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MANAJEMEN IDE DAN INSPIRASI

PENGARUH KONFLIK PERAN GANDA, WORK FAMILY CONFLICT TERHADAP KINERJA PEKERJA PERSEKUTUAN

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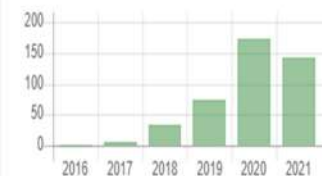
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E-SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER TRUST & SATISFACTION: MARKET PLACE CONSUMER LOYALTY ANALYSIS

Hari Muharam^{1*}, Harmon Chaniago², Endraria³, and Amran Bin Harun⁴

¹Universitas Pakuan, Bogor, Indonesia,

²Politeknik Negeri Bandung, Indonesia

³Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Indonesia

⁴Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia

ABSTRACT: Why do online customers become loyal in their purchases on e-commerce sites? We examine how e-service quality, trust, and customer satisfaction affect customer loyalty towards purchasing goods and services. The proposed model also investigates the relationships among e-service quality, trust to loyalty, and satisfaction as a mediator that remains underexplored. The sample of this study is 350 millennial respondents as online buyers in Bogor city. PLS-SEM modeling procedure was used to test the proposed research model. We find that the quality of e-service and trust has a significant favorable influence on customer loyalty, and this effect is mediated by customer satisfaction. This study highlights the role of e-commerce producers in gaining loyalty through efficient service offerings and shape positive psychological in online marketing practices.

Keywords: E-Service Quality; Trust; Customer Satisfaction; Loyalty

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INTRODUCTION

Online shopping as a phenomenon in various fields at present and future is an exciting topic to study and research. Based on the report of the Indonesian internet service providers association 2019-2020, e-commerce websites are known to the public and the prominent market share, namely Shopee 27.4 percent, Lazada 14.2 percent, Tokopedia 5.2 percent, Facebook 2.4 percent, Bukalapak 3.8 percent, Traveloka 1.3 percent, and KlikIndomaret 0.4 percent (Franedya, 2019). These data indicate competition is high, so reliable strategies are needed for every marketplace and business actor to gain a competitive advantage and sustainability. Some of the behaviors of Indonesian online shoppers have caused marketplaces and manufacturers to refine application details and product or service suitability. First, many customers prefer freebies overall, although that's not always the case. Second, enjoy online store discounts or coupons. Third, look for comparisons on product or service details. Fourth, choosing the lowest price with good quality. Fifth, fear of fraud, usually inspired by testimonials from other people or friends rather than what is stated in the ad. Lastly, simply by asking the seller's goods as a kind of consultation or merely looking for information (Dewantara, 2015).

Based on YLKI's complaint data for 2015-2019, online shopping complaints always occupy the first rating. In addition, there are also concerns about the still weak issue of consumer protection regulations in the e-commerce sector (<http://ylki.or.id/2017/03/siaran-pers-ylki-konsumen-belum-terlindungi-di-era-ekonomi-digital/>). One of the complaints experienced by consumers is that goods do not arrive, misuse of personal data, and marketing gimmicks that tend to deceive, so that consumers must always be vigilant in conducting online transactions. In the long term, this crisis of trust will be very detrimental to consumers and e-commerce producers. Therefore, from the producer's point of view, it is necessary to immediately address the sustainability of their business by rebuilding trust and improving e-service quality (Valarie A Zeithaml, 2000; Kundu & Datta, 2015). Thus, the trust factor is the most critical factor influencing the way people shop on the internet based on the details provided by the seller on the website (Royvan Ghani, 2018).

Previous research has shown that service quality significantly influences customer happiness and contributes to a positive attitude, which leads to customer loyalty (Zia, 2015). In addition, customer loyalty is primarily based on the level of service provided, especially in the banking and market sectors (Hossain, Shan, Musa, & Rahman, 2020). Meanwhile, service quality is described as an overall measure of the services offered to customers (Bitner et al., 1994; Ganguli & Roy, 2011). Wu (2013) shows that customer satisfaction affects retention or loyalty intentions. Yeo et al. (2017) the research results to maintain customer loyalty in the online market, provide insight into the customer experience about service failures and help reduce losses. The study has shown the importance of customer satisfaction as a good mediator to increase customer loyalty.

Similarly, trust plays an essential role in shaping psychological states with positive or negative feelings towards e-producers. Madiawati et al. (2021) explained that customer satisfaction significantly affects service quality to customer loyalty. In other words, Service quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty through customer satisfaction.

Some research found that customer satisfaction positively impacts customer loyalty (Izogo, 2015; Lee et al., 2011; Olorunniwo et al., 2006; A Parasuraman et al., 1988; V A Zeithaml et al., 2008). However, most are discussed from the organization in reality, and the mediator role of customer satisfaction who mediates two variables at once remains underexplored. Additionally, in Indonesia, no law serves as the legal cover for online retail operations yet, so customer trust becomes urgent to include investigation. Hence, from the point of organization in virtual or e-commerce and trust factor, this study will explore the mediating role of customer satisfaction between e-service quality, confidence, and customer loyalty.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Quality of Electronic Services (E-Service) to Customer Satisfaction

Many supermarket reviews have looked at the definition of customer loyalty. Customers' loyalty has improved as a check determinant of the online market. According to Pham & Ahammad (2017), customer satisfaction refers to a customer's cumulative experience of a product or service after they have purchased it. Meanwhile, Choi et al. (2013) argue that customers' loyalty is a product of the customer's buying experience, and it has an impact on potential behavior. Physical evidence (tangibles), durability, openness, assurance, and empathy are some of the metrics used to assess service efficiency (empathy) (Parasuraman et al., 2005).

The E-S-QUAL Multiple Item Scale for Assessing Electronic Service Quality was built based on previous studies. The E-S-QUAL scale has 22 items and four dimensions in this study: efficiency, compliance, system availability, and privacy. a). Efficiency: the ease and speed at which websites can be reached and used; b). Delivery: the network's capacity to guarantee order fulfillment and product supply; c). System availability: service infrastructure functionality; d). Privacy: the quality of site protection and user information safety. The E-Rec S-QUAL scale has 11 components in three dimensions: responsiveness, returns, and contact, which would only help users who use the site regularly. (Parasuraman et al., 2005).

The connection between the standard of service and the degree of satisfaction is imminent (Fornell, 1992; Taylor & Baker, 1994). The same outcomes are seen in the same sector, where the correct execution and practice of customer service quality is critical to increasing customers loyalty (Grönroos, 1984; A Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1988; Walker, Johnson, & Leonard, 2006). According to one of the service quality models, improving service quality would decrease disparities in team member engagement or, in other words,

increase performance, which would positively impact customer satisfaction quality (Anantharanthan Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1985). Customer loyalty, especially toward online service providers or marketplaces, will positively impact customer satisfaction. For this reason, hypotheses that can be formulated are as follows:

H1: Quality of electronic service is positively related to customer satisfaction.

Service Quality affects customer loyalty. Customers who are committed to the brand can help the business in a variety of ways. Marketplace customers who are already faithful to a service from their marketplace, for example, can seriously consider moving to another market to buy other brand goods (Mascarenhas, Kesavan, & Bernacchi, 2006). Furthermore, researchers discovered a connection between perceived service quality and service loyalty (Bloemer, De Ruyter, & Wetzels, 1999). Moreover, the standard of service would affect customer satisfaction and vice versa, providing the firm with a competitive advantage (Boulding, Kalra, Staelin, & Zeithaml, 1993). In other research, it was discovered that the dimension of quality service and customers satisfaction have a beneficial relationship (Wong, Dean, & White, 1999). Therefore, the proposed hypotheses include:

H2: Customer satisfaction is positively related to customer loyalty.

Customers' satisfaction is influenced by service quality, which is controlled by customer confidence. Excellent customer experience Quality will completely mediate part or all of the effect of quality service on customers' loyalty by belief. It will function as a catalyst that undermines the increasing importance of customer satisfaction (Roberts, Varki, & Brodie, 2003). They should also consider why their service is deemed better than customers' by comparing service characteristics to fairness standards and care by other similar customers to improve and deliver high-quality services (Fang, Chiu, & Wang, 2011). Several studies have shown that one of the individual components of service efficiency, customers trust, affects customer satisfaction (Chen, Liu, Sheu, & Yang, 2012). Customer trust partially mediates the relationship between two factors, such as service efficiency and customer loyalty. One of the study's findings completely mediates the relationship between two other relevant dimensions. Consequently, it is clear that service quality influences customers' loyalty; good service quality will build a high level of customer satisfaction by establishing customer confidence (Namkung & Jang, 2010). Therefore, the proposed hypotheses include:

H3: Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between quality of electronic service and customer loyalty.

Customer trust affects customer satisfaction. Customer trust is a fundamental construct that influences marketing literature and customer behavior (Martínez & Del Bosque, 2013). Customers place their confidence in a company's consistency and fairness when it comes to customer service. Customers usually perceive these marketplace firms as unethical in sharing

information about undisclosed payments that would be paid to shoppers, such as stolen personal information and unclear practices. Hence, customers' expectations generally describe lousy service. As a result, winning customers' interest in the online retail industry is a daunting task.

Consequently, one of the most critical and decisive success and customer satisfaction measures is market loyalty (Rasheed & Abadi, 2014). According to the findings, there is a strong correlation between happy shoppers and customers' trust in online shopping (Wu, 2013). Furthermore, recent studies have discovered a strong connection between customer loyalty and customer trust (Sirdeshmukh, Singh, & Sabol, 2002). As a result, we believe that their level of confidence influences customers' loyalty. Therefore, a hypothesis that can be formulated is as follows:

H4: Customer trust is positively related to customer satisfaction.

Customers' satisfaction is influenced by customer confidence. Trust is a central element in forming long-term relationships (Singh & Sirdeshmukh, 2000; Swan, Bowers, & Richardson, 1999). Customer expectations of service provider reliability are shaped by customers' trust in the service sector, directly affecting service provider satisfaction (Sirdeshmukh et al., 2002). Customer retention is also a long-term commitment that demonstrates effective client-employee relationship management. Customer retention is also a long-term commitment that demonstrates effective client-employee relationship management (Silva & Yapa, 2013). Furthermore, customer satisfaction can be engendered due to customer confidence (Ball, Coelho, & Machás, 2004). Building on previous studies, it is clear that customer trust is essential in determining customer loyalty (Lau & Lee, 1999). Therefore, in this study, the hypotheses used are:

H5: Customer trust is positively related to customer loyalty.

Trust affects customer loyalty through the quality of electronic services. Customer interest is vital in the e-commerce industry. Customer satisfaction and confidence are also linked to service efficiency. Customers need to trust the marketplace because internet sales require many individuals (Ribbink, van Riel, Liljander, & Streukens, 2004). In addition, confidence and loyalty have been proposed as prerequisites for patronage activity that will support the corporation as the quality of service improves (Pavlou, 2003). Since shoppers and sellers cannot meet in person, confidence would be critical in introducing marketplace services (Papadopoulou, Andreou, Kanellis, & Martakos, 2001). Several studies have been performed on the impact of online trust, engagement, and service quality (Reichheld & Schefter, 2000); thus, the study's hypothesis is the following.

H6: Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between customer trust and customer loyalty

METHODOLOGY

In one of Indonesia's marketplaces, an extensive study was conducted on the efficiency of electronic services, trust, customer satisfaction, and customers' loyalty. The ESQUAL model is used in this research (Ananthanarayanan Parasuraman et al., 2005), which uses four dimensions: performance, fulfillment, device availability, and privacy. The following is a description of the structure: (1) efficiency: the ease with which the web can be reached and used; (2) fulfillment: the extent to which the site's promise of on-time delivery of orders and goods is kept; (3) system accessibility: the site's technological capabilities; (4) Confidentiality: the degree to which the platform protects and maintains user information. Furthermore, customer trust is measured using four indicators: (1) being willing to share sensitive knowledge (2). I'm ready to give the industry my phone number, (3) Marketplace In online sales, I've always been professional. (4) Marketplaces always deliver on their promises. Furthermore, two items were used to assess online satisfaction. According to Mohsin Butt & Aftab (2013), customers' loyalty is measured using four criteria, among them: (1) I will tell others about the market where I buy my groceries (2). Others would benefit from my online marketplace, and I would recommend it to them (3). I want to continue to use my marketplace's online services (4). In comparison to other marketplaces, I like mine. The Likert scale is used to assess the effectiveness of electronic operations and trust, customer satisfaction, and loyalty (1 strongly disagree until five strongly agree).

This research aims to look at customer behavior in small markets. Practical sampling is used instead of probabilistic sampling methods. Researchers may use convenience sampling to collect available population samples. Convenience sampling was used to collect data due to time and cost constraints. It means data are collected along roads or time given and hence are not representative of the population of interest (Mohsin Butt & Aftab, 2013). A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed, and usable responses were obtained 350, yielding a response rate of 87.5 percent. The respondents in this survey had used electronic resources in a marketplace, as evidenced by the hypothesis's acceptance. The Google Form tool is used to spread questionnaires. For three months in October, November, and December 2020, the study was performed in two areas in the province of West Java, namely Bogor Regency and Bogor City. A Likert scale was used to calculate all variables in this analysis. Indicators are measured using 5-Likert scale, where 1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neutral; 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.

The suggested research model was verified in this analysis by using the variance-based Structural Equation Modeling method (Partial Least Square). The PLS methodology can be used to assess latent processes that aren't broadly spread and that rely on data from medium or limited sample sizes (Ghozali, 2014). PLS was used to analyze the findings because it is an appropriate tool for evaluating the latent construction used in this study. Furthermore, this technique allows researchers to use small and medium sample sizes, and the data

distribution is sporadic (Chin, Peterson, & Brown, 2008). Meanwhile, the PLS-SEM method is used to overcome the limitations of regression and factor-based SEM analyses when estimating highly complex mediation models. Even though it is employable at a small sample size, PLS-SEM displays a high level of statistical power (Hair et al., 2012; Sarstedt et al., 2020). Hence, in this study, the data analysis is not normally distributed, and mediation analysis is factor-based, so PLS-SEM is the appropriate approach to findings, interpretations, and conclusions. The research results were processed using the SmatPLS 3 software.

RESULTS

Respondent Profile. According to table 1, most customers' performing online transactions are women between the ages of 23 and 27, with a high school to S1 degree and a career or occupation as a professional or student. This finding is in line with the results of other online transaction reports (Zia, 2020).

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Characteristics Respondents	Description	Total	Percentage
Gender	Male	123	35%
	Female	227	65%
Age	18-22	110	31%
	23-27	115	33%
	28-35	102	29%
	36-40	23	7%
Education	SD-SMP	80	23%
	SMA-S1	95	56%
	S2	65	19%
	S3	10	3%
Job	Labor	30	9%
	Housewife	98	28%
	Student	102	29%
	Employees	56	16%
	Entrepreneur	64	18%

Source: Results of data processing, 2020.

Measurement Model. To test and model measurements in this study, convergent validity (AVE) > 0.50 and loading > 0.60, discriminant validity (CR > 0.60), and composite reliability (CR, CA > 0.60) were used (Ghozali, 2014). The value (AVE > 0.50 and loadings > 0.60), (CR > 0.60), which indicates the integration is correct. The suit model has been determined using the parameters described above (See table 2).

Table 2. Indicators for the Measurement Model

Constructs and Indicators	Loading*	Alpha	CR	AVE
Quality of Electronic Services		0,949	0,975	0,951
- Accessibility to and use of the platform, as well as the speed at which it can be accessed and used;	0,986			
- Compliance: the degree to which the site's guarantee of order fulfillment and supply of products is kept;	0,950			
- System Availability: correct site technical functions;	0,991			
- Privacy refers to how protected the web is and how much it handles user knowledge.	0,966			
Trust		0,988	0,991	0,966
- Ready to provide personal information	0,929			
- Willing to give my phone number to the marketplace	0,958			
- My marketplace has always been professional in online sales	0,961			
- Marketplace always delivers on their promise	0,958			
Customer Satisfaction		0,983	0,986	0,948
- Tangible,	0,885			
- Reliability,	0,760			
- Responsiveness,	0,734			
- Andmpathy	0,888			
Loyalty		0,966	0,975	0,905
- I would recommend the marketplace I use to others	0,976			
- I would recommend my online marketplace to others.	0,991			
- I hope to continue using my marketplace's online services.	0,991			
- I prefer my marketplace to other marketplaces	0,973			

Note: *) All Sig. $p < 0.05$

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

Based on the data in Table 2, where the importance of build Quality of Electronic Services is $0.949 > 0.7$, trust is $0.988 > 0.7$, Customer Satisfaction is $0.981 > 0.7$, and loyalty is $0.965 > 0.7$, the data can be inferred to have fulfilled the requirements. The average variance extracted (AVE) value can be inferred to

have fulfilled the criteria for constructs Quality of Electronic Services of $0.951 > 0.5$, Trust of $0.966 > 0.5$, Customer Satisfaction of $0.948 > 0,5$ and Loyalty of $0.905 > 0,5$ based on the average variance extracted (AVE) value.

Furthermore, Henseler et al. (2009) proposed an assessment of the correlation's heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT). In short, HTMT is the ratio of the between-trait correlation to the within-trait correlation. HTMT is the average of all correlation indicators across constructs measuring different constructs (i.e., heterotrait-monotrait correlation) relative to the (geometric) mean of the correlation means of indicators measuring the same construct (i.e., heteromonotrait correlation; for a formal definition of HTMT statistics (Henseler et al., 2009). Technically, the HTMT approach estimates the accurate correlation between two constructs if they were perfectly measured (that is if they were completely reliable). This actual correlation is also referred to as desperate correlation. The desperate correlation between the two constructs close to 1 indicates a lack of discriminant validity.

Henseler et al. (2009) suggest a threshold value of 0.90 if the path model includes a conceptual construct. In other words, HTMT values above 0.90 indicate a lack of discriminant validity. When the constructs in the pathway model are conceptually more different, lower and more conservative threshold values appear necessary (Henseler et al., 2009).

Table 3. Evaluation of Heretroit-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio

	Customer Satisfaction	Loyalty	Quality of Electronic Services	Trust
Customer Satisfaction	0,823			
Loyalty	0,844	0,830		
Quality of E-Services	0,873	0,768	0,879	
Trust	0,943	0,850	0,876	0,820

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

Table 4. The Results Of The Hypothesis Test

Path (Hypothesis)	B	p-value
E-Service Quality (X1) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1)	0,075	0,008
E-Service Quality (X1) →loyalty (Y2)	0,082	0,041
E-Service Quality (X1) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)		0,007
Trust (X2) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1)	0,076	0,000
Trust (X2) →Loyalty (Y2)	0,239	0,227
Trust (X2) Customer → Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)		0,000
Customer Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)	0,219	0,000

Significant at $p < 0.05$

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

According to the table 4, the result hypothesis testing that has been calculated states that the quality of e-service affects customer satisfaction ($\beta = 0.075$, p -value = 0.008), the quality of e-services affects customer loyalty ($\beta = 0.082$, p -value = 0.041), and trust positively affects customer satisfaction ($\beta = 0.076$, p -value = 0.000). Thus, electronic service quality and satisfaction influence customer satisfaction by 89.9%, while the remaining 10.1 percent is affected by other factors, and electronic service quality and satisfaction influence loyalty by 91.2 percent, and other unidentified factors affected the remaining 8.8 percent. Figure 1 summarizes the findings in the study relationships with substantial acceptance of all direct relationships.

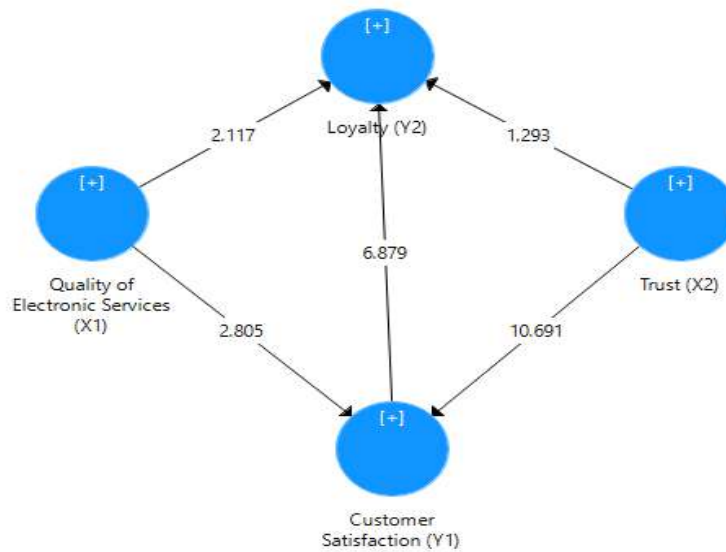


Figure 1. Depicts the relationship between the variables studied

Mediation Test. This study used a bootstrap strategy with a bias calibrated trust calculation, a confidence interval of 95 percent, and a set of 500 bootstraps to evaluate the position or mediation mechanism against the resulting values hypothesis $H3$ and $H6$ (Preacher & Hayes, 2004). Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between the level of electronic service and customer engagement, according to table 4 of the mediation test findings. Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between trust and customer experience, with a p -value of 0.000 versus a baseline of 95% or an error of 0.05, implying that the $H3$ hypothesis may be partially accepted. Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between trust and customer experience, with a p -value of 0.000.

The final evaluation is the evaluation of the coefficient of determination (R^2). Customer satisfaction has a determination coefficient of 0.808 ($R^2 = 80.8\%$), meaning that customer satisfaction can be explained by the construct of e-service quality and trust of 80.8%, while other constructs define the remaining 19.2%. Furthermore, the construct of loyalty can be explained by the constructs of e-service quality and trust of 83.2%, while other constructs explain the remaining 16.8%. Below, Table 5 shows that all the endogenous constructs are in the firm category.

Table 5. Evaluation of R-square (R^2)

Construct	R^2	Category
Customer Satisfaction	0.808	very strong
Loyalty	0.832	very strong

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

DISCUSSION

According to data processing results, the quality of electronic services and the building of trust is the core determinant that affects customer retention and engagement when conducting online purchases in an E-Commerce (Badir & Andjarwati, 2020). According to the study findings above, first-time customers' satisfaction has a substantial impact on customer retention. In e-commerce, fostering customers' interest is crucial. Second, the consistency of electronic service is an essential factor for promoting customer satisfaction and affecting customer engagement, so market leaders must pay close attention to it (Sharma & Lijuan, 2015). Furthermore, the findings of the above study are consistent with previous studies, which found that customers' satisfaction is favorably influenced by service efficiency, with the influence between the two greater on a personal level or customer closeness relationship with its employers relative to its employees (Goff, Boles, Bellenger, & Stojack, 1997). When a buyer is faithful to a distributor, he is also loyal to the related business (Díaz & Duque, 2021). This viewpoint is supported by data showing that positive feelings regarding seller knowledge translate into positive emotions, implying that customer loyalty to the brand is realized by employee loyalty (Palmatier, Scheer, Houston, Evans, & Gopalakrishna, 2007).

The significance of customer loyalty is highly influenced by solid contact and consistency in service quality (Bitner, Booms, & Tetreault, 1990). The results of this study back up previous research that showed that service efficiency is a factor in customer satisfaction with the services provided (Han & Hyun, 2017). The association between the efficiency of electronic services and customers engagement is often mediated by customer satisfaction (Vo & Chovancová, 2019). The association between the efficiency of electronic services and customers engagement is often judged by customer satisfaction (Yoo, Huang, & Kwon, 2015). Furthermore, according to previous studies, customers satisfaction mediates the interaction between confidence and customer loyalty (Zeithaml, Parasuraman, & Malhotra, 2002).

In this study, the sample is millennials or also known as Generation Y. This generation is generally technology-minded and advanced in education. Therefore, their behavior is different from the previous generation. Research conducted by the Alvara Research Center found nine main behaviors of the Indonesian millennial generation: internet addiction, low loyalty, cashlessness,

work smart and fast, multitasking, like to travel, indifferent to politics, likes to share, and the last is joint ownership of goods. From this behavior, e-commerce entrepreneurs can use the right strategies to gain trust and loyalty through e-service quality (Chang & Sokol, 2020). For example, they are designing eye-catching products, ease of payment, easy access to applications, complaint service with problem-solved oriented, and always maintaining a positive image of the products or services offered (Cheah et al., 2018). The quality of service that built provide can build trust and satisfaction with each client (Gul et al., 2020; Kashif et al., 2018). Technology is advancing at a breakneck pace in the industrial world, and human needs are growing simultaneously (Buhalis et al., 2019), as technology is crucial in human life (Afzal et al., 2019).

Who can keep up with the exponential advancement in technology in this day and age? Times have evolved and become more advanced. New technologies is advancing at a breakneck pace (Xiang et al., 2015). There has been a large number of people who use internet-based technologies (Hartmann et al., 2015). The practice of disseminating, purchasing, selling, and promoting products and services via the internet network is known as the presence of trading with the internet or the so-called marketplace as a way of doing business. Online or shopping transfers make it easier to allow non-traditional payment transactions, such as using an interbank transfer scheme (Hossain & Zhou, 2018).

CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, AND FURTHER STUDY

In this study, data processing has been conducted to determine the direct and indirect influence between constructs. The processing of the results of this study obtained that e-service quality and trust have a significant favorable influence on customer loyalty, and this effect is mediated by customer satisfaction. Although this study contributes to recent research on the impact of electronic service quality and trust on customer satisfaction and loyalty in conducting online transactions in a marketplace, there are some drawbacks. First, the data was collected only from users of electronic services in the city and district of Bogor alone. The region has not represented Indonesia as a whole, so the results of this study cannot be generalized to other areas of Indonesia. Therefore model used in this study is recommended to be reviewed from various other regions and, more specifically, the type of marketplace. This study focused only on variable electronic service quality, trust, satisfaction, and customer loyalty and does not include other variables such as image, after-sales service, and other socio-demographic factors that are potential determinants of customer satisfaction and loyalty. Therefore, studies that have a more extensive set of variables are valid. Third, the influence between variables may not be represented by the customer satisfaction and loyalty variables proposed in this study. Therefore, further research is recommended to use more extensive data and a wider coverage area to reflect the influence between variables, and the results may change over time.

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LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah : **E-Service Quality, Customer Trust & Satisfaction: Market Place Consumer Loyalty Analysis**
 Jumlah Penulis : 4 Orang
 Status Pengusul : Penulis ke : 1
 Identitas Jurnal : a. Nama Jurnal : Jurnal Minds: Manajemen Ide dan Inspirasi
 b. Nomor E-ISSN/P-ISSN : 2597-6990/2442-4951
 c. Vol, No, Bulan, Tahun : Volume 8, No. 2, Oktober, 2021
 d. Halaman/Penerbit : 237-254
 e. DOI Artikel (Jika Ada) : 10.24252/minds.v8i2.23224
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I. Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

NO.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
1	Indikasi Plagiasi	Tidak ada indikasi Plagiasi
2	Linearitas	Isi artikel ini linear dengan bidang studi penulis yang bersangkutan

II. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

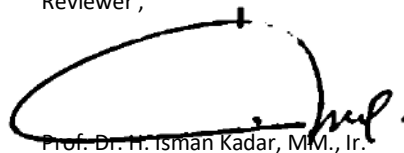
Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah (isikan dikolom yang sesuai)					Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
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d. Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Terbitan/Jurnal (30%)			7,5			7.225
Total = (100%)			25			23.81
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama/Anggota Utama)						14.286

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur	Jurnal ini telah memenuhi standar publikasi artikel, sesuai dengan kaidah ilmiah
Ruang Lingkup & Kedalaman Pembahasan	Ruang lingkup pembahasan terperinci dengan baik dan sesuai dengan bidang studi. Penelitian ini mengenai marketing sesuai dengan bidang kompetensinya. Pembahasannya komprehensif dan didukung dengan referensi yang memadai.
Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data serta Metodologi	Kecukupan Data yang memadai serta ketepatan dalam penggunaan dalam metodologi yang sesuai dengan kaidah jurnal ilmiah .
Kelengkapan Unsur Kualitas Penerbit	Secara rutin setiap periode, penerbit mempublikasikan tulisan ilmiah.

Bogor, 5 Oktober 2021

Reviewer ,



Prof. Dr. H. Isman Kadar, MM., Ir.

NIP/NIDN/NIDK: 1. 1207 17 798/ 0325035603

Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Pakuan

Pembina Utama Madya – IV/e

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

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I. Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

NO.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
1	Indikasi Plagiasi	Sudah dilakukan uji kesamaan dengan Turnitin, lolos uji plagiarism.
2	Linearitas	This journal aspired to accept articles with a good contribution to the knowledge of Management, in Human Resources, Finance, Marketing , Operation Research, Strategy, and Entrepreneurship. Isi artikel yang dipublikasi sesuai bidang studi Manajemen Pemasaran.

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Total = (100%)			25			23.675
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama/Anggota Utama)						14.205

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur	Artikel ini berisi semua unsur yang lazim dan sesuai dengan kriteria yang harus dipatuhi di dalam artikel ilmiah yang dipublikasikan dalam jurnal bereputasi.
Ruang Lingkup & Kedalaman Pembahasan	Topik penelitian dalam artikel sesuai dengan ruang lingkup bidang studi. Pembahasan dalam artikel ini cukup komprehensif.
Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data serta Metodologi	Penelitian ini mengenai 350 sampel responden yang kami nilai sangat mencukupi, menggunakan metode sampling yang memadai dan dianalisis dengan metodologi yang ilmiah.
Kelengkapan Unsur Kualitas Penerbit	Penerbit merupakan jurnal yang terindeks pada Sinta 2 Ristekbrin sejak tahun 2020. Jurnal ini terbit setahun 2 (dua) kali dengan jumlah artikel yang memadai secara konsisten.

Bogor, 5 Oktober 2021

Reviewer,



Prof. Dr. Yohanes Indrayono, Ak., MM., CA.
 NIP/NIDN/NIDK: 0103 007 410/0415105904/8878801019
 Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Pakuan
 Pembina Tk.1 – IV/b

Artikel

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File name: E-SERVICE_QUALITY,_CUSTOMER_TRUST.pdf (4.94M)

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File name: 23224-66826-1-PB.docx (197.59K)

Word count: 6765

Character count: 39417

E-SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER TRUST & SATISFACTION: MARKET PLACE CONSUMER LOYALTY ANALYSIS

Hari Muharam^{1*}, Harmon Chaniago², Endraria³, and Amran Bin Harun⁴

¹Universitas Pakuan, Bogor, Indonesia,

²Politeknik Negeri Bandung, Indonesia

³Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Indonesia

⁴Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia

ABSTRACT: Why do online customers become loyal in their purchases on e-commerce sites? We examine how e-service quality, trust, and customer satisfaction affect customer loyalty towards purchasing goods and services. The proposed model also investigates the relationships among e-service quality, trust to loyalty, and satisfaction as a mediator that remains underexplored. The sample of this study is 350 millennial respondents as online buyers in Bogor city. PLS-SEM modeling procedure was used to test the proposed research model. We find that the quality of e-service and trust has a significant favorable influence on customer loyalty, and this effect is mediated by customer satisfaction. This study highlights the role of e-commerce producers in gaining loyalty through efficient service offerings and shape positive psychological in online marketing practices.

Keywords: E-Service Quality; Trust; Customer Satisfaction; Loyalty

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*Corresponding Author : hari.muhamaram@unpak.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

Online shopping as a phenomenon in various fields at present and future is an exciting topic to study and research. Based on the report of the Indonesian internet service providers association 2019-2020, e-commerce websites are known to the public and the prominent market share, namely Shopee 27.4 percent, Lazada 14.2 percent, Tokopedia 5.2 percent, Facebook 2.4 percent, Bukalapak 3.8 percent, Traveloka 1.3 percent, and KlikIndomaret 0.4 percent (Frandedya, 2019). These data indicate competition is high, so reliable strategies are needed for every marketplace and business actor to gain a competitive advantage and sustainability. Some of the behaviors of Indonesian online shoppers have caused marketplaces and manufacturers to refine application details and product or service suitability. First, many customers prefer freebies overall, although that's not always the case. Second, enjoy online store discounts or coupons. Third, look for comparisons on product or service details. Fourth, choosing the lowest price with good quality. Fifth, fear of fraud, usually inspired by testimonials from other people or friends rather than what is stated in the ad. Lastly, simply by asking the seller's goods as a kind of consultation or merely looking for information (Dewantara, 2015).

Based on YLKI's complaint data for 2015-2019, online shopping complaints always occupy the first rating. In addition, there are also concerns about the still weak issue of consumer protection regulations in the e-commerce sector (<http://ylki.or.id/2017/03/siaran-pers-ylki-konsumen-belum-terlindungi-di-era-ekonomi-digital/>). One of the complaints experienced by consumers is that goods do not arrive, misuse of personal data, and marketing gimmicks that tend to deceive, so that consumers must always be vigilant in conducting online transactions. In the long term, this crisis of trust will be very detrimental to consumers and e-commerce producers. Therefore, from the producer's point of view, it is necessary to immediately address the sustainability of their business by rebuilding trust and improving e-service quality (Valarie A Zeithaml, 2000; Kundu & Datta, 2015). Thus, the trust factor is the most critical factor influencing the way people shop on the internet based on the details provided by the seller on the website (Royvan Ghani, 2018).

Previous research has shown that service quality significantly influences customer happiness and contributes to a positive attitude, which leads to customer loyalty (Zia, 2015). In addition, customer loyalty is primarily based on the level of service provided, especially in the banking and market sectors (Hossain, Shan, Musa, & Rahman, 2020). Meanwhile, service quality is described as an overall measure of the services offered to customers (Bitner et al., 1994; Ganguli & Roy, 2011). Wu (2013) shows that customer satisfaction affects retention or loyalty intentions. Yeo et al. (2017) the research results to maintain customer loyalty in the online market, provide insight into the customer

experience about service failures and help reduce losses. The study has shown the importance of customer satisfaction as a good mediator to increase customer loyalty.

Similarly, trust plays an essential role in shaping psychological states with positive or negative feelings towards e-producers. Madiawati et al. (2021) explained that customer satisfaction significantly affects service quality to customer loyalty. In other words, Service quality has a significant effect on customer loyalty through customer satisfaction.

Some research found that customer satisfaction positively impacts customer loyalty (Izogo, 2015; Lee et al., 2011; Olorunniwo et al., 2006; A Parasuraman et al., 1988; V A Zeithaml et al., 2008). However, most are discussed from the organization in reality, and the mediator role of customer satisfaction who mediates two variables at once remains underexplored. Additionally, in Indonesia, no law serves as the legal cover for online retail operations yet, so customer trust becomes urgent to include investigation. Hence, from the point of organization in virtual or e-commerce and trust factor, this study will explore the mediating role of customer satisfaction between e-service quality, confidence, and customer loyalty.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Quality of Electronic Services (E-Service) to Customer Satisfaction

Many supermarket reviews have looked at the definition of customer loyalty. Customers' loyalty has improved as a check determinant of the online market. According to Pham & Ahammad (2017), customer satisfaction refers to a customer's cumulative experience of a product or service after they have purchased it. Meanwhile, Choi et al. (2013) argue that customers' loyalty is a product of the customer's buying experience, and it has an impact on potential behavior. Physical evidence (tangibles), durability, openness, assurance, and empathy are some of the metrics used to assess service efficiency (empathy) (Parasuraman et al., 2005).

The E-S-QUAL Multiple Item Scale for Assessing Electronic Service Quality was built based on previous studies. The E-S-QUAL scale has 22 items and four dimensions in this study: efficiency, compliance, system availability, and privacy. a). Efficiency: the ease and speed at which websites can be reached and used; b). Delivery: the network's capacity to guarantee order fulfillment and product supply; c). System availability: service infrastructure functionality; d). Privacy: the quality of site protection and user information safety. The E-Rec S-QUAL scale has 11 components in three dimensions: responsiveness, returns, and contact, which would only help users who use the site regularly. (Parasuraman et al., 2005).

The connection between the standard of service and the degree of satisfaction is imminent (Fornell, 1992; Taylor & Baker, 1994). The same outcomes are seen in the same sector, where the correct execution and practice of customer service quality is critical to increasing customers loyalty (Grönroos, 1984; A Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1988; Walker, Johnson, & Leonard,

2006). According to one of the service quality models, improving service quality would decrease disparities in team member engagement or, in other words,

increase performance, which would positively impact customer satisfaction quality (Anantharanthan Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1985). Customer loyalty, especially toward online service providers or marketplaces, will positively impact customer satisfaction. For this reason, hypotheses that can be formulated are as follows:

H1: Quality of electronic service is positively related to customer satisfaction.

Service Quality affects customer loyalty. Customers who are committed to the brand can help the business in a variety of ways. Marketplace customers who are already faithful to a service from their marketplace, for example, can seriously consider moving to another market to buy other brand goods (Mascarenhas, Kesavan, & Bernacchi, 2006). Furthermore, researchers discovered a connection between perceived service quality and service loyalty (Bloemer, De Ruyter, & Wetzels, 1999). Moreover, the standard of service would affect customer satisfaction and vice versa, providing the firm with a competitive advantage (Boulding, Kalra, Staelin, & Zeithaml, 1993). In other research, it was discovered that the dimension of quality service and customers satisfaction have a beneficial relationship (Wong, Dean, & White, 1999). Therefore, the proposed hypotheses include:

H2: Customer satisfaction is positively related to customer loyalty.

Customers' satisfaction is influenced by service quality, which is controlled by customer confidence. Excellent customer experience Quality will completely mediate part or all of the effect of quality service on customers' loyalty by belief. It will function as a catalyst that undermines the increasing importance of customer satisfaction (Roberts, Varki, & Brodie, 2003). They should also consider why their service is deemed better than customers' by comparing service characteristics to fairness standards and care by other similar customers to improve and deliver high-quality services (Fang, Chiu, & Wang, 2011). Several studies have shown that one of the individual components of service efficiency, customers trust, affects customer satisfaction (Chen, Liu, Sheu, & Yang, 2012). Customer trust partially mediates the relationship between two factors, such as service efficiency and customer loyalty. One of the study's findings completely mediates the relationship between two other relevant dimensions. Consequently, it is clear that service quality influences customers' loyalty; good service quality will build a high level of customer satisfaction by establishing customer confidence (Namkung & Jang, 2010). Therefore, the proposed hypotheses include:

H3: Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between quality of electronic service and customer loyalty.

Customer trust affects customer satisfaction. Customer trust is a fundamental construct that influences marketing literature and customer

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behavior (Martínez & Del Bosque, 2013). Customers place their confidence in a company's consistency and fairness when it comes to customer service. Customers usually perceive these marketplace firms as unethical in sharing

information about undisclosed payments that would be paid to shoppers, such as stolen personal information and unclear practices. Hence, customers' expectations generally describe lousy service. As a result, winning customers' interest in the online retail industry is a daunting task.

Consequently, one of the most critical and decisive success and customer satisfaction measures is market loyalty (Rasheed & Abadi, 2014). According to the findings, there is a strong correlation between happy shoppers and customers' trust in online shopping (Wu, 2013). Furthermore, recent studies have discovered a strong connection between customer loyalty and customer trust (Sirdeshmukh, Singh, & Sabol, 2002). As a result, we believe that their level of confidence influences customers' loyalty. Therefore, a hypothesis that can be formulated is as follows:

H4: Customer trust is positively related to customer satisfaction.

Customers' satisfaction is influenced by customer confidence. Trust is a central element in forming long-term relationships (Singh & Sirdeshmukh, 2000; Swan, Bowers, & Richardson, 1999). Customer expectations of service provider reliability are shaped by customers' trust in the service sector, directly affecting service provider satisfaction (Sirdeshmukh et al., 2002). Customer retention is also a long-term commitment that demonstrates effective client-employee relationship management. Customer retention is also a long-term commitment that demonstrates effective client-employee relationship management (Silva & Yapa, 2013). Furthermore, customer satisfaction can be engendered due to customer confidence (Ball, Coelho, & Machás, 2004). Building on previous studies, it is clear that customer trust is essential in determining customer loyalty (Lau & Lee, 1999). Therefore, in this study, the hypotheses used are:

H5: Customer trust is positively related to customer loyalty.

Trust affects customer loyalty through the quality of electronic services. Customer interest is vital in the e-commerce industry. Customer satisfaction and confidence are also linked to service efficiency. Customers need to trust the marketplace because internet sales require many individuals (Ribbink, van Riel, Liljander, & Streukens, 2004). In addition, confidence and loyalty have been proposed as prerequisites for patronage activity that will support the corporation as the quality of service improves (Pavlou, 2003). Since shoppers and sellers cannot meet in person, confidence would be critical in introducing marketplace services (Papadopoulou, Andreou, Kanellis, & Martakos, 2001). Several studies have been performed on the impact of online trust, engagement, and service quality (Reichheld & Scheffer, 2000); thus, the study's hypothesis is the following.

H6: Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between customer trust and customer loyalty

METHODOLOGY

In one of Indonesia's marketplaces, an extensive study was conducted on the efficiency of electronic services, trust, customer satisfaction, and customers' loyalty. The ESQUAL model is used in this research (Ananthanarayanan Parasuraman et al., 2005), which uses four dimensions: performance, fulfillment, device availability, and privacy. The following is a description of the structure: (1) efficiency: the ease with which the web can be reached and used; (2) fulfillment: the extent to which the site's promise of on-time delivery of orders and goods is kept; (3) system accessibility: the site's technological capabilities; (4) Confidentiality: the degree to which the platform protects and maintains user information. Furthermore, customer trust is measured using four indicators: (1) being willing to share sensitive knowledge (2). I'm ready to give the industry my phone number, (3) Marketplace In online sales, I've always been professional. (4) Marketplaces always deliver on their promises. Furthermore, two items were used to assess online satisfaction. According to Mohsin Butt & Aftab (2013), customers' loyalty is measured using four criteria, among them: (1) I will tell others about the market where I buy my groceries (2). Others would benefit from my online marketplace, and I would recommend it to them (3). I want to continue to use my marketplace's online services (4). In comparison to other marketplaces, I like mine. The Likert scale is used to assess the effectiveness of electronic operations and trust, customer satisfaction, and loyalty (1 strongly disagree until five strongly agree).

This research aims to look at customer behavior in small markets. Practical sampling is used instead of probabilistic sampling methods. Researchers may use convenience sampling to collect available population samples. Convenience sampling was used to collect data due to time and cost constraints. It means data are collected along roads or time given and hence are not representative of the population of interest (Mohsin Butt & Aftab, 2013). A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed, and usable responses were obtained 350, yielding a response rate of 87.5 percent. The respondents in this survey had used electronic resources in a marketplace, as evidenced by the hypothesis's acceptance. The Google Form tool is used to spread questionnaires. For three months in October, November, and December 2020, the study was performed in two areas in the province of West Java, namely Bogor Regency and Bogor City. A Likert scale was used to calculate all variables in this analysis. Indicators are measured using 5-Likert scale, where 1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neutral; 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.

The suggested research model was verified in this analysis by using the variance-based Structural Equation Modeling method (Partial Least Square). The PLS methodology can be used to assess latent processes that aren't broadly spread and that rely on data from medium or limited sample sizes (Ghozali,

2014). PLS was used to analyze the findings because it is an appropriate tool for evaluating the latent construction used in this study. Furthermore, this technique allows researchers to use small and medium sample sizes, and the data

distribution is sporadic (Chin, Peterson, & Brown, 2008). Meanwhile, the PLS-SEM method is used to overcome the limitations of regression and factor-based SEM analyses when estimating highly complex mediation models. Even though it is employable at a small sample size, PLS-SEM displays a high level of statistical power (Hair et al., 2012; Sarstedt et al., 2020). Hence, in this study, the data analysis is not normally distributed, and mediation analysis is factor-based, so PLS-SEM is the appropriate approach to findings, interpretations, and conclusions. The research results were processed using the SmatPLS 3 software.

RESULTS

Respondent Profile. According to table 1, most customers’ performing online transactions are women between the ages of 23 and 27, with a high school to S1 degree and a career or occupation as a professional or student. This finding is in line with the results of other online transaction reports (Zia, 2020).

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Characteristics	Description	Total	Percentage
Respondents			
Gender	Male	123	35%
	Female	227	65%
Age	18-22	110	31%
	23-27	115	33%
	28-35	102	29%
	36-40	23	7%
Education	SD-SMP	80	23%
	SMA-S1	95	56%
	S2	65	19%
	S3	10	3%
Job	Labor	30	9%
	Housewife	98	28%
	Student	102	29%
	Employees	56	16%
	Entrepreneur	64	18%

Source: Results of data processing, 2020.

Measurement Model. To test and model measurements in this study, convergent validity (AVE) > 0.50 and loading > 0.60, discriminant validity (CR > 0.60), and composite reliability (CR, CA > 0.60) were used (Ghozali, 2014). The value (AVE > 0.50 and loadings > 0.60), (CR > 0.60), which indicates the integration is correct. The suit model has been determined using the parameters described above (See table 2).

Table 2. Indicators for the Measurement Model

Constructs and Indicators	Loading*	Alpha	CR	AVE
Quality of Electronic Services		0,949	0,975	0,951
- Accessibility to and use of the platform, as well as the speed at which it can be accessed and used;	0,986			
- Compliance: the degree to which the site's guarantee of order fulfillment and supply of products is kept;	0,950			
- System Availability: correct site technical functions;	0,991			
- Privacy refers to how protected the web is and how much it handles user knowledge.	0,966			
Trust		0,988	0,991	0,966
- Ready to provide personal information	0,929			
- Willing to give my phone number to the marketplace	0,958			
- My marketplace has always been professional in online sales	0,961			
- Marketplace always delivers on their promise	0,958			
Customer Satisfaction		0,983	0,986	0,948
- Tangible,	0,885			
- Reliability,	0,760			
- Responsiveness,	0,734			
- Andmpathy	0,888			
Loyalty		0,966	0,975	0,905
- I would recommend the marketplace I use to others	0,976			
- I would recommend my online marketplace to others.	0,991			
- I hope to continue using my marketplace's online services.	0,991			
- I prefer my marketplace to other marketplaces	0,973			

Note: *) All Sig. $p < 0.05$

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

Based on the data in Table 2, where the importance of build Quality of Electronic Services is $0.949 > 0.7$, trust is $0.988 > 0.7$, Customer Satisfaction is

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0.981 > 0.7, and loyalty is 0.965 > 0.7, the data can be inferred to have fulfilled the requirements. The average variance extracted (AVE) value can be inferred to

have fulfilled the criteria for constructs Quality of Electronic Services of $0.951 > 0.5$, Trust of $0.966 > 0.5$, Customer Satisfaction of $0.948 > 0.5$ and Loyalty of $0.905 > 0.5$ based on the average variance extracted (AVE) value.

Furthermore, Henseler et al. (2009) proposed an assessment of the correlation's heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT). In short, HTMT is the ratio of the between-trait correlation to the within-trait correlation. HTMT is the average of all correlation indicators across constructs measuring different constructs (i.e., heterotrait-monotrait correlation) relative to the (geometric) mean of the correlation means of indicators measuring the same construct (i.e., heteromonotrait correlation; for a formal definition of HTMT statistics (Henseler et al., 2009). Technically, the HTMT approach estimates the accurate correlation between two constructs if they were perfectly measured (that is if they were completely reliable). This actual correlation is also referred to as desperate correlation. The desperate correlation between the two constructs close to 1 indicates a lack of discriminant validity.

Henseler et al. (2009) suggest a threshold value of 0.90 if the path model includes a conceptual construct. In other words, HTMT values above 0.90 indicate a lack of discriminant validity. When the constructs in the pathway model are conceptually more different, lower and more conservative threshold values appear necessary (Henseler et al., 2009).

Table 3. Evaluation of Heretroit-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio

	Customer Satisfaction	Loyalty	Quality of Electronic Services	Trust
Customer Satisfaction	0,823			
Loyalty	0,844	0,830		
Quality of E-Services	0,873	0,768	0,879	
Trust	0,943	0,850	0,876	0,820

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

Table 4. The Results Of The Hypothesis Test

Path (Hypothesis)	B	p-value
E-Service Quality (X1) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1)	0,075	0,008
E-Service Quality (X1) →loyalty (Y2)	0,082	0,041
E-Service Quality (X1) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)		0,007
Trust (X2) → Customer Satisfaction (Y1)	0,076	0,000
Trust (X2) →Loyalty (Y2)	0,239	0,227
Trust (X2) Customer → Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)		0,000
Customer Satisfaction (Y1) →Loyalty (Y2)	0,219	0,000

Significant at $p < 0.05$

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

According to the table 4, the result hypothesis testing that has been calculated states that the quality of e-service affects customer satisfaction ($\beta = 0.075$, p -value = 0.008), the quality of e-services affects customer loyalty ($\beta = 0.082$, p -value = 0.041), and trust positively affects customer satisfaction ($\beta = 0.076$, p -value = 0.000). Thus, electronic service quality and satisfaction influence customer satisfaction by 89.9%, while the remaining 10.1 percent is affected by other factors, and electronic service quality and satisfaction influence loyalty by 91.2 percent, and other unidentified factors affected the remaining 8.8 percent. Figure 1 summarizes the findings in the study relationships with substantial acceptance of all direct relationships.

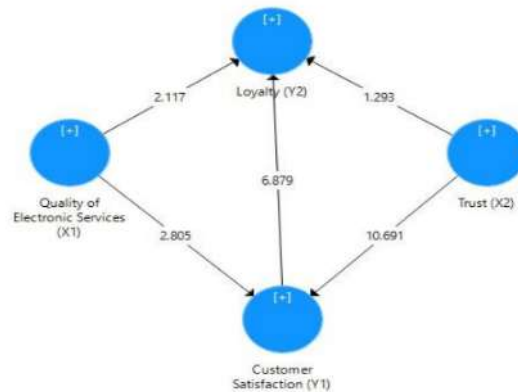


Figure 1. Depicts the relationship between the variables studied

Mediation Test. This study used a bootstrap strategy with a bias calibrated trust calculation, a confidence interval of 95 percent, and a set of 500 bootstraps to evaluate the position or mediation mechanism against the resulting values hypothesis $H3$ and $H6$ (Preacher & Hayes, 2004). Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between the level of electronic service and customer engagement, according to table 4 of the mediation test findings. Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between trust and customer experience, with a p -value of 0.000 versus a baseline of 95% or an error of 0.05, implying that the $H3$ hypothesis may be partially accepted. Customer satisfaction mediates the relationship between trust and customer experience, with a p -value of 0.000.

The final evaluation is the evaluation of the coefficient of determination (R^2). Customer satisfaction has a determination coefficient of 0.808 ($R^2 = 80.8\%$), meaning that customer satisfaction can be explained by the construct of e-service quality and trust of 80.8%, while other constructs define the remaining 19.2%. Furthermore, the construct of loyalty can be explained by the constructs

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of e-service quality and trust of 83.2%, while other constructs explain the remaining 16.8%. Below, Table 5 shows that all the endogenous constructs are in the firm category.

Table 5. Evaluation of R-square (R^2)

Construct	R^2	Category
Customer Satisfaction	0.808	very strong
Loyalty	0.832	very strong

Source: Results of data processing, 2020

DISCUSSION

According to data processing results, the quality of electronic services and the building of trust is the core determinant that affects customer retention and engagement when conducting online purchases in an E-Commerce (Badir & Andjarwati, 2020). According to the study findings above, first-time customers' satisfaction has a substantial impact on customer retention. In e-commerce, fostering customers' interest is crucial. Second, the consistency of electronic service is an essential factor for promoting customer satisfaction and affecting customer engagement, so market leaders must pay close attention to it (Sharma & Lijuan, 2015). Furthermore, the findings of the above study are consistent with previous studies, which found that customers' satisfaction is favorably influenced by service efficiency, with the influence between the two greater on a personal level or customer closeness relationship with its employers relative to its employees (Goff, Boles, Bellenger, & Stojack, 1997). When a buyer is faithful to a distributor, he is also loyal to the related business (Diaz & Duque, 2021). This viewpoint is supported by data showing that positive feelings regarding seller knowledge translate into positive emotions, implying that customer loyalty to the brand is realized by employee loyalty (Palmatier, Scheer, Houston, Evans, & Gopalakrishna, 2007).

The significance of customer loyalty is highly influenced by solid contact and consistency in service quality (Bitner, Booms, & Tetreault, 1990). The results of this study back up previous research that showed that service efficiency is a factor in customer satisfaction with the services provided (Han & Hyun, 2017). The association between the efficiency of electronic services and customers engagement is often mediated by customer satisfaction (Vo & Chovancová, 2019). The association between the efficiency of electronic services and customers engagement is often judged by customer satisfaction (Yoo, Huang, & Kwon, 2015). Furthermore, according to previous studies, customers satisfaction mediates the interaction between confidence and customer loyalty (Zeithaml, Parasuraman, & Malhotra, 2002).

In this study, the sample is millennials or also known as Generation Y. This generation is generally technology-minded and advanced in education. Therefore, their behavior is different from the previous generation. Research

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conducted by the Alvara Research Center found nine main behaviors of the Indonesian millennial generation: internet addiction, low loyalty, cashlessness,

work smart and fast, multitasking, like to travel, indifferent to politics, likes to share, and the last is joint ownership of goods. From this behavior, e-commerce entrepreneurs can use the right strategies to gain trust and loyalty through e-service quality (Chang & Sokol, 2020). For example, they are designing eye-catching products, ease of payment, easy access to applications, complaint service with problem-solved oriented, and always maintaining a positive image of the products or services offered (Cheah et al., 2018). The quality of service that built provide can build trust and satisfaction with each client (Gul et al., 2020; Kashif et al., 2018). Technology is advancing at a breakneck pace in the industrial world, and human needs are growing simultaneously (Buhalis et al., 2019), as technology is crucial in human life (Afzal et al., 2019).

Who can keep up with the exponential advancement in technology in this day and age? Times have evolved and become more advanced. New technologies is advancing at a breakneck pace (Xiang et al., 2015). There has been a large number of people who use internet-based technologies (Hartmann et al., 2015). The practice of disseminating, purchasing, selling, and promoting products and services via the internet network is known as the presence of trading with the internet or the so-called marketplace as a way of doing business. Online or shopping transfers make it easier to allow non-traditional payment transactions, such as using an interbank transfer scheme (Hossain & Zhou, 2018).

CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, AND FURTHER STUDY

In this study, data processing has been conducted to determine the direct and indirect influence between constructs. The processing of the results of this study obtained that e-service quality and trust have a significant favorable influence on customer loyalty, and this effect is mediated by customer satisfaction. Although this study contributes to recent research on the impact of electronic service quality and trust on customer satisfaction and loyalty in conducting online transactions in a marketplace, there are some drawbacks. First, the data was collected only from users of electronic services in the city and district of Bogor alone. The region has not represented Indonesia as a whole, so the results of this study cannot be generalized to other areas of Indonesia. Therefore model used in this study is recommended to be reviewed from various other regions and, more specifically, the type of marketplace. This study focused only on variable electronic service quality, trust, satisfaction, and customer loyalty and does not include other variables such as image, after-sales service, and other socio-demographic factors that are potential determinants of customer satisfaction and loyalty. Therefore, studies that have a more extensive set of variables are valid. Third, the influence between variables may not be represented by the customer satisfaction and loyalty variables proposed in this study. Therefore, further research is recommended to use more extensive data

and a wider coverage area to reflect the influence between variables, and the results may change over time.

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