

**THE EFFECT OF PRICE AND TASTE PERCEPTION ON LOYALTY MEDIATED BY CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AT MIXUE ICE CREAM & TEA SUMUR BATU****Nadhila Adlina Sabila, Hendratmoko**

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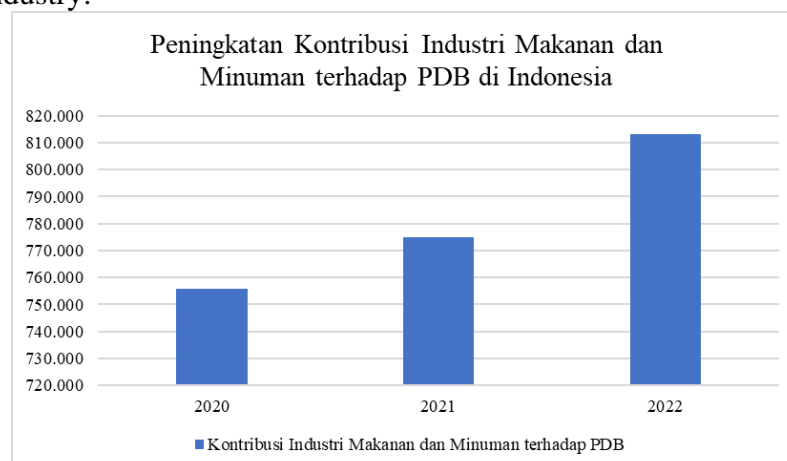
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**Abstract**

The study aims to analyze the effect of price perception and taste on customer loyalty mediated by customer satisfaction at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. This research was conducted using the PLS-SEM method with the SmartPLS 4.0 program. The number of respondents used in this research were 100 respondents. The result of this research shows that price perception has positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction, taste has positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction, customer satisfaction has positive and significant effect on customer loyalty, price perception has positive and significant effect on customer loyalty, taste has positive and significant effect on customer loyalty, price perception has positive and not significant effect on customer loyalty mediated by customer satisfaction, taste has positive and significant effect on customer loyalty mediated by customer satisfaction

**Keywords:** Price perception, taste, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty**INTRODUCTION**

By Badan Pusat Statistik (2023b, p. 92) The population of Indonesia in 2022 is 275.773 million people with a growth rate of 1.17% per year. With such a large growth rate, Indonesia is a very strategic market destination for many companies to develop their business and industry. One of the industries that attracts a lot of interest from business people is the food and beverage industry.

**Figure 1. Increasing the Contribution of the Food and Beverage Industry to GDP in Indonesia**

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(Source: Central Statistics Agency Website)

Badan Pusat Statistik (2023a, p. 126) also explained that the contribution of the food and beverage industry to the Gross Distribution Product (GDP) in Indonesia increased from 2020 to 2021 by 2.54% to 775.098 billion rupiah, and increased again in 2022 by 4.90% to 813.062 billion rupiah.

In general, the food and beverage industry or it can also be called the culinary business is related to food processing activities. The scope of the culinary business includes all economic activities related to food and beverages. (Hasbiana, 2022)

Culinary businesses come in all shapes and sizes. There are in the form of restaurants, stalls, *bars and lounges, coffee, canteens, pubs, clubs, food courts, food outlets, room service, dining rooms, catering, taverns* and others. There are also local, national, and international scales. (Trianasari, 2021)

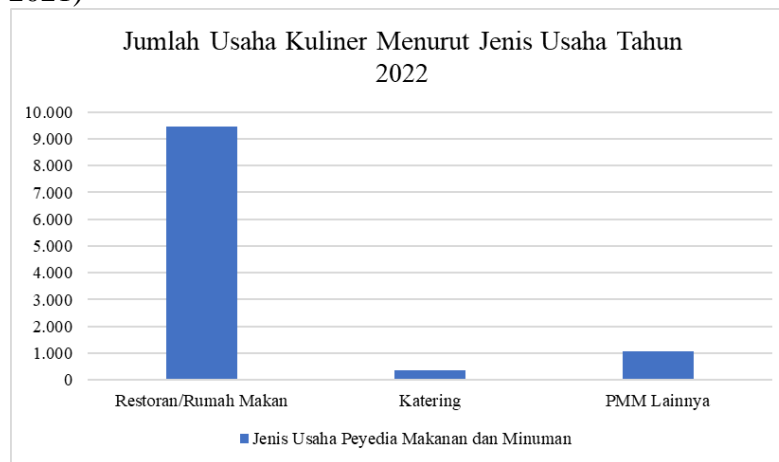


Figure 2. Number of Culinary Businesses by Type of Business in 2022  
(Source: Central Statistics Agency Website)

According to Badan Pusat Statistik (2023c, p. 1) There are as many as 10,900 culinary businesses spread throughout Indonesia in 2022. A total of 9,464 businesses are in the form of restaurants or restaurants, 359 businesses are catering, and the remaining 1,077 businesses are included in other categories.

One of the brands of the culinary business in the form of a stall that has just entered and immediately become a trend in Indonesia is Mixue Ice Cream & Tea. To date, Mixue has more than 33,000 outlets spread across 12 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. In Indonesia alone, Mixue has more than 2400 outlets. One of the outlets is located on Jl. Sumur Batu Raya No.14, RT.7/RW.1, Kel. Sumur Batu, Kemayoran District, Central Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta.

Business people must have a strategy so that their business can grow and develop, one of which is by making customer satisfaction a top priority. Customer satisfaction is influenced by performance compared to customer expectations. If the performance is far from expectations, then customers will feel dissatisfied. If the performance is in line with expectations, customers will be satisfied. If the performance exceeds expectations, the customer will feel very satisfied. Higher customer satisfaction rates will result in more loyal customers. (Kotler & Armstrong, 2021, p. 35)

According to Kotler & Armstrong (2021, p. 171), A very loyal customer can be a real asset. Customers are not directly loyal to a company. Rather, the company must be able to create reasons and values for customers so that these customers become loyal. (Wirtz & Lovelock, 2016, p. 141)

One of the reasons offered by Mixue Ice Cream & Tea is the many flavor variants that are equipped with a variety of additional *toppings*. Taste is a factor that is predicted to affect

customer satisfaction in the culinary business (Mutiara et al., 2020). If the taste felt by customers is equal to or more than expected, then customers will feel satisfied and become loyal.

Another factor that can also affect this is the price of the product. The price set for a product can be considered a feature of the product. Customers will have a perception of the price by comparing the price set with a price or price range that has been formed in the customer's mind for the product. (Firmansyah, 2018, p. 185). Jika harga produk yang ditetapkan oleh suatu perusahaan baik, maka kepuasan pelanggan akan meningkat (Rahayu, 2020). This will also increase the number of loyal customers to the company.

On holidays, the queue of customers of Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu can be clearly seen from the storefront. The age range of its own customers varies, ranging from children to adults. Most of the customers buy *ice cream* products that are served using *cones* or cups. *Mixue's* ice cream *products* themselves have a sweet vanilla taste that suits the tongue of Indonesians and is relatively affordable. This makes the Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu outlet often crowded with customers.

Based on the phenomenon that has been described, the author is interested in finding out the relationship between taste and price perception that will cause satisfaction for customers so that these customers become loyal.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative method. This method is also referred to as the positivistic method because it is based on the philosophy of positivism. The philosophy of positivism views reality/phenomenon/phenomenon as something that can be classified, relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship of symptoms is causal.

Quantitative methods are used to research a specific population or representative sample. The research process is deductive, where to answer the formulation of the problem, concepts or theories are used so that a hypothesis can be created. The hypothesis is then tested through field data collection. Data collection uses research instruments so that the data used is in the form of numbers. The data that has been collected is then analyzed. Data analysis is quantitative/statistical with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. Since sampling is generally carried out randomly, the results of the study can be generalized to the population in which the sample was taken. (Sugiyono, 2020, p. 16)

The data source used in this study is primary data obtained from the first source (research subject). The data collection technique uses communication techniques. The communication technique is by distributing a list of statements (questionnaires) through google forms. In this study, the data analysis technique used to determine the influence of price and taste perception on loyalty through customer satisfaction of Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu is to use the help of the SmartPLS 4.0 program to simplify the calculation and data analysis process.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main purpose of hypothesis testing is to test the structure of the relationships expressed in a series of equations that describe all the relationships between the variables involved.

**Table 1 Direct Relationship Testing**

Information	Path Coefficient	Standard Deviation (90%)		P-values
		Batas Bawah	Batas Atas	
H1 Price Perception → Customer Satisfaction	0.145	0.031	0.283	0.031
H2 Taste → Customer Satisfaction	0.647	0.526	0.760	0.000
H3 Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0.379	0.217	0.526	0.000
H4 Price Perception → Customer Loyalty	0.178	0.031	0.353	0.033
H5 Taste → Customer Loyalty	0.392	0.238	0.555	0.000

Source: Appendix 13,

**Table 2 Indirect Relationship Testing (Mediation)**

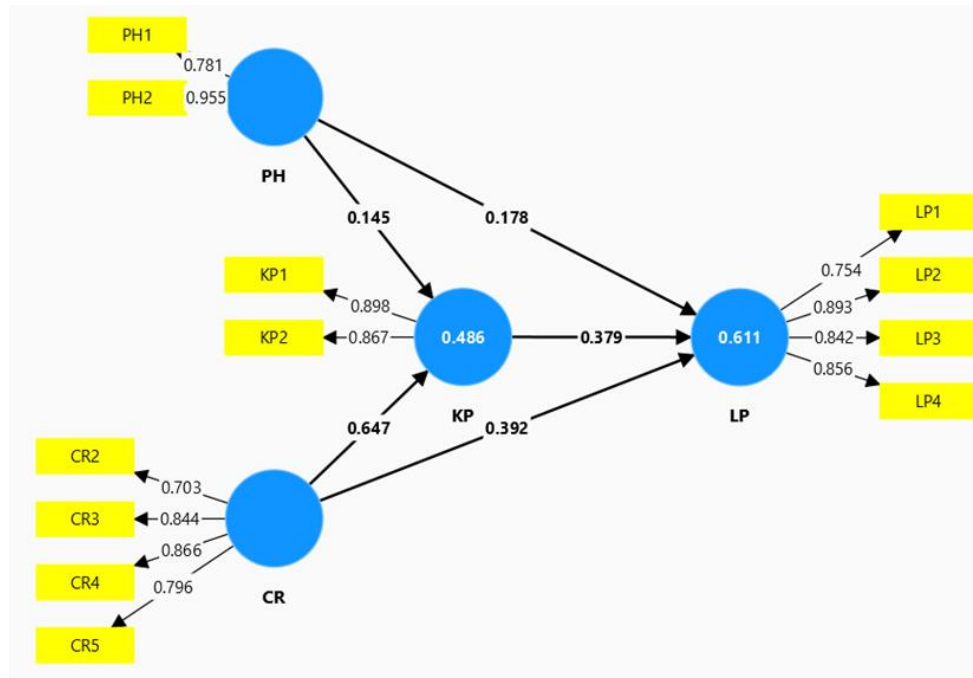
Information	Path Coefficient	Standard Deviation (90%)		P-values
		Batas Bawah	Batas Atas	
H6 Price Perception → Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0.055	0.008	0.124	0.060
H7 Taste → Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	0.245	0.136	0.353	0.000

Sumber: Lampiran 14, halaman 88

**Table 3 Conclusion of Research Testing Against Hypothesis (Direct and Indirect)**

	Keterangan	Hipotesis	Hasil	Kesimpulan
H1	Price Perception → Customer Satisfaction	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H2	Taste → Customer Satisfaction	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H3	Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H4	Price Perception → Customer Loyalty	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H5	Taste → Customer Loyalty	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H6	Price Perception → Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted
H7	Taste → Customer Satisfaction → Customer Loyalty	Significant positives	Significant positives	Accepted

Source: Primary data processed, 2024



**Figure 2 Bootstrapping Test Results**

**Price Perception Towards Customer Satisfaction (H1)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.** results of the H1 test, namely price perception on customer satisfaction, show that price perception has a positive and significant influence on customer satisfaction with a positive line coefficient of 0.145 and P-values of  $0.031 < 0.05$ . This can be interpreted that in the context of the research or analysis carried out, there is a positive relationship between price perception and customer satisfaction levels and this relationship is quite strong or statistically significant. In other words, when a customer has a positive view of the price of a product, it means that the perception of price significantly affects the overall level of customer satisfaction. With a confidence level of 90%, the influence of price perception in increasing customer satisfaction ranges from 0.031 to 0.283. Based on this explanation, the first hypothesis proposed in this study is that price perception has a positive effect on customer satisfaction **received**.

These results are supported by proprietary research. Salim et al (2020) which states that price perception is one of the factors that affect customer satisfaction because the price that has been set by a company is a benchmark for the company on the level of customer satisfaction. Affordable prices balanced by good quality will increase customer satisfaction.

Other research belongs to Faeruz & Soliha (2023) also states that price perception has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction which means that the more according to the price perception given to customers, the higher customer satisfaction will also be

In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that price perception affected customer satisfaction levels significantly. This can be interpreted that Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers seeing or understanding the price of a product has a big impact on the level of customer satisfaction with the products offered.

### **Taste for Customer Satisfaction (H2)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H2 test, namely taste on customer satisfaction, show that taste has a positive and significant influence on customer satisfaction with a positive path coefficient of 0.647 and P-values of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The better the taste felt by the customer, the higher the likelihood that they will be satisfied with the product. This can be interpreted that good taste can be the main factor that can increase customer satisfaction in the context of research or analysis carried out. With a confidence level of 90%, the influence of taste in increasing customer satisfaction ranges from 0.526 to 0.760. Based on this explanation, the second hypothesis proposed in this study is that taste has a positive influence on customer satisfaction.

In line with research Zulfa et al (2022) which states that taste has a considerable influence on customer satisfaction. The richer the taste of a food, the more customers are interested in coming which allows customer satisfaction to increase.

Other research belongs to Sutedjo & Saputri (2023) also stated that taste has a significant impact on customer satisfaction. The more savory and delicious the products offered by the company, the more satisfied customers will be.

In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that the *ice cream* products presented had a fragrant aroma, a taste that matched expectations, a soft or consistent texture, and the right temperature. This provides customers with a pleasant experience while consuming the product and can build significant customer satisfaction.

### **Customer Satisfaction Towards Customer Loyalty (H3)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H3 test, namely customer satisfaction to customer loyalty, show that customer satisfaction has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty with a positive path coefficient of 0.379 and P-values of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . High levels of customer satisfaction tend to have a positive and statistically strong impact on customer loyalty. Customers who are satisfied with their experience, are likely to stick to the products that a particular brand offers in the future. With a trust level of 90%, the influence of customer satisfaction in increasing customer loyalty ranges from 0.217 to 0.526. Based on this explanation, the third hypothesis proposed in this study is that customer satisfaction has a positive influence on customer loyalty **received**.

In line with our research Zulfa et al (2022) which proves that customer satisfaction has a significant and positive effect on customer loyalty. Customers who have a high level of satisfaction have the possibility to form loyalty which will then create a feeling of loyalty. The higher the level of satisfaction, the more customer loyalty will also continue to increase.

Other research belongs to Sutedjo & Saputri (2023) also states that satisfaction has a significant and positive effect on customer loyalty which illustrates that the better the satisfaction felt by customers, the more customer loyalty will increase.

In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that the level of loyalty satisfaction affected customers significantly. When customers are satisfied with the

*ice cream* products consumed, it is likely that customers will return and make repeated purchases of the product in the same place.

#### **Price Perception Towards Customer Loyalty (H4)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H4 test, namely price perception on customer loyalty, show that price perception has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty with a positive path coefficient of 0.178 and P-values of  $0.033 < 0.05$ . This can be interpreted as the customer views price as an important factor, its influence on loyalty is strong enough to significantly influence the customer's decision to remain loyal to a particular product. In other words, when customers have a positive perception of the price of a product, customers tend to be more loyal to the brand or company. In short, it can be interpreted that a positive price perception can increase customer loyalty levels. With a confidence level of 90%, the influence of price perception in increasing customer loyalty ranges from 0.031 to 0.353. Based on this explanation, the fourth hypothesis proposed in this study is that price perception has a positive influence on customer loyalty **received**.

Yateno et al (2024) In his research, it is stated that price perception can significantly affect customer loyalty. Products that have low prices or prices that are in accordance with the quality will further increase customer interest in making repurchases.

Another study that supports these results is the research of Sombolinggi et al (2021) which states that price perception is significantly related to customer loyalty. Price perception is an important variable in building loyalty so that customers do not move to other places.

In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that price perception affected customer loyalty significantly. When customers feel that the value received is worth or greater than the price paid, customers will be loyal to the product or brand even if the price offered is high.

#### **Taste of Customer Loyalty (H5)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H5 test, namely taste on customer loyalty, show that taste has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty with a positive path coefficient of 0.392 and P-values of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This can be interpreted that the taste of a product has a real impact on making customers remain loyal to a certain brand or product. When customers think the product has a good taste, customers tend to buy the product again or remain loyal to a brand. In practical terms, these results show the importance for manufacturers to maintain the taste quality of the products offered in order to maintain and increase customer loyalty. With a trust level of 90%, the influence of taste in increasing customer loyalty ranges from 0.238 to 0.555. Based on this explanation, the fifth hypothesis proposed in this study is that taste has a positive influence on customer loyalty.

In line with our research Yateno et al (2024) which proves that taste has a significant effect on customer loyalty. Customers tend to repurchase food that is good and according to their tastes. In addition, these loyal customers will also recommend the product to others.

Another study that supports these results is the proprietary research Zulfa et al (2022) which states that taste also has an impact on customer loyalty. Customer loyalty is very easy to create if customers are satisfied with what is expected, in this case the taste of the product consumed. The good taste of a product makes customers want to come back in the future so that it can create loyalty in customers.

In this study, customers of Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu felt that taste significantly affected customer loyalty. The satisfying taste can provide a pleasant and satisfying experience for customers. It includes the aroma, taste, texture, temperature, and overall ice cream eating experience offered by Mixue Ice Cream & Tea. A pleasant experience can create a strong emotional connection between customers and brands that contributes to long-term loyalty.

### **Price Perception of Loyalty Through Customer Satisfaction (H6)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H6 test, namely price perception towards loyalty through customer satisfaction, show that price perception has a positive and insignificant influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction with a positive path coefficient of 0.055 and P-values of  $0.60 > 0.05$ . While price can affect a customer's view of a product or brand, its effect on customer satisfaction is not strong enough to significantly affect a customer's level of loyalty to a product or brand. This means that customers do not need to be satisfied first with the price perception of a product to become loyal. As long as customers have a positive perception of the price of a product, then customers will become loyal. With a confidence level of 90%, the influence of price perception in increasing loyalty through customer satisfaction ranges from 0.008 to 0.124. Based on this explanation, the sixth hypothesis proposed in this study is that price perception has a positive influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction **received**.

Customer satisfaction does not act as a mediator (non-mediator) between price perception and customer loyalty. This means that while a positive price perception can directly increase customer loyalty, customer satisfaction does not play a role in linking price perception to customer loyalty. In other words, customers can become more loyal to a brand or company if customers have a positive perception of the price of the product without having to go through the customer satisfaction process which is an intermediary in this influence. This is evidenced by the perception of price having a positive and significant effect on customer loyalty.

This opinion is supported by research belonging to Wahyu Wijayanti et al (2015) which states that customer satisfaction does not mediate the relationship between price perception and customer loyalty because the value of the influence is smaller than when price perception affects customer loyalty directly.

Another study that supports these results is the proprietary research Ronasih & Widhiastuti (2021) which states that price perception does not have a significant effect on loyalty through customer satisfaction which means that customer satisfaction cannot mediate the influence of price perception on customer loyalty.



In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that price perception did not affect the level of loyalty through customer satisfaction. This is because many other factors play an overall role. Brands that successfully combine value, quality, service, and price in line with customer expectations are more likely to be successful in maintaining customer loyalty in the long run. Customers will be loyal to a product as long as the price perception is good regardless of the level of satisfaction felt by the customer, because customer satisfaction acts as a non-mediator in this study.

### **A Taste of Loyalty Through Customer Satisfaction (H7)**

Based on **Error! Reference source not found.**, the results of the H7 test, namely taste on loyalty through customer satisfaction, show that taste has a positive and significant influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction with a positive path coefficient of 0.245 and P-values of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This can be interpreted that the taste of the product directly contributes to customer satisfaction. When customers are satisfied with the taste of the products consumed, this tends to increase the overall level of customer satisfaction. High customer satisfaction then plays an important role in shaping customer loyalty. Customers who are satisfied with the taste of the product are more likely to repurchase the product in the future and even recommend it to others. In other words, good or satisfying taste not only influences the customer's current purchasing decision but also builds a long-term relationship with the brand or product. With a trust level of 90%, the influence of taste in increasing loyalty through customer satisfaction ranges from 0.136 to 0.353. Based on this explanation, the seventh hypothesis proposed in this study is that taste has a positive influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction **received**.

Customer satisfaction acts as a partial mediator where with the existence of mediator variables, either directly or indirectly, independent variables affect dependent variables. This is evidenced by the taste that has a positive and significant effect on customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction acts as a partial mediator because while satisfaction levels can increase customer loyalty, other factors such as initial preference for taste also play a role. This means that even if the product meets the customer's taste, satisfaction is still necessary to maintain a high level of loyalty. In short, customer satisfaction is a partial mediator between taste and customer loyalty because the level of satisfaction helps bridge the customer's positive feelings towards the product with the loyalty behavior desired by the company.

In line with our research Zulfa et al (2022) which proves that taste can affect loyalty through customer satisfaction. Customers who are satisfied with the taste of a product from a particular company are more likely to come back to enjoy that product again.

Another study that supports these results is the proprietary research Wijaya & Nasir (2024) which states that there is a significant influence of taste variables on customer loyalty mediated by customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction is one of the factors to create customer loyalty, therefore product taste plays an active role in creating customer satisfaction.

In this study, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers felt that taste significantly affected the level of loyalty through customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction acts as a partial mediator which means that customers will remain loyal directly because of good taste.

Good and satisfying taste can play a significant role in influencing customer satisfaction which will create loyalty to the brand. This shows the importance of taste quality and a positive sensory experience in building long-term relationships between brands and customers.

## CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted on Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu customers regarding price perception, taste, loyalty and customer satisfaction. So it can be concluded that price perception has a positive and significant influence on customer satisfaction at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. The better the price perception in the customer's mind, the higher the customer satisfaction. Taste has a positive and significant influence on customer satisfaction at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. The better the taste that customers feel, the more customer satisfaction will increase. Customer satisfaction has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. The better the level of satisfaction felt by customers, the higher the customer satisfaction. Price perception has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. The better the price perception in the customer's mind, the more customer loyalty will increase. Taste has a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. The better the taste that customers feel, the more customer loyalty will increase. Price perception has a positive and insignificant influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. Customer satisfaction does not play a role as a mediator (non-mediator) between price perception and customer loyalty because customer satisfaction does not play a role in connecting price perception with customer loyalty because price perception has a direct influence on customer loyalty. Taste has a positive and significant influence on loyalty through customer satisfaction at Mixue Ice Cream & Tea Sumur Batu. Customer satisfaction plays a role as a partial mediator because both directly and indirectly taste affects customer loyalty.

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