

Repurchase Intention Study: Empirical Investigation on Guests Staying At Budget Hotels Incorporated in Airy Rooms

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ABSTRACT

The study done aimed to analyze the factors that could affect repurchase intention. The study aimed to measure the effect of service quality, brand image, and word of mouth on repurchase intention. Furthermore, the study was also to measure the most dominant factors in affecting repurchase intention, both direct and indirect effect. Semarang City was chosen as a representative place because it had the lowest room occupancy level among the provincial capitals in Java Island.

The result of analysis shows that service quality, brand image, and word of mouth affected repurchase intention, both directly and indirectly. The most directly affecting variable was the word-of-mouth variable, while the variable that had indirect effect through the word-of-mouth variable was brand image. The contribution of all variables studied in affecting repurchase intention was 93.7 percent, it means that there were other factors affecting repurchase intention beyond the variables studied.

Keywords: service quality; brand image; word of mouth; repurchase intention

ABSTRAK

Penyelidikan dijalankan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang boleh mempengaruhi niat pembelian balik. Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengukur kesan kualiti perkhidmatan, imej jenama dan kata-kata mulut mengenai niat membeli semula. Tambahan pula, kajian ini juga mengukur faktor-faktor yang paling dominan dan mempengaruhi niat belian pembelian, kedua-dua pengaruh langsung dan pengaruh tidak langsung. Kota Semarang dipilih sebagai tempat perwakilan yang memiliki tingkat penghunian tertinggi di ibukota provinsi Jawa.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan kualiti perkhidmatan, imej jenama dan pengaruh perkataan mengenai niat belian balik, pengaruh langsung dan tidak langsung. Pembolehubah yang paling berpengaruh adalah pembolehubah perkataan mulut, sementara pembolehubah yang mempunyai pengaruh langsung melalui pembolehubah kata mulut adalah imej jenama berubah. Sumbangan semua pemboleh ubah yang mempengaruhi niat pembelian semula adalah 93.7 peratus, yang bermaksud bahawa masih ada faktor lain yang mempengaruhi niat belian semula melalui pembolehubah yang berkaitan.

Keywords: kualiti perkhidmatan, imej jenama, perkataan mulut, minat belian

INTRODUCTION

Association of Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants states that the growth of hospitality sector in Indonesia develops rapidly. The data show that the number of star hotels reaches 2,300 hotels with the number of rooms up to 290,000 rooms, while the number of non-star hotel reaches 16,000 hotels with the number of rooms up to 285,000 rooms. In general, the hotel room occupancy rate in 2016 was 51.5% and in 2017 52.22% (www.bps.go.id, 2018). One of the cities with the biggest number of hotels is Semarang. The presence of 118 hotels with average occupancy of approximately 50%, although it can reach 95-100% during holiday season, is considered low and averagely every 1.9 km there is a hotel. While the average Length of Stay (LOS) ranges from 1.2-1.7 days that has not reached the ideal, namely minimum 2 days.

The development of hospitality business nowadays is supported by the development of technology. There is a technology company that manages quality rooms with affordable price. The technology company is Airy Rooms with aim to increase profits by increase of hotel room occupancy rate. Airy Rooms is an Accommodation Network Orchestrator (ANO) partnered with the best budget hotels throughout Indonesia with support of updated technology to give the best stay experience with affordable price. The affordable price does not reduce the experience given by giving seven guarantees of comfort in Airy Rooms, among others: clean bed, free Wi-Fi, flat screen TV, AC, hot water, free bath supplies and drinking water. Five facts about Airy Rooms are among others: just entering the region or landmark in web search or Airy App, there are three choices of rooms, Airy Eco, Airy Standard, and Airy Primer, there are promos each month, typical souvenirs of Airy Rooms, free snacks and drinking water every day, in addition to guarantee for the guests staying.

The hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms are given Airy Rooms attributes with typical logo of Airy Rooms and in blue color, such as pouch of bath supplies of Airy Rooms and the installation of Airy Rooms neon box at the hotel location even though the hotel has a brand name already. Besides that, the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms are given five benefits, among others operation facility, helping the staff to provide better service, income increase, using Airy Customer Service available for 24 hours, and allowed to sell in other Online Travel Agents (OTA) such as Traveloka, Agoda, Tiket.com, and so on.

Customer rating on Airy Rooms hotels in Semarang City shows varied values, with the lowest rating being 6.0/10 (good) and the highest 9.2/10 (excellent). It indicates rating difference, some rate positive and some rate negative. The rating is based on stay experience at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. Positive rating about the service is indicated by good comment, such as friendly service, good service, quick service, responsive service, friendly and helpful receptionists and staff, excellent service. However, some also feel service not as expected, such as poor service, bad service, having to wait because the room is being tidied up, unfriendly welcome by receptionists, considering that the front office needs training because they are unfamiliar with the application.

Impressions on the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms are also there, it shows the formation of perception towards Airy Rooms that has its own standard. The impressions on Airy Rooms appear from customer comments saying "Standard Airy that is okay," and there are comments saying that the supplies in Airy Rooms everywhere are standardized and taken care, and some also feel disappointed by the hotel service but there is still a plus value because Airy Rooms addition is there. However, some give comments by comparing other Airy Rooms based on the previous experience of using Airy Rooms. The comparison occurs because there is a disappointment and it is not considered to reflect Airy Rooms such as room cleanliness, hotel appearance.

Positive experience of guests staying at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms brings up positive perception and affects the behavior to recommend it to other people to stay at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. Nevertheless, there are also uninteresting impression and experience when staying at Airy Rooms hotels causing them to not want to recommend it to other people. Intention to come again of guests staying is marked by comments, such as guests who will order the hotel again, some also say "I may come back", some also give comments that the hotels can be the choice when they visit Semarang again. Nevertheless, there are comments of who do not want to stay at Airy Rooms hotels. The comments explain that the hotels do not give 7 guarantees promised by Airy Rooms and they conclude that they do not want to stay at Airy Rooms hotels (Traveloka's Guest Comments, 25 July 2018). The customer experience, comments, impression, and intention to come back to the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms are the opportunity to answer customer challenge to come back to the same hotel or repurchase the products and service at the same hotel or in economic term referred to as repurchase intention. The empirical phenomenon of experience of staying guests by giving various comments and impressions telling about their experience either positive or negative is the form of word of mouth and is an external factor that is difficult to be controlled by the company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Service Quality

Service quality is the extent of difference between reality and customer expectation on the service they receive/get (Parasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry, 1990). Service quality component is conceptualized in service marketing research are that focuses on the quality perceived; defined as customer rating related to overall quality of entity. According to Kotler and Keller (2016), definition of service is each action or activity that can be offered by a party to another party, which is basically intangible and does not cause any ownership. The production can be related or is not related to a physical product. Service is producer behavior in order to satisfy the needs and desires of guests to achieve guest satisfaction. According to Parasuraman et al. (1985), there are five dimensions or attributes that need to be paid attention in service quality. The first dimension is tangible form, namely the physical condition available in giving service including physical facility, supply, staff, and communication means. The tangible dimension is generally used by companies to improve their

image in the eyes of guests. The second dimension is reliability, namely the ability to give service performance promised reliably and accurately. The third dimension is responsiveness, namely the desire of the staff to help the guests and give quick and accurate service. The fourth dimension is assurance, including knowledge, ability, courtesy, and trustworthiness of the staff to develop customer trust. The fifth dimension is empathy, namely individual care given by the service provider so the customers feel important, respected, and understood by the company.

Studies on the position of service quality variable towards other variables especially word-of-mouth and repurchase intention variable were done by previous researchers. Liu and Lee (2016) investigated about the effect of service quality on word of mouth. The result shows that service quality affected word of mouth. The study by Aljumaa (2014) also shows the effect of service quality on word of mouth, similarly according to Rahayu (2011) that shows that service quality affected word of mouth. Furthermore, the study by Raza et al. (2012) investigated the effect of service quality on repurchase intention. The result shows that service quality affected repurchase intention, similarly the study by Srivastava (2014) that service quality affected repurchase intention. The same result is also indicated by the study by Haryono et al. (2015) that shows that service quality affected repurchase intention. Similarly, the study by Yulisetiarini et al. (2017) that shows that service quality affected repurchase intention. Furthermore, the study by Kadang and Sukati (2012) shows that service quality affected repurchase intention. The study by Samad (2014) shows that service quality affected word of mouth and repurchase intention, similarly according to Saleem et al. (2017) that states that service quality affected repurchase intention.

Brand Image

The definition of brand image according to Kotler and Keller (2016): *“Brand image can be defined as a perception about brand as reflected by the brand association held in consumer memory”*. From the definition, brand image is the perception about brand as reflected by the brand association held in consumer memory. Image is a concept that can be understood easily, but difficult to explain systematically because it is abstract. Brand is the symbol and quality indicator of a product. Brands of products long known by customers will be an image, even become the status of a product. According to Tjiptono (2008), brand image is the description about association and customer belief on certain brand. While according to Shimp et al., brand image is the type of association appearing in customers' mind when they remember certain brand. The association simply can occur in form of thinking or certain brand related to a brand. Brand image can be positive or negative, depending on someone's perception on the brand. A brand can be said as successful when the buyers or the users perceive the presence of relevant, unique, and sustainable added value that fulfills their needs the most satisfactorily.

Studies on brand image were done a lot such as Lahap et al. (2015) that brand image variable is formed by indicators of very comfortable, very clean, and having different image, while according to Suhartanto and Kandampully (2000), the indicators of hotel brand image are comfort, interior design, price, physical facility, interior design, and trustworthiness. Studies on brand image in affecting other variables especially word-of-mouth and repurchase intention variable were done by previous researchers. Among the studies are that by Anggraeni (2015), the result shows that brand image affected word of mouth and repurchase intention. The study by Shakeri and Alavi (2016) that investigated about the effect of brand image on word of mouth shows that brand image affected word of mouth. However, different result of study is shows by Ismail and Spinelli (2011) that shows that brand image did not affect word of mouth. Besides that, the study by Ranjbarian et al. (2012) shows that brand image affected repurchase intention. The study by Chen and Hsieh (2011) shows that brand image affected repurchase intention. Similarly, the study by Arumsari and Ariyanti (2015) shows that brand image affected repurchase intention.

Word of Mouth

Kotler and Keller (2016) state that word of mouth is a form of written and electronic communication among people in connection with the strengths or experience of buying or using products or services. Supranto and Limakrisna (2011) state that word of mouth is an activity of individuals of exchanging information, especially about good things so as to affect customer decision to buy and make business achieve success. According to Kotler and Keller (2016), word of mouth can be very effective for business in which customers can feel more private relationship.

A study on the effect of word of mouth on repurchase intention was done by Kitapcha et al. (2014). The result of the study shows that word of mouth affected repurchase intention. The same study was also done by Anggraeni et al. (2015) whose result of study shows that word of mouth affected repurchase intention. While in the study by Jalilveland et al. (2017), it mentions some indicators of word-of-mouth variable, namely giving recommendations, advising, and telling about positive things, similarly the study by Rahayu (2011) that states that service quality affected word of mouth. The study by Söderlund (2000) shows that word of mouth affected repurchase intention.

Repurchase Intention

Repurchase intention occurs after customers make purchase, can be because they have consumed once and intend to repurchase the same products or services. Cronin and Taylor (1992) define repurchase intention as customer behavior that gives positive response to the service quality received from a company and intends to revisit or consume the products of the company again. Kotler and Keller (2016) state that there are some factors that can affect customers in purchase intention, either internal or external factors. Internal factors from within the customers are trust and customer attitude towards products or services, while the disturbing factors from external are other people’s attitude and situation of purchase place. Customers will more intend to repurchase a product or service if the value offered by a product or service is excellent. The value really gives positive and interesting impression. Customers often intend to purchase because of intention along with emotion that makes purchase intention higher.

A study on repurchase intention was done by Hellier et al. (2003) entitled *Customer repurchase intention: A general structural equation model*. In the study, the variables used were brand preference, expected switching cost, customer loyalty, customer satisfaction, customer satisfaction, customer perceived value, perceived equity, and perceived quality. The result of the study shows that all variables used affected repurchasing intention. Hellier et al. (2003) define that repurchase intention someone’s planned decision to repurchase certain services by considering the situation and level of fondness. According to Kotler and Keller (2016), there are some main factors that affect someone’s interest to have repurchase intention, namely psychological, personal, and social. The first factor is psychological, formed by motivation, perception, learning, and belief. Conclusion that can be taken based on the definition of repurchase intention is that someone’s decision to repurchase in the future motivated by satisfaction and trust can bring benefits for the company, namely that can be directly perceived is the company cost. The study done by Liu and Lee (2009) shows that the factors affecting repurchase intention were service quality, monetary price, behavior price, and word of mouth. In the study, it is mentioned that repurchase intention variable was formed by three indicators, namely the first choice, strong interest, and plan again.

Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses

The study was done with the theoretical framework as illustrated in Figure 1 by connecting the independent variables (service quality and brand image) and the dependent variables (word of mouth and repurchase intention).

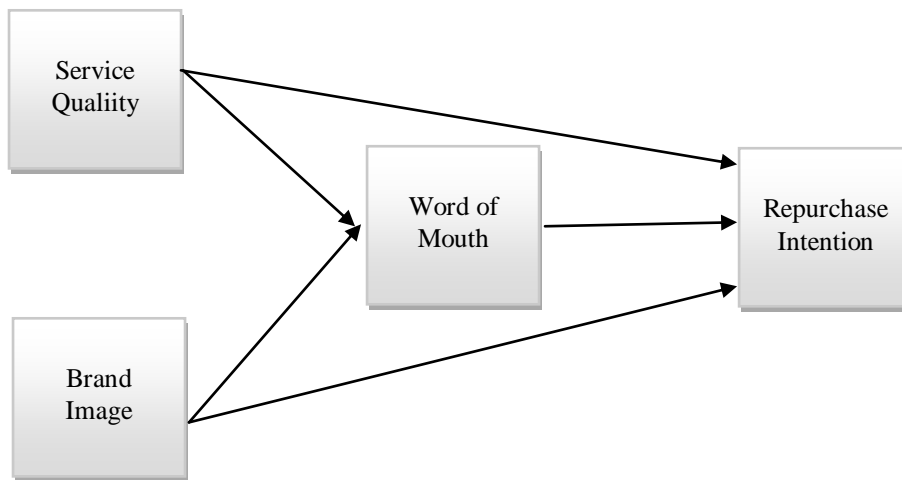


FIGURE 1. Suggested Research Model

Based on the theory, the result of previous relevant studies developed in the theoretical framework, the hypotheses in the study are as the following:

- H1 : Service quality and brand image have positive and significant effect on word of mouth.
- H2 : Service quality, brand image, and word of mouth have positive and significant effect on repurchase intention.
- H3 : Word of mouth has positive and significant effect on repurchase intention.
- H4 : Service quality and brand image have positive and significant effect on repurchase intention through word of mouth.

METHODOLOGY

The study was done using quantitative research method, namely a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to investigate on a certain population or samples, the data collection used assessment instrument, the data analysis was quantitative/statistical, aiming to test the hypotheses specified. Sugiyono (2013) states that the philosophy of positivism views that reality or symptom or phenomenon is single (only investigates the observed phenomenon, does not investigate feelings), can be classified, relatively stable, concrete, observable, measurable, and the symptom relationship is causal. The instrument used was questionnaire distributed to the respondents. The population of the study was the guests staying at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms, while the number of samples was 191 respondents obtained from the calculation of Slovin’s formula based on average staying guests in each day at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. The collected date were then analyzed using a program called Analysis of Moment Structure (AMOS) version 22.

Results and Findings

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents based on length of stay are presented in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1
Length of Stay of Airy Rooms Guests

Length of Stay	Number	Frequency
1 day 1 night	154	80.5%
2 days 2 nights	36	18.8%
3 days 3 nights	1	0.5%

Table 1 shows that the most length of stay at Airy Rooms hotels is one day one night, with percentage out of all respondents of 80.5%, while in the second position is staying for two days two nights, namely for 18.8%, then three days three nights for 0.55%. Furthermore, the characteristics of respondents based on purpose of staying at Airy Rooms hotels are presented in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2
Purpose of Staying of Airy Rooms Guests

Purpose of Staying	Number	Frequency
Business	10	5.3%
Vacation	95	49.7%
Official Duty	86	45.0%

The result shows that the purpose of staying of the respondents is mostly for vacation, namely 49.7%, followed by official duty for 45%, and business purpose for 5.2%.

Result of Testing of Structural Equation Model

Testing of SEM assumption obtained result of absence of normality, outlier, and multicollinearity problem, it can be concluded that it fulfilled the requirement to be experimented on structural equation model of the study using tool of AMOS (Analysis Moment of Structure). The result of overall model testing is presented in Figure 2 as follows:

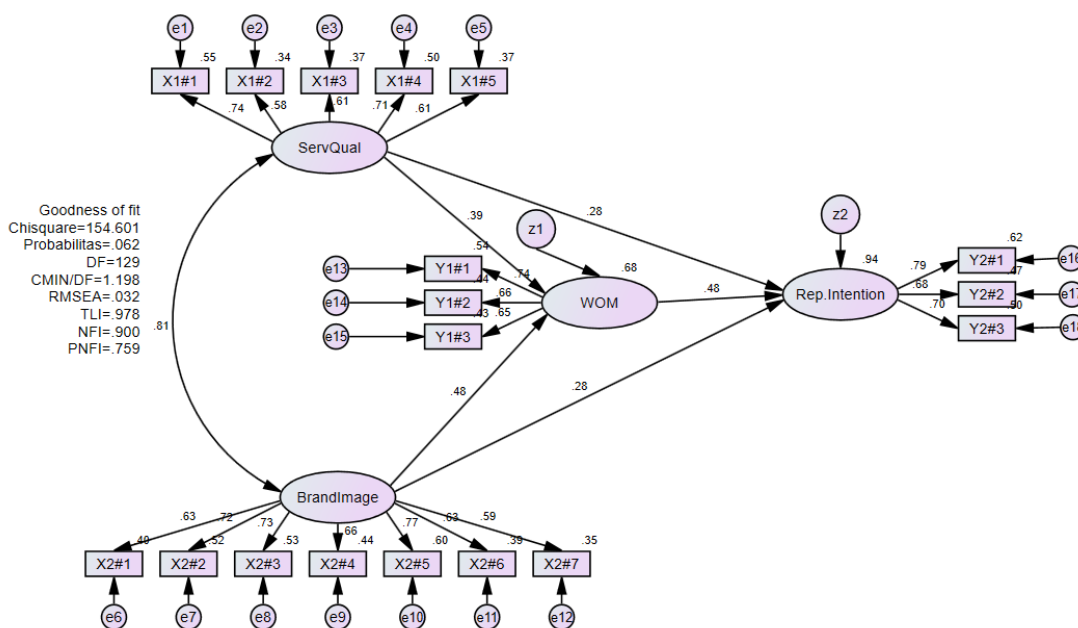


FIGURE 2 : SEM Analysis using AMOS Program

The result of overall model analysis in the study was compared to the cutoff value of each criteria of goodness of fit presented in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3
Result of Model Test

Goodness of Fit Index	Cutoff Value	Result	Evaluation
X2 Chi-Square	X2 with df; 129; p: 5% = 156.508	154.601	Good
Significance Probability	≥ 0.05	0.062	Good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	1.198	Good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.032	Good
TLI	≥ 0.90	0.978	Good
NFI	≥ 0.90	0.900	Good
PNFI	≥ 0.60 ≤ 0.90	0.759	Good

Table 3 shows that the result of structural model shows the value of goodness-of-fit criteria for chi-square, significance probability, CMIN/DF, RMSEA, TLI, NFI, and PNFI fulfilled the requirements so it could be concluded that the model was good.

Factor loading analysis was done on each variable indicator to ensure whether the variable indicator could form and operate the variables presented in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4
Value of Factor Loading of Variable Indicator

Variable	Indicator	Factor Loading
Service Quality	Tangibles	0.742
	Reliability	0.584
	Responsiveness	0.607
	Assurance	0.706
	Empathy	0.609
Brand Image	Comfort	0.629

	Exterior Design	0.723
	Price	0.727
	Physical Facility	0.664
	Interior Design	0.773
	Trustworthiness	0.628
	Location	0.594
Word of Mouth	Recommending	0.738
	Advising	0.662
	Telling about positive things	0.653
Repurchase Intention	First choice	0.789
	Strong interest	0.685
	Plan again	0.704

Table 4 shows that the value of each indicator fulfilled the convergent validity, namely above 0.50, the result could be concluded that the indicators formed the variables studied. The result of data analysis for hypothesis testing is presented in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5
Result of Structural Equation Modeling for Hypothesis Testing

Research Variable	Standardized Regression Weight	C.R.	P
Service Quality → Word of Mouth	0.391	2.398	.017
Brand Image → Word of Mouth	0.478	2.951	.003
Service Quality → Repurchase Intention	0.281	1.977	.048
Brand Image → Repurchase Intention	0.279	1.968	.049
Word of Mouth → Repurchase Intention	0.480	3.124	.002

Table 4 shows that service quality and brand image variables had greater CR and the value of p-value ≤ 0.05 namely 0.017 and 0.03. The value of standardized regression weight of service quality variable was 0.391 and brand image variable was 0.478. Based on the data of values above, it could be concluded that the First Hypothesis was accepted, it means that service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on word of mouth. Then, service quality and brand image variables had CR greater than 2 and the value of p-value ≤ 0.05 namely service quality for 0.48 and brand image for 0.49. The value of standardized regression weight of service quality variable was 0.281 and brand image variable was 0.279. Based on the data of values above, it could be concluded that the second hypothesis was accepted, it means that service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention. Then, word-of-mouth variable had CR greater than 2, and the value of p-value ≤ 0.05 namely 0.002 and the value of standardized weight was 0.480. Based on the data of values above, it could be concluded that the third hypothesis was accepted, it means that word of mouth had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention. The fourth testing analysis was whether service quality and brand image had effect on repurchase intention through word of mouth. The result of data analysis for testing of the fourth hypothesis is presented in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6
Analysis of Direct and Indirect Effect for Test of the Fourth Hypothesis

Variable	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
Service Quality on Repurchase Intention through Word of Mouth	0.281	0.188	0.469
Brand Image on Repurchase Intention through Word of Mouth	0.279	0.230	0.509

Table 6 shows that the direct effect of service quality on repurchase intention was 0.281 and the indirect effect of service quality on repurchase intention was 0.188 with total effect of service quality on repurchase intention through word of mouth was 0.469, while the direct effect of brand image on repurchase intention was 0.279 and the indirect effect of brand image on repurchase intention was 0.230, while the total effect of brand image on repurchase intention was 0.509. The significance level of track can be observed from the output text of Table 21 and 22 that shows that all values of $p < 0.05$ that means that all were significant. The result of analysis shows that the total effect was greater than the direct effect,

therefore it could be concluded that the fourth hypothesis was accepted that means that service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention through word of mouth.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on word of mouth at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on word of mouth at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms where brand image was the dominant factor in giving effect on word of mouth. Brand image was formed from impression of very comfortable, very clean, conforms to the class, excellent, different image, trustworthy, and quality. Different image gave the biggest contribution in forming brand image. Different image was illustrated as Airy Rooms hotels that had typical attributes and the service received was according to the price paid. Service quality was formed tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Tangibles gave the biggest contribution in forming service quality that means that the guests staying at Airy Rooms hotels saw direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot. Word of mouth was in form of recommending, advising, and telling about positive things. The biggest contribution of word of mouth was recommending reflected by cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms.

Service quality and brand image had effect on word of mouth. The finding shows that the guests staying at Airy Rooms hotels seeing direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot and Airy Rooms hotels having typical attributes and the service received according to the price paid were the reasons in recommending in form of cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms. The result of study shows that service quality on word of mouth had similarity to the finding of Liu and Liu and Lee (2016), the study by Rahayu (2011), and the study by Aljumaa (2014) that concluded that service quality had effect on word of mouth. In the study, besides word of mouth, another factor that gave effect was brand image. The effect of brand image on word of mouth had similarity to the result of study by Anggraini et al. (2015) and Anggraini and Rachmanita (2015) that concluded that brand image had effect on word of mouth.

Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention. The hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms where service quality was the dominant factor in giving effect on repurchase intention. Service quality was formed tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Tangibles gave the biggest contribution in forming service quality that means that the guests staying at Airy Rooms hotels saw direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot. Brand image was formed from impression of very comfortable, very clean, conforms to the class, excellent, different image, trustworthy, and quality. Different image gave the biggest contribution in forming brand image. Different image was illustrated as Airy Rooms hotels that had typical attributes and the service received was according to the price paid. Repurchase intention was formed by the first choice, strong interest, and plan again. The first factor became the dominant factor in forming repurchase intention reflected as the first choice of staying again and the first place headed to stay was Airy Rooms.

Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention. The finding shows that the guests staying at Airy Rooms hotels seeing direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot and Airy Rooms hotels having typical attributes and the service received according to the price paid made the first choice to stay again and the place headed to stay was Airy Rooms. The effect of service quality on repurchase intention had similarity to the study by Raza et al. (2012) and Srivastava (2014) that concluded that service quality had effect on repurchase intention. Brand image having effect on repurchase intention had similarity to the study by Ayuthaya (2013) that concluded that brand image had effect on repurchase intention.

Word of mouth had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. Word of mouth was in form of recommending, advising, and telling about positive things. The biggest contribution of word of mouth was recommending reflected by cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms. Repurchase intention was formed by the first choice, strong interest, and plan again. The first factor became the dominant factor in forming repurchase intention reflected as the first choice of staying again and the first place headed to stay was Airy Rooms.

Word of mouth had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. The finding shows recommending reflected by cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms and the first choice of staying again and the first place headed to stay was Airy Rooms. The result of study had similarity to the study by Liu and Lee (2016), Anggraeni et al. (2015), Kitapcha et al. (2014), Akdoganb and Dortyol (2014) that shows that word of mouth had effect on repurchase intention.

Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention through word of mouth at the hotels incorporated in Airy Rooms. Service quality was formed tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Tangibles gave the biggest contribution in forming service quality that means that the guests staying at Airy

Rooms hotels saw direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot. Brand image was formed from impression of very comfortable, very clean, conforms to the class, excellent, different image, trustworthy, and quality. Different image gave the biggest contribution in forming brand image. Different image was illustrated as Airy Rooms hotels that had typical attributes and the service received was according to the price paid. Word of mouth was in form of recommending, advising, and telling about positive things. The biggest contribution of word of mouth was recommending reflected by cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms. Repurchase intention was formed by the first choice, strong interest, and plan again. The first factor became the dominant factor in forming repurchase intention reflected as the first choice of staying again and the first place headed to stay was Airy Rooms.

Service quality and brand image had positive and significant effect on repurchase intention through word of mouth. The finding shows that the guests staying at Airy Rooms hotels saw direct proof in form of physical facilities such as maintained building and adequate parking lot and Airy Rooms hotels that had typical attributes and the service received was according to the price paid that could made as the first choice to stay again and the place headed to stay was Airy Rooms in which the experience became the basis in giving recommendation with recommendation of cost saving, choose Airy Rooms hotels and when you travel in group choose Airy Rooms. The effect of service quality on repurchase intention through word of mouth had similarity to the study by Liu and Lee (2016) and the effect of brand image on repurchase intention through word of mouth had similarity to the study by Anggraeni et al. (2015).

Limitation

It needs to develop conception in model for repurchase intention determined by the role of word of mouth. Future research and scientific development shall be done by considering the limitations of the study. From the result of analysis, the squared multiple correlation coefficient of Word of Mouth was 0.685 that means that Service Quality and Brand Image only gave 68.5% and the rest 31.5% was affected by other variables beyond the study. Similarly, the squared multiple correlation coefficient of Repurchase Intention was 0.937 that means that Service Quality, Brand Image, and Word of Mouth only gave 93.7% on Repurchase Intention and the rest 6.7% was affected by other variables beyond the study. A variable that can be added in future research is Customer Satisfaction with consideration of the importance of giving trust to customers that Brand Image or Service Quality gives level of trust that the products or services bought can satisfy the needs and have added value after the customers use the products or services.

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