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THE IMPACTS OF BRAND TRUST AND BRAND CREDIBILITY ON INDONESIAN CUSTOMERS' WOM COMMUNICATION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF BRAND COMMITMENT

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Abstract

The use of brand credibility from companies continues to be a popular method to support the brand commitment, also to encourage the customers and make them more satisfaction and positive word of mouth communication about the brand. Brand trust is most important marketing concepts which have been discussed by both academicians and practitioners over the past decade. When the customers focus on the positive aspects of a company, they usually express it by using the positive words of mouth communication, and which in turn is considered the goal for any company. This paper examines the effect of brand trust and brand credibility on brand commitment; brand credibility and brand commitment on word of mouth communication in the Indonesian automobile market. The data have been collected via an online survey launched in internet between October-November 2016, and resulted 154 respondents participated in the survey used for the study. The collected data is analyzed using SPSS 22 and structural equation modeling (SEM) AMOS 21. The results revealed that brand trust has positive effect on brand commitment, brand credibility has positive effect on brand commitment and word of mouth communication, and brand commitment was also found to have positive effect on word of mouth communication.

Keywords: Brand Credibility, Brand Trust, Brand Commitment, WOM Communication

INTRODUCTION

Brand credibility, brand loyalty, brand image and brand trust are widely discussed in marketing literature because they play a more and more important role in the marketing. Customers often remember the most successful companies in different ways, for example, during the procurement process or advising others, and those companies focused on the quality of the provided product and service.

Nowadays, in order to define a brand, it is given emphasis on identity, which as an important invisible element. Identity is an element that is not visible but has originality and roots. One of the favorite areas of brand management is creating a sense in consumers' minds through the identity for the brands (Kazemi et al., 2013).

According to Thomas et al., (2012) the most important asset of a company is the brand they own. For customers, a brand can simplify the choice process, promise quality, reduce risk (Keller & Lehmann, 2006) and also motivate repeated buying (Aaker, 1996 & Keller, 2001). A strong brand is a competitive advantage, a barrier for entry in some markets, easier acceptance among distributors and consumers etc. for the organization it owns (Farquhar, 1989). Many authors consider that the credibility of the brand is a major cause of customer satisfaction and loyalty, which creates its turn to talk with people in a positive way about the product or the service, which in turn gives the company a lot of profits and competitive strength. Literatures of this study, tries to give more details about this point. The management of customer is a top priority of executives in service industries such as retail banking and telecommunications. It is accepted wisdom in marketing that new customer acquisition is a far more costly undertaking than establishing a broader and deeper relationship with existing customers (Sweeney & Swait, 2008). The high speed of exchange and communication leads to the creation of a very competitive market for companies which are working not only in the international scale, but also in the local one (Ghorban & Tahernejad, 2012). The survival path in this competitive market is trying to attract more customers and retain them (Sweeney & Swait, 2008). Therefore, the more a company attracts customers, the more it generates profit and value for company.

Ghorban & Tahernejad (2012) believed that attracting more customers is not a key factor to have a successful firm. Their notion was that in the new economics, managers have to focus more on the frontline staff and the technology, because they found that there is a way to make profit in the economy. Heskett et al., (1994) had drawn a chain, this chain included a linkage between firm profitability, customer loyalty and pleasure, and yield of employees of the firms, they mentioned that value and revenue are outcomes of customer loyalty. Besides, satisfied customer can create loyal customer and satisfaction is influenced by the quality of offered

products and services. Heskett et al., (1994) mentioned that retaining customer create more profit and value that attract more new customers.

That researchers have focused on importance of customer retention of churn. Their studies have shown that preventing customer churn is a key competitive issue in financial and telecommunication industry (Teradata, 2004). Besides, these kinds of service providers must concentrate their efforts on customer retention. Evans (2002) examined churn or retention on telecommunication industry and financial sector. Ghorbanat al. (2012) explored the retention on internet service delivers. There are few factors that can influence the retention of customers, for example, offering product and services with vast names and brand targets today's customers.

Any competitive firm in the market, can maintain customers through its brand credibility and the commitment of the brand, which is leads the customers to talk positively about the company and brand, by different way, Talk positively of customers does not stop about the credibility of the brand, 'As long as the brand continues and keep its credibility and commitment to its customers. Brand credibility is considered wealth for any company; it can be used as strong points in the competition market.

Although many studies have been conducted on this issue, there are still gaps that need to be filled in the literature review. Studies conducted by previous researchers only focused on certain aspects of WOM communication process, and the variables used in this study were segmented in natural in previous studies. In other words, the model proposed in this study is an integrative one from four separate models found in the area related literature, e.g. study of Thomas et al., (2012) explored the relationship between brand credibility and brand commitment, also, study of Li at al., (2014) explored the effect of brand trust on brand commitment, study of Malik at al., (2014) illustrated the effect of brand credibility and the word of mouth, while study of Kazemi at al., (2013) explored the relationship between brand commitment and word of mouth communication. This means, that three main models of this study were segmented in three different studies, and each one was separated alone, and this study tries to integrate them in one framework, and this is the main contribution of this study, in addition, this study conduct in a developing country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For businesses that are offering products and services to the public, the customers are considered as one of the most important factors to be attended very carefully, since their wants and desires would have significant impacts on the way the businesses are run. Brand credibility, brand commitment and the word of mouth as a consequence of satisfaction and loyalty of customers are the main issues in this study which have a strong relation with the retention of

customer as a key success factor in today's business world. These issues are discussed in details to allay concepts of these concerns here.

Brand Trust

Building and maintaining a trusting and long-lasting relationship with customers are critical to a brand's success in today's highly competitive global market. Because of its importance, Brand trust has drawn increasing attention from both practitioners and researchers in recent years (Alhaddad 2012).

Brand trust is defined as "the willingness of the average consumer to rely on the ability of the brand to perform its stated function" and has been shown to be a key contributor to brand equity and customer loyalty (Chaudhuri and Holbrook 2001), especially when uncertainty and risk exist (Moorman, Zaltman, and Deshpandé 1992). Moorman et al. (1992) defined trust as "a willingness to rely on an exchange partner in whom one has confidence." Chaudhuri and Holbrook (2001) define brand trust as "consumer's willingness to rely on the ability of the brand to perform its stated function".

Orzan et al., (2016) believes that "underlying loyalty is always trust". Brand trust can be defined as "a consumer's willingness to rely on the brand in the face of risk because of expectations that the brand will cause positive outcomes. In order to build trust, products or services must always meet or even exceed the consumers' expectations. According to Dahlgren (2011, p. 28-29) "brand trust leads to brand loyalty because trust creates exchange relationships that are highly valued". In this respect, it is important to focus on building and maintaining brand trust since it represents "the basis for long-term customer relationship" (Burmman et al., 2009).

However, such brand trust has not been previously studied in the global branding context as a possible contributor to (or a mediator of) preference formation. Because global brands have been previously shown to have higher perceived quality and prestige, they should also benefit from enhanced customer trust arising from these sources. Although this seems to be a logical implication of prior work, this effect on (and of) brand trust has not been empirically tested in the global branding literature.

Brand Credibility

According to Ohanian (1990) source credibility is all about creating positive characteristics from sender that manipulates a receiver to accept the message sent by sender. This can also be regarded as brand credibility is validity of communication assertions or the believability of intentions of an article at a certain time. This sender can be person, cartoon, corporation and/or

brand (Wang and Yang, 2010). Previous researches explored that the source credibility is a composite of three elements 1) trustworthiness 2) expertise 3) attractiveness (Erdem et al., 2004). A brief description as described by (Erdem et al., 2004) of these three elements is given as under: (a) Trustworthiness: To what extent a brand is considered a reliable source of information, (b) 2. Expertise: The extent to which a specific brand has good knowledge and skills, and (c) 3. Attractiveness: To what extent a brand is evaluated in term of personality determinants.

Malik et al., (2014) informed that brand credibility involves the extent to which a consumer perceives a brand a reliable source of information (trustworthiness), skills (expertise) and matches it with personality characteristics (attractiveness). Gilaninia et al. (2012) Mentioned that brand credibility is believability of product status information, which is embedded in following brand, depending on consumers' perceptions of whether the brand has the ability and willingness to continuously deliver what has been promised. It has been well known that brand credibility consists of two main components: trustworthiness and expertise.

Erdem and Swait (1998) defined brand credibility as the believability of product position information contained in a brand, which entails consistently delivering what is promised, and they informed that brand credibility has two dimensions, trustworthiness and expertise. Trustworthiness means that it is believable that a brand will deliver what it has promised, and expertise implies that the brand is believed capable of delivering the promises.

Sheeraz et al. (2012) mentioned that brand credibility is originated from source credibility literature. According to Ohanian (1990) source credibility is positive characteristics of a sender that influence receiver's message acceptance, or validity of communication assertions (Enrique, Rafael, & Isabel, 2009), or believability of intentions of entity at particular time (Herbig & Milewicz, 1995). This sender, communicator or entity can be person, cartoon, corporation and/or brand (Wang & Yang, 2010) Previous research described that source credibility comprised of trustworthiness, expertise and attractiveness (Hovland, Janis, & Kelly, 1953; Sternthal & Craig, 2002; Keller & Aaker, 1997). So brand credibility refers to believability in characteristics of brand product information. It has three elements trustworthiness, expertise and attractiveness. Baek et al., (2011) mentioned that, the notion of brand credibility was inspired by Erdem and Swait (1998), who examined consumer-based brand equity based on signaling theory. As briefly mentioned before, brand credibility is the believability of the product position information embedded in a brand depending on consumers' perceptions of whether the brand has the ability and willingness to continuously deliver what has been promised (Erdem and Swait, 2004). Brand credibility is thought to consist of two main components: trustworthiness and expertise (Erdem and Swait, 1998; 2004, Erdem et al., 2002; 2006). Trustworthiness refers to the

willingness of firms to deliver what they have promised. Expertise refers to the ability of firms to deliver what they have promised. Since the trustworthiness and expertise of a brand are based on the cumulative impact of all previous marketing strategies and actions taken by a brand (Erdem and Swait, 1998), it is not surprising that brand credibility reflects the consistency of the marketing mix through brand investments such as advertising.

Consumers form brand loyalty based on several reasons, including satisfaction, risk reduction, or trust. Among these reasons, evidence about the importance of trust in loyal relationships is paramount (Kim et al., 2008). Morgan and Hunt (1994) indicated that trust is a strong predictor of relationship commitment. Many other studies have shown that trust is at the core of successful relationships (e.g., Berry 1995). Morgan and Hunt (1994) defined trust as the perception of “confidence in the partner’s reliability and integrity” (1994, p. 23). Moorman, Zaltman, and Deshpande (1992) argue that trustworthiness results from expertise, reliability, and intentionality. Subsequently, Gwinner, Gremler, and Bitner (1998) found the psychological benefit of trust to be more important than special treatments in consumer relationships with service firms. Ghorban & Tahernejad (2012) cited from Kotler and Keller (2008) that they described the brand as the name, term, sign, symbol, design, or combination of them, intended to identify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of competitors. Ghorban & Tahernejad (2012) mentioned that customers and users evaluate identical products and services based on their brands, one way to reach information about brands is past experiences by customers, customers compare different brands to selected best ones according to their needs and requirements.

In term of credibility, which is the central point here, Herbig and Milewicz (1995) pointed that credibility is relying on a company commitments and promises in a specific time period, and they defined some points for credibility, time sensitive and firm’s intentions are two important characteristics of credibility which firm must consider, credibility will be concluded in customers mind when the behavior of firm in future is predictable by its present actions.

Considerable prior research (Hovland et al., 1953) reveals that source credibility consists of trustworthiness, expertise, and attractiveness/likeableness. Thus, brand credibility refers to the believability of the product information embodied in a brand and is suggested to contain three elements, i.e., trustworthiness, expertise, and attractiveness/ likeableness (Hovland et al., 1953). Hence, brand credibility requires consumers to perceive that the brand is willing (trustworthiness), has the ability (i.e., expertise), and is dedicated (i.e., attractiveness/ likeableness) to consistently deliver what has been promised (Erdem & Swait, 2004). Herbig and Milewicz (1995) propose a historical perspective about brand credibility to the effect that past and present marketing activities can influence current and future brand credibility.

Trustworthiness, expertise, and attractiveness of a brand therefore reflect the cumulative effects of past and current marketing investments. Erdem and Swait's (1998), Erdem et al., (2002) considered two main aspects for brand credibility which are expertise and trustworthiness. Erdem et al., (2002) recommended Erdem and Swait (1998) study where they described trustworthiness as the purpose of a credible brand, and expertise as capacity to convey brand commitments. Erdem et al., (2002) indicated that there are negative relationships among brand credibility of a product or service and customer's supposed risks; besides, quality is another subject that is influenced by credibility. As a whole, Erdem et al., (2002) highlighted brand credibility to include two main important factors which lead to raise customers' expectation: swelling perceived quality and declining perceived risks. Alcaniz et al., (2009) described brand credibility dimensions as the honesty and helpfulness of brands and company's sufficient ability and knowledge as trustworthiness and expertise. A few studies have investigated the effect of brand credibility, for example, Erdem, Swait, and Louviere (2002) suggested that brand credibility may act as a moderating variable in the impact of product price on consumer utility. In this study brand credibility will be used as independent variable. Therefore, the next part aims to find, explore and justify these consequences based on the existing literatures.

Brand Commitment

The commitment refers to the sustainable tendency toward continuing the buying relationship with a company. The consumers tend to improve and maintain the emotional associations with which brand that results in their warm and enjoyable feeling. On the other hand, the consumers will have more powerful emotional belonging to the brand. The commitment can be divided into two components including emotional commitment and continuity (Kazemi, et al., 2013). There is a significant relationship between emotional commitment and the brand name. This refers to the powerful personal feeling and emotional business commitment based on the identification and shared brand values. The emotional commitment refers to the deep belonging toward brand. In the continuity commitment, the customer will change the brand as he/she has weak feeling toward it (Aysel, 2012). Commitment was defined as a psychological attachment to the brand and also has a close relationship with behavioral loyalty. Commitment leads that the customer express his/her defensive motivations and then these will result in high levels of commitment. There are several consumer behavior studies that examine the role of commitment in the adjustment of advertisement effects. The first effect of the commitment is that the behavior and cognition are resistant to change. The customer who define the concepts of commitment and attitude in the frame of behavioral and attitude commitment, they will have more resistant to change (Kishore et al., 2008). Kemp et al., (2011) mentioned that brand commitment is an

enduring desire to maintain a valued relationship (Moorman et al., 1992). It refers to the economic, emotional and psychological attachments that a consumer may have toward a brand (Evanschitzky et al., 2006).

Kim et al., (2008) mentioned, Consistent with Fishbein and Ajzen (1975), we view behavioral intention as the most predictable of behaviors, and thus propose a direct antecedent of loyalty behavior. This intentional brand loyalty construct is "brand commitment," which we view as behavioral intention held with affective and cognitive conviction. In psychology, the concept of commitment is regarded as having intentional aspects, as evidenced by Kiesler et al., (1971) definition of commitment: "the pledging or binding of an individual to behavioral acts" (1971, p. 30). Contrary to many studies that viewed brand commitment as a direct indicator (i.e., a scale item) of brand loyalty, we regard it as a construct antecedent to brand loyalty behavior.

Word of Mouth Communication

Money (2004) mentioned that consumers search for information prior to making a purchase in order to reduce perceived risk. One such source of information is word of mouth (WOM). Marketing researchers have shown that WOM communication has an impact on consumer attitudes, consumer risk taking, short-term and long-term product judgments and purchase decisions and choice behavior.

Kemp (2011) informed that decades of consumer research has shown Word-of-Mouth Communication (WOMC) to be a powerful influence on consumers' brand attitudes, judgments, and purchase intentions. It is generally more influential than advertising due to its higher credibility and more interactive nature. Accordingly, marketers are highly motivated to understand and exploit this powerful information source. Walker et al., (2001) mentioned that, Word-of-Mouth Communication can be generated in many different ways. For example, a consumer may actively seek out product advice from an acquaintance they perceive to be an expert (solicited WOMC). He/she may overhear two unknown consumers discussing a product, store, or service, or he may be given unsolicited (or even unwanted) product information from someone. He/she may read product reviews on a website from complete strangers. It is this organic nature of WOMC that makes it powerful, but also makes it a challenging topic to study. It is clear that these different processes may produce WOMC that is highly variant in its perceived information value and its influence on the consumer.

Kazemi et al., (2013) mentioned that word of mouth communications refer to the extent in which a customer informs his/her friends, coworkers, and relatives about product or services that satisfies his/her needs. With regard to the relationship between customer satisfaction and word of mouth communications, some authors pointed out that the form and type of this

relationship can be different in every level of customer satisfaction. Hart et al., (2013) indicated that unsatisfied customers transfer their bad experiences to 11 potential customers. They also pointed out that the satisfied customers transfer their successful experiences to 6 ones. Additionally, the Fortune indicates that the results of different studies showed that the customers offer their positive experiences for 8 ones. One of the interpretations of this fact can be described by theory of asymmetric effects of positive and negative events. It can be claimed that the positive events create more powerful responses than negative ones in the especial circumstances. Based on theory of Taylor (1991), another reason of this is that the negative feelings and emotions are related to the act, but positive ones are related to the emotions and senses. Generally, it is more important for people that react the negative environment more than positive one. Also it can be indicated that most people have tendency to interpret the positive affairs more than negative one. Therefore, it can be concluded that the satisfied customers transfer their positive experiences to others more than unsatisfied ones (Walker et al, 2001).

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Brand Credibility and Brand Commitment

In terms of the relationship between brand credibility and brand commitment, it is noted, that literature review of this area of relationship in previous studies especially who used these types of variables (brand credibility and brand commitment) relationship were little and rare, and the researcher just found one study related to the main variables that used, for example, Thomas, et al., (2012) found that credibility of brand has significant and positive effect on brand commitment. Also he found another study related to the general idea of brand credibility and brand commitment, but used different variables names, for example, study of John et al., (2012), they found credibility of leadership had significantly effects on his/her commitment. Another study of Kemp et al., (2011), found that brand credibility had positive effect on brand commitment through the mediating variable which is called purchase intention.

Brand Trust and Brand Commitment

Trust's role is crucial to relationship marketing given its impact on various organizational outcomes (Albert et al., 2013), with Delgado-Ballester et al. (2003) suggesting trust represents an imperative relationship attribute and a brand's most essential characteristic. The importance of trust as a precursor in initiating valued relationships and embedding commitment between supplier and consumer is long-standing (Li et al., 2014), commitment defined here around the idea of significant relationship maintenance (Moorman et al., 1992). Li et al., (2014) used in their study few variables as antecedent of brand commitment and one of them is brand trust, and this study will use brand trust as independent of brand commitment variable.

Brand Commitment and WOM Communication

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In terms of the relationship between brand commitment and WOM communication, it is illustrated that previous studies in this type of variables relationship were rare, and the researcher just found one study related to the main variables that used, for example, results study of (Kazemi at al., 2013) explored that brand commitment influences word of mouth communications significantly, and it was the only one have taken the same variables. The researcher also found another study related to general idea of commitment and word of mouth, but still little far from the main variables of this study, for example, in the study of Walker at al., (2001) they referred in their study that there is a significant effect on the relationship between affective commitment and word of mouth activity, also they mentioned that there is a significant effect on the relationship between affective commitment and word of mouth praise.

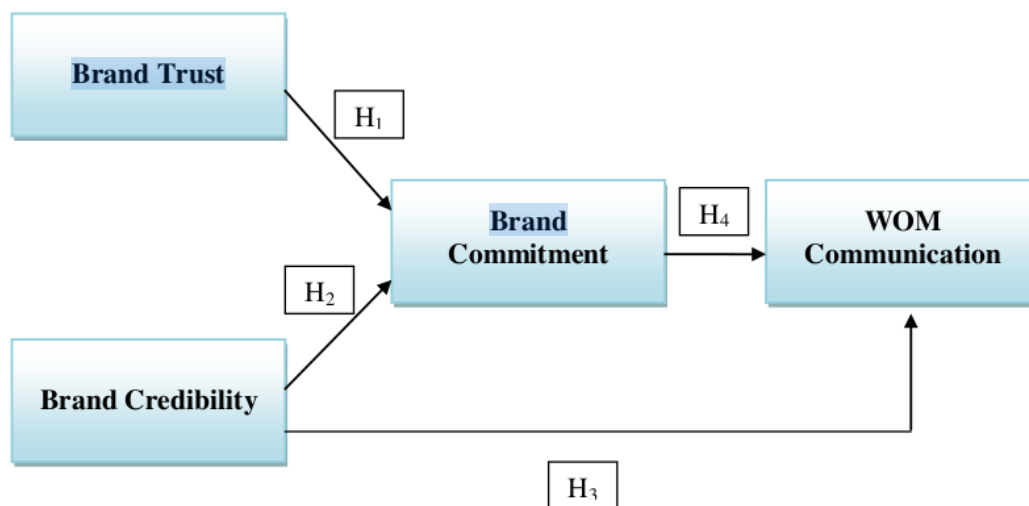
The Proposed Framework and Hypotheses

The framework below is proposed to ensure that brand credibility and brand trust effect on variable of brand commitment (Thomas et al., 2012; Li et al., 2014) and a variable of word of mouth communication, (Malik at al., 2014). Brand commitment impacts on WOM communication (Kazemi at al., 2013), when the brand commitment is the mediating between brand credibility and word of mouth communication.

Based on what have been presented in the literature above, the following framework (Figure 1) and three hypotheses have been developed for the study.

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Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study



Hypotheses

- H₁** : Brand trust has a positive effect on brand commitment
- H₂** : Brand credibility has a positive effect on brand commitment
- H₃** : Brand credibility has a positive impact on customer word of mouth communication
- H₄** : Brand commitment has a positive impact on customer word of mouth communication

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of brand trust and brand credibility on brand commitment and word of mouth communication. In order to obtain valid and reliable measures of the variables, previously validated scales were used to measure all variables. All items were measured via 5-point bipolar scales with scale poles ranging from strongly disagree(1) to strongly agree (5).

The questionnaire and covering letter were translated into Bahasa Indonesia and then back-translated into English. The use of only two languages reduced the potential for errors resulting from multiple translations of the questionnaire. Minimizing the diversity of languages also helped ensure construct equivalence and data comparability(Johnson, Cullen, Sakano, & Bronson, 2001).

The population of the research includes all of the Toyota car consumers in Indonesia. Due to some restrictions such as time, cost and difficulty to reach all the population, the study has been limited with the sample. As there is no sample framework for the consumers who use the relevant product; convenience sampling method has been used for the study. Data have been collected via an online survey launched in internet between October-November 2016, and resulted 154 respondents participated in the survey used for the study. The collected data is analyzed using SPSS and structural equation modeling (SEM). Specifically, Cronbach's alpha was calculated using SPSS 22. Then, confirmatory factor analysis, measurement model, and structural model were tested using AMOS 21.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Prior to analyzing the primary data, the issue of non-response bias is discussed. An "extrapolation procedure" technique was used to assess non-response bias. This assumes that the groupings of actual respondents by an identified criterion are similar to the "theoretical" non-respondents(Armstrong & Overton, 1977). Frequencies and independent t-tests were used to determine whether significant differences existed between early and latest responses. No

significant differences were identified between the early and latest responses for this classification variable. Therefore, as the results suggest that there were no significant differences between early response and latest response, the sample can be considered sufficient to draw conclusions about Indonesian Toyota car customers for the issues under study.

The respondents' profile indicated that 121 (78.6%) were male and 33 (21.4%) were female. On age profile, it shows that 2.6% were less than 25 years old, while most of the respondents (77.2%) were between 36 and 46 years old. Furthermore, 5.2% of the respondents fall in the age category of 25 to 35 years, and only 14.9% were 46 years or more. Finally, our results revealed that 3.9% had senior high school certificate, 11.0% had diploma, 78.6% had bachelor degree, and 6.5% had postgraduate degree.

In order to ensure the reliability of measurement scales, both Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability were used. The generated findings based on SPSS indicated that all constructs exceeded the cut-off value of 0.7 as the suggestions of Hair et al. (2010). Specifically, the Cronbach's alpha of brand trust is reported at the value of 0.963, brand credibility (0.857), brand commitment (0.872), and WOM communication (0.952). To support the Cronbach's alpha, composite reliability was calculated. Our results indicated that all constructs have acceptable values of composite reliability providing further evidence of existing reliability on the selected scales.

In this study, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to test construct and convergent validity using the measurement model on AMOS. The model was finalized after achieving good fit according to some indicators (Table 1).

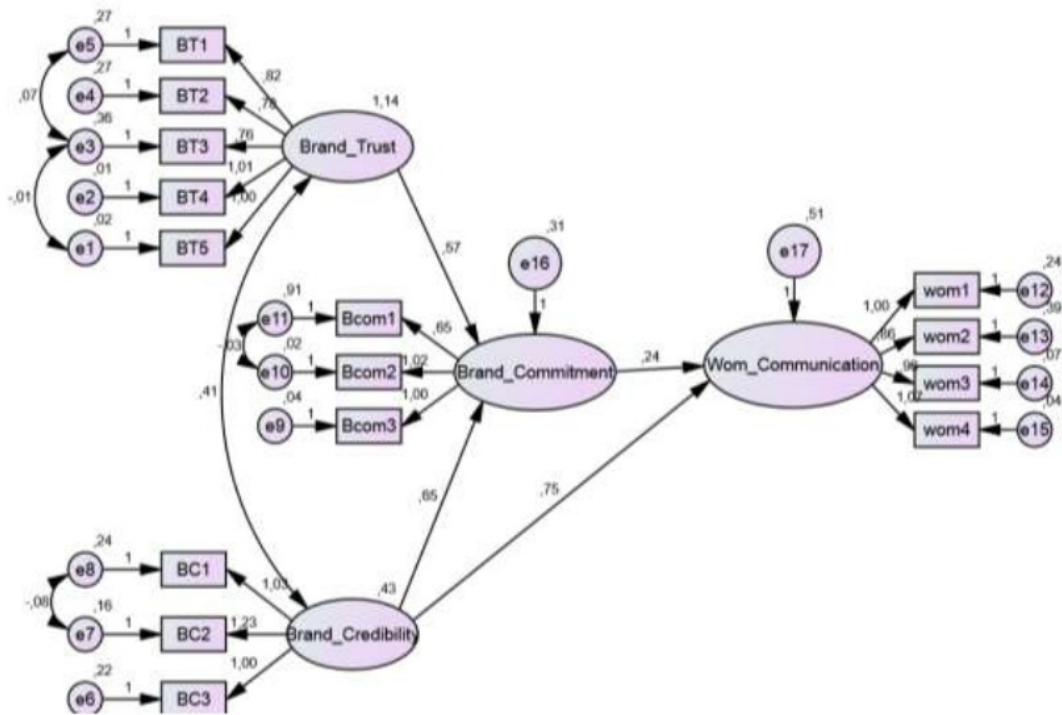
Table 1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Variables	Loading Factor	Chi-square	p	RMSEA	AGFI	CFI	GFI	TLI
Brand Trust	0.869-0.969	51.285	0.053	0.049	0.875	0.993	0.939	0.998
Brand Credibility	0.863-0.906	36.652	0.071	0.063	0.816	0.989	0.906	0.991
Brand Commitment	0.762-0.961	10.051	0.526	0.000	0.943	1.000	0.983	1.002
WoM Communication	0.879-0.971	18.118	0.419	0.007	0.901	0.994	0.927	0.997

Table 1 indicated that the Chi-square was less than 56.748 and other indicators also achieved the recommended cut-off values to fulfill the assumptions of model fit and test for CFA ($p \geq 0.05$, $RMSEA \leq 0.08$, $AGFI \geq 0.90$, $CFI \geq 0.90$, $GFI \geq 0.90$, $TLI \geq 0.90$). To calculate CFA, factor loadings on items of each variable are reported based on standardized regression weight. There were no items with values of less than 0.50. Thus, the items have acceptable factor loading values ranging from 0.762 to 0.971 (see Appendix A), and this means that both construct and convergent validity are achieved.

In order to test the hypothesis presented in earlier sections, the structural model was drawn with some indicators to achieve good fit for the data. The final model yielded a significant Chi-square at 51.071. Furthermore, the value of degree of freedom is equal to 95. Other fit indicators were also used to ensure goodness of model fit ($p = 0.126$, $RMSEA = 0.071$, $AGFI = 0.862$, $CFI = 0.991$, $GFI = 0.912$, $TLI = 0.904$). Based on these results, it can be suggested the model reasonably fit the data (Hair et al., 2014).

Figure 2. Structural Model



The results shown in Table 2 indicated that brand trust has positive effect on brand commitment ($\beta = .571$, $CR = 9.341$, $p = 0.000$), hence, H_1 supported. Brand credibility as a result has positive

effect on brand commitment ($\beta = .650$, $CR = 6.229$, $p = 000$), therefore, H_2 supported. The findings also proved that brand credibility has positive effect on WOM communication ($\beta = .752$, $CR = 4.740$, $p = 000$), thus, H_3 supported. The positive effect of brand commitment on WOM communication was also supported ($\beta = .243$, $CR = 2.694$, $p = 007$) consequently H_4 accepted.

Table 2. Research Findings

Hypothesized Effect	Estimate	S.E	C.R	P	Decision
H_1 Brand commitment \leftarrow Brand Trust	.571	.061	9.341	***	Supported
H_2 Brand commitment \leftarrow Brand Credibility	.650	.104	6.229	***	Supported
H_3 WoM \leftarrow Brand Credibility	.752	.159	4.740	***	Supported
H_4 WoM \leftarrow Brand Commitment	.243	.090	2.694	.007	Supported

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study examined the effect of brand trust on brand commitment, brand credibility on brand commitment and WOM communication from customers' perspective in automotive industry. The results revealed that brand trust has positive impact on brand commitment. This result is consistent with the findings of several previous studies (Thomas, et al., 2012; John et al., 2012; Kemp et al., 2011). This means that if customers are more trust about the brand of products, they will as a result develop positive commitment toward that brand. Therefore, it can be said that if customers are satisfied with the product provided by a brand, they will be more willing to deal with that brand again in their future.

The finding also proved that brand credibility has positive effect on brand commitment and it matches with several previous studies (Albaert et al., 2013; Moorman et al., 1992; Li et al., 2014) which confirmed that brand credibility had positive effect on brand commitment. The managerial implication from this finding is that brand credibility is very important for building brand commitment. In order to successfully satisfy the needs of customers, automotive manufacturers should be professional in dealing with them and deliver what promised, be believable, and trusted. Besides, brand credibility has impact on brand commitment.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that brand commitment has positive effect on WOM communication. This result is in line with the findings of several previous studies (Kazemi et al., 2013; Walker et al., 2001) who explored that brand commitment influences word of mouth communications significantly. This means that the more committed customers on the brand, they will inform their friends, coworkers, and relative about product that satisfies their needs.

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APPENDIX A: Measurement Scale of Items

Variables		Factor Loading
A	Brand Trust (Cronbach's alpha = 0.963)	-
	1 I trust the Toyota brand	0.948
	2 I rely on the Toyota brand	0.937
	3 Toyota brand is trustworthy	0.869
	4 Toyota brand is safe	0.959
	5 Toyota brand is honest	0.954
B	Brand Credibility (Cronbach's alpha = 0.857)	-
	1 Toyota brand deliver what they promise	0.863
	2 Toyota brand claims are believable	0.881
	3 Toyota brand is product that you can trust	0.906
C	Brand Commitment (Cronbach's alpha = 0.872)	-
	1 I consider myself to be a loyal supporter of Toyota brand	0.762
	2 Toyota brand is my first choice in automotive industry	0.961
	3 I would purchase Toyota brand over other brands at the automotive industry	0.960
D	WoM Communication (Cronbach's alpha = 0.952)	-
	1 I have recommended Toyota brand to lots of people	0.933
	2 I 'talk up' Toyota brand to my friends	0.879
	3 I try to spread the good-word about Toyota brand	0.960
	4 I give Toyota brand tons of positive word-of-mouth advertising	0.971

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