the relationship between social media use and a more favorable perception of value, as well as the relationship between a more favorable perception of value and a change in buying behavior. In addition, the relationship between trust and purchasing decisions has a p-value lower than 0.01. The suggestions of both hypotheses (hypotheses 1 and 3) are considered reasonable and valid. Those models anticipate the impact of media-social usage on purchasing choices through perceived utility and trust. On the other hand, the p-value for e-WOM concerning perceived usefulness and trust is more than 0.01, which both hypotheses 2 and 4 can consequently be rejected. However, perceived usefulness to trust also has a p-value of < 0.01, meaning hypothesis 5 is accepted.

The results of this investigation are consistent with previous studies and investigations using various methods, which show that customers' buying choices are influenced by internet marketing media. In addition, in Prasad's survey (Prasad, Gupta, & Totala, 2017), according to the findings presented, the use of social media platforms supported by trust has a beneficial influence on online sales.

The survey findings reveal consumers' sensitivity regarding using various social media platforms to collect purchase information. As a result, consumers can make purchases more efficacy based on their perceived usefulness and faith in the goods or services they desire.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Efforts have been made to implement sales campaigns that stimulate buying interest during the COVID-19 epidemic. The research findings corroborate the theoretical framework of the positive effect social media usage has on the involvement of consumers making buying decisions, particularly millennials. In the other instance of purchasing choice, the e-WOM does not impact purchase choices mediated by a product's perceived utility and reliability. Moreover, consumers' judgments are influenced by the effect of e-WOM on perceived utility and reliability.

The findings of the research point to the potential role that trust and perceived utility play as mediators in the connection between the usage of social media and consumer participation in the decision-making process regarding purchases.

Finding users of social media who fall into the group of older ages and utilizing social media to promote goods and services is something that our study findings and proposes for the following research. Does the company provide a complete approach to using e-WOM as a promotional activity for sellers and services?

The validation in our research obtained a more significant number of responses from people in their millennial years but not many responses from older people. Because respondents of older ages are less likely to have social media accounts, the research findings from those respondents provide fewer limits. Consequently, controlling the validation results in forecasting the product or service sales outcomes is feasible.

REFERENCES

- Abler, C. (2015). The cuture of content and digital transformation in the entreprise. In *3M Global eTransformation*.
- Ali, B. J., & Anwar, G. (2021). Marketing Strategy: Pricing strategies and its influence on consumer purchasing decision. *International Journal of Rural Development, Environment and Health Research*, 5(2), 26–39. <https://doi.org/10.22161/ijreh.5.2.4>
- An, H. S., Chung, C., & Muk, A. (2020). The Effects of Social Media WOM and Fan Pages on Young Americans ' Intention to Purchase Foreign Pop. *International Journal of Business & Applied Sciences*, 9(3), 1–16.
- Arta, I. G. S., & Yasa, N. N. K. (2019). The Role of Purchase Intention on Mediating The Relationship of E-Wom and E-Wom Credibility to Purchase Decision. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 86(2), 33–39. <https://doi.org/10.18551/rjoas.2019-02.06>
- Asghar, S., & Mahmud, B. (2020). Impact of Efficient Logistics and E-WOM regarding Online Purchase Intentions of University Students in Karachi. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 780(6). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/780/6/062015>
- Balakrishnan, B. K. P. D., Dahnail, M. I., & Yi, W. J. (2014). The Impact of Social Media Marketing Medium toward Purchase Intention and Brand Loyalty among Generation Y. In *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* (pp. 177–185). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.07.032>
- Bishop, T. (2017). As programmatic advertising becomes the new normal, how can advertisers create greater consumer engagement and publishers ensure greater return? *Journal of Digital & Social Media Marketing*, 5, 1–12. Retrieved from

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/hsp/jdsmm/2017/00000005/00000001/art0002>

- Cronbach, L. J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika*, 16(3), 297–334. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02310555>
- Dulek, B., & Aydin, I. (2020). Effect Of Social Media Marketing On E-Wom, Brand Loyalty, And Purchase Intent. *Bingöl Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 20, 271–288.
- El-Baz, B. E.-S., Elseidi, R. I., & El-Maniaway, A. M. (2018). Influence of Electronic Word of Mouth (e-WOM) on Brand Credibility and Egyptian Consumers' Purchase Intentions. *International Journal of Online Marketing*, 8(4), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.4018/ijom.2018100101>
- Georgi, D., Ducu, S., & Tuzovic, S. (2016). Acceptance and Adoption of Online-Received Recommendations on Social Media Platforms: An Empirical Investigation. In *Developments in Marketing Science: Proceedings of the Academy of Marketing Science* (pp. 231–233). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-24148-7_70
- Ghosh, A., Varshney, S., & Venugopal, P. (2014). Social Media WOM: Definition, Consequences and Inter-relationships. *Management and Labour Studies*, 39(3), 293–308. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0258042X15577899>
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis. *Vectors*, 417(1–2), 280–290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpharm.2011.02.019>
- Hua, L. Y., Ramayah, T., Ping, T. A., & Jacky, C. J. H. (2017). Social Media as a Tool to Help Select Tourism Destinations: The Case of Malaysia. *Information Systems Management*, 34(3), 265–279. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10580530.2017.1330004>
- 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*, 33(1), 7–41. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2015.06.004>
- Ibrahim, R. A., & Wella, W. (2020). e-WOM: Buy or No Buy? *Ultima InfoSys : Jurnal Ilmu Sistem Informasi*, 11(1), 51–56. <https://doi.org/10.31937/si.v9i1.1500>
- Lages, L. F., Jap, S. D., & Griffith, D. A. (2008). The role of past performance in export ventures: A short-term reactive approach. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 39(2), 304–325. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jibs.8400339>
- Luo, C., Wang, Y., Wu, N., Liang, X., & Guo, Y. (2014). The influence of eWOM and editor information on information usefulness in virtual community. *Proceedings - Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems, PACIS 2014*.
- Ma, L., Sun, B., & Kekre, S. (2015). The squeaky wheel gets the grease-an empirical analysis of customer voice and firm intervention on twitter. *Marketing Science*, 34(5), 627–645. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mksc.2015.0912>
- Masodah, M., Musa, P., Pratiwi, E., & Murtiasih, S. (2019). Purchase Decision and Social Media in Indonesian Context: Moderating Effect of Gender, Income, and Intergenerational. *Asian Business and Economics International Conference (ABEIC)*. Chuncheon, Gangwon-do, South Korea.
- Matute, J., Polo-Redondo, Y., & Utrillas, A. (2015). The influence of EWOM characteristics on online repurchase intention: Mediating roles of trust and perceived usefulness. *Online Information Review*, 40(7), 1090–1110. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OIR-11-2015-0373>

- Mentoh, M. A. Bin, & Suki, N. M. (2017). Conceptual study of the impacts of electronic-words-of-mouth (E-WOM) on consumers' continuance intention and brand loyalty of islamic insurance (Takaful). *Advanced Science Letters*, 23(9), 8446–8449. <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2017.9908>
- Nunnally, J., & Bernstein, I. (1994). Psychometric theory (3rd ed.). *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment*. Vanderbilt University.
- Nurjaman, K. (2021). MSMEs Marketing Strategy with the Use of Social-Media in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era. *International Journal of Science and Society*, 3(4), 203–211. <https://doi.org/10.54783/ijssoc.v3i4.406>
- Oraedu, C., Izogo, E. E., Nnabuko, J., & Ogba, I. E. (2021). Understanding electronic and face-to-face word-of-mouth influencers: an emerging market perspective. *Management Research Review*, 44(1), 112–132. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MRR-02-2020-0066>
- Park, J., Hyun, H., & Thavisay, T. (2021). A study of antecedents and outcomes of social media WOM towards luxury brand purchase intention. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2020.102272>
- Pasternak, O. (2017). Electronic word-of-mouth in online brand communities: drivers and outcomes. *PQDT - UK & Ireland*. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com.ezpprod1.hul.harvard.edu/docview/1937398243?accountid=11311%0Ahttps://hollis.harvard.edu/openurl/01HVD/HVD_URL?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&genre=dissertations+%26+theses&sid=ProQ:ProQuest+
- Penz, E., Zablocki, A., & Simbrunner, P. (2018). The Influence on Need for Cognition, Web Expertise and Trust on Online and Offline Information Search Behaviour: An Abstract. In *Developments in Marketing Science: Proceedings of the Academy of Marketing Science* (p. 277). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-66023-3_103
- Pradhana, C. A., Suliantoro, H., & Susanty, A. (2021). Conceptual model of relationship between trust, perceived risk, price dispersion, e-WOM, perceived value, and online transaction intention. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management*, 2118–2128.
- Prasad, S., Gupta, I. C., & Totala, N. K. (2017). Social media usage, electronic word of mouth and purchase-decision involvement. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 9(1), 134–145. <https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-06-2016-0063>
- Purnama, R. (2020, September 20). Corona, Mitsubishi Employee Salaries Reduce of 30 Percent [Corona, Mitsubishi Potong Gaji Karyawan hingga 30 Persen]. *News CNN Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20200427191730-384-497806/corona-mitsubishi-potong-gaji-karyawan-hingga-30-persen>
- Sudarwan, I. A. (2020). Mitsubishi and Nissan dealers predict decline in revenue and profit [Dealer Mitsubishi dan Nissan Prediksikan Penurunan Pendapatan dan Laba]. *News Bisnis.Com*. Retrieved from <https://market.bisnis.com/read/20200525/192/1244575/dealer-mitsubishi-dan-nissan-prediksikan-penurunan-pendapatan-dan-laba>
- Weitzl, W., Zniva, R., & Beldad, A. (2016). It's All a Matter of Trust: The Importance and Role of Consumer Trust in E-WOM. *AMA Winter Educators' Conference Proceedings*, Vol. 27, p. C-105-C-106. Retrieved from

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=120167779&lang=pt-br&site=ehost-live>

- Yan, Q., Zhou, S., Zhang, X., & Li, Y. (2019). A system dynamics model of online stores' sales: Positive and negative E-WOM and promotion perspective. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *11*(21). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11216045>
- Yeap, J. A. L., Ignatius, J., & Ramayah, T. (2014). Determining consumers' most preferred eWOM platform for movie reviews: A fuzzy analytic hierarchy process approach. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *3*(1), 250–258. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.10.034>
- Yudhistira, P. G. A. (2018). The Effect of E-WOM on Social Media Instagram Toward The Decision To Visit Labuan Bajo. *Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism*, *4*(2), 140. <https://doi.org/10.22334/jbhost.v4i2.117>

Digital Marketing Communication: A Case Study of Covid-19 Purchasing Decisions Related to Social Media and E-WOM

ORIGINALITY REPORT

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.researchgate.net

Internet Source

1%

2

hdl.handle.net

Internet Source

1%

3

Submitted to Universitas Gunadarma

Student Paper

<1%

4

Anubha. "Mediating role of attitude in halal cosmetics purchase intention: an ELM perspective", Journal of Islamic Marketing, 2021

Publication

<1%

5

Shantanu Prasad, Ishwar C. Gupta, Navindra K. Totala. "Social media usage, electronic word of mouth and purchase-decision involvement", Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration, 2017

Publication

<1%

6

Wanda Wandoko, Ignatius Enda Panggati. "The Influence of Digital Influencer, e-WOM

<1%

and Information Quality on Customer Repurchase Intention toward Online Shop in e-Marketplace during Pandemic COVID-19: The Mediation Effect of Customer Trust", Journal of Relationship Marketing, 2022

Publication

7

fbmis.uitm.edu.my

Internet Source

<1 %

8

Chao, Mei-Ru. "Family Interaction Relationship Types and Differences in Parent-Child Interactions", Social Behavior and Personality An International Journal, 2011.

Publication

<1 %

9

Tseng, Y.F.. "Comparing appropriate decision support of human resource practices on organizational performance with DEA/AHP model", Expert Systems With Applications, 200904

Publication

<1 %

10

digilib.esaunggul.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

11

ir.lib.uwo.ca

Internet Source

<1 %

12

journal.unj.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

13

journals.kozminski.edu.pl

Internet Source

<1 %

14	koreascience.kr Internet Source	<1 %
15	nrl.northumbria.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
16	researchleap.com Internet Source	<1 %
17	www.businessperspectives.org Internet Source	<1 %
18	Elisabete Correia, Sara Sousa, Manuela Larguinho, Clara Viseu. "Is Consumers` Green Purchase Behaviour Influenced by Companies' Green Marketing Communication? An empirical Analysis", Research Square Platform LLC, 2022 Publication	<1 %
19	K. Hewett. "An Exploration of the Moderating Role of Buyer Corporate Culture in Industrial Buyer-Seller Relationships", Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 07/01/2002 Publication	<1 %
20	bura.brunel.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
21	cuhso.uct.cl Internet Source	<1 %
22	ijels.com Internet Source	<1 %

23	journal.unnes.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
24	journals.indexcopernicus.com Internet Source	<1 %
25	openknowledge.worldbank.org Internet Source	<1 %
26	openrepository.aut.ac.nz Internet Source	<1 %
27	scholar.unand.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
28	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	<1 %
29	www.southampton.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
30	www.springerprofessional.de Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off