MODEL OF BRAND IMAGE AND PURCHASING: PRICE PERCEPTION 
AND PRODUCT QUALITY (LITERATURE REVIEW OF MARKETING 
MANAGEMENT)

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Abstract: Previous research or relevant research is very important in a research or scientific article. Previous research or relevant research serves to strengthen the theory and phenomenon of the relationship or influence between variables. This article reviews the factors that influence brand image and purchasing decision, namely: price perception and product quality, a Marketing Management Literature Study. The results of this research library are that: 1) Price perception has a relationship and affects the brand image; 2) Product quality has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision; 3) Price perception has a relationship and affects the brand image; 4) Product quality has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision, and 5) Brand image has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision.

Keywords: price perception, product quality, brand image, buying decision.

INTRODUCTION
Background

Students in general at the end of the lecture will be faced with the obligation to make a scientific paper according to their field of knowledge. Students who are able to write scientific
papers are considered capable of combining their knowledge and skills in understanding, analyzing, describing, and explaining problems related to the scientific field they take.

The scientific work made is a requirement to obtain from most tertiary institutions before taking the final strata one (thesis), postgraduate thesis (S2) in the form of a Thesis, and for undergraduate students (S3) in the form of a Dissertation.

Based on empirical experience, many students have difficulty finding supporting articles for their scientific work as previous research or as relevant research. Articles as relevant researchers are needed to strengthen the theory under study, to see the relationship between variables and to build hypotheses, also very much needed in the discussion of research results.

This article is a literacy review in marketing management science, especially discusses the variables: price perception (x1) and product quality (x2), which influence brand image (y1) and purchasing decisions (y2).

**Formulation of the problem**

Based on the background, problems will be formulated that will be discussed in the literature review article so that it is more focused on literature review and the results and discussion later, namely:

1) Does price perception have a relationship and influence on brand image.
2) Does product quality have a relationship and affect purchasing decisions.
3) Does promotion have a relationship and affect the brand image.
4) Does product quality have a relationship and affect the purchasing decision.
5) Does the brand image have a relationship and influence the purchasing decision.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Brand image**

According to (McKnight et al., 2002), trust is built between parties who do not know each other either in the interaction or in the transaction process. Meanwhile, according to Gunawan (Gunawan & Imam, 2013) trust is defined as a form of attitude that shows feelings of like and persist in using a product or brand. (McKnight et al., 2002) state that there are two dimensions of consumer trust, namely:

1) Trusting Belief. State that there are three elements that build trusting belief, namely benevolence, integrity, competence.
2) Trusting Intention. A deliberate thing where a person is ready to depend on others in a situation, this happens personally and leads directly to other people.

Brand Image have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: (Ali et al., 2016), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali & Mappesona, 2016), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018a), (Novansa & Ali, 1926), and (Toto Handiman & Ali, 2019).
Buying decision

In more detail, according to (Tjiptono & Fandy, 2008) purchasing decisions are a process where consumers recognize the problem, seek information about a particular product or brand and evaluate how well each of these alternatives can solve the problem, which then leads to a purchase decision. Kotler and Keller (Kotler, Keller, et al., 2012) also describes the stages of the customer decision process Five Stage (Five stage model of the customer buying process),

The dimensions of purchasing decision variables used in this study based on (Kotler, Philip, et al., 2012) are:

1) Product selection. Can make decisions to buy a product or use the money for other purposes. In this case the company must focus its attention on people who are interested in buying a product and the alternatives they are considering.
2) Purchase amount. Can make several decisions about how many products to buy and of course according to the needs and desires of consumers.
3) Time of purchase. Consumers make decisions about when to make purchases, this problem concerns their needs, for example: someone buys every day, once a week, even repeatedly.

Buying Decision have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: (Richardo et al., 2020), (Desfiandi, Desfiandi, et al., 2017), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Brata et al., 2017), (Ali, 2019a), (Mappesona et al., 2020), (Ali, 2019a), (Novansa, Hafizh, Ali, 2017), (Sivaram et al., 2020), (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Ali, 2019b), (Anggita & Ali, 2017), (Toto Handiman & Ali, 2019), and (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018b).

Price perception

In theory, according to (Tjiptono & Fandy, 2008), the price is a monetary unit or other measure (including goods and services) that is exchanged in order to obtain ownership rights or use of a good or service. Stated by Buchari Alma (Alma & Buchari, 2012), whereas according to the expert opinion, Djaslim Saladin (Buchory et al., 2010) suggests that price is a component that generates income while others generate costs.

Price dimension based on According to Kotler and Armstrong translated by Bob Sabran (Kotler, Philip, et al., 2012) explains that there are four measures that characterize price, namely price affordability, price compatibility with product quality, price compatibility with benefits, and price according to ability or price competitiveness can be explained as follows:

1) Price Affordability. Can reach the price set by the company.
2) Price match with product quality. As an indicator of quality for consumers, people often choose a higher price between two goods because they see a difference in quality.
3) Price match with benefits. Buy a product if the benefits that are felt are greater or equal to what has been spent to get it.
4) Prices are according to ability or price competitiveness. Often comparing the price of a product with other products, in this case the expensive price of a product is highly considered by consumers when buying the product.

Price Perception have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: (Christina Catur Widayati et al., 2020), and (C.C. Widayati et al., 2020)

**Product Quality**

Kotler and Keller in the research product quality is the ability of a product to deliver performance results that match or even exceed what customers expect. There are nine dimensions of product quality according to Kotler and Keller are as follows: form, feature, performance quality, durability, reliability style, design.

In line with the theory, product quality is a product characteristic in the ability to meet the needs that have been determined and latent. This product is defined as anything that can be offered to the market to gain attention, expertise, usefulness, or consumption that meets the wants or needs.

According to Philip Kotler explains one of the main values that customers expect from suppliers is the high quality of products and services. So from the statement can be stated that the quality of the product can affect consumers in deciding to obtain the product.

which reflects the quality of all dimensions of product offerings that generate benefits for customers. There are eight dimensions of product quality that are considered as attributes of an item evaluated by consumers and will be used in this research, namely: product performance, product features, reliabilities, conformance, durability, service ability, aesthetics, fit and finish.

Product quality variables have been examined extensively by previous researchers including: (Desfiandi, Fionita, et al., 2017), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018a), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Prihartono & Ali, 2020), (Riyanto et al., 2017), (Maisah & Ali, 2020), (Brata et al., 2017), (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019), (Agussalam et al., 2017b), (Ali, 2019b), and (Anggita & Ali, 2017b)

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The method of writing scientific articles is by qualitative methods and literature study or Library Research. Reviewing literature books in accordance with the theory discussed, especially in the scope of Human Resource Management (HRM). Besides, it is reputable scientific articles as well as scientific articles from journals that are not yet reputable. All cited scientific articles are sourced from Mendeley and Google Scholar.
In qualitative research, literature review should be used consistently with methodological assumptions. This means that it must be used inductively so that it does not lead to the questions posed by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that it is explorative in nature (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

Furthermore, it is discussed in depth in the section entitled "Related Literature" or literature review ("Review of Literature"), as a basis for the formulation of hypotheses and will then become the basis for making comparisons with the results or findings revealed in the research. (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the problem formulation and literature review, the discussion of this article is as follows:

1. The effect of price perception on brand image

Price perception has a relationship and affects brand image. The better price perception by customers, the better the brand image of the product or company.

A brand image is a set of associations about a brand that is stored in the mind or memory of consumers. There are several factors that influence brand image Schiffman and Kanuk (2007) mention the factors forming a brand image, namely: 1). Quality or quality, relating to the quality of the goods offered by producers with certain brands; 2) Trustworthy or dependable. relating to the opinion or agreement formed by the community about a product that is consumed; 3). Uses or benefits associated with the function of a product that can be used by consumers. 4). Price, which in this case relates to the high and low or the amount of money spent by consumers to influence a product, can also affect the long-term image; and 5). The image that is owned by the brand itself, namely in the form of views, agreements and information relating to a brand of a particular product.

This is in line with the results of research conducted previously by (Ali et al., 2016), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali & Mappesona, 2016), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018a), (Novansa & Ali, 1926), and (Toto Handiman & Ali, 2019).

2. The effect product quality on brand image

Product quality has a positive and significant effect on brand image. In retail, product quality is divided into, product packaging, after-sales, and product availability / variety. The Product Quality dimension itself consists of: performance, durability, conformance to specifications, features (features), reliability, aesthetics, perceived quality. Brand image is the key to retaining customers (Oliver, 2010), where the dimensions of the brand image are: access to services, service offered, personal contact, security and reputation. The results of this study
are in line with research by Flavian, Torres, and Guinaliu (2004), that there is a significant relationship between Service Quality and Brand Image.

This is in line with the results of research conducted previously by (Desfiandi, Fionita, et al., 2017), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018a), (M & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Prihartono & Ali, 2020), (Riyanto et al., 2017), (Maisah & Ali, 2020), (Brata et al., 2017), (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019), (Agussalim et al., 2017), (Ali, 2019b), and (Anggita & Ali, 2017). (Christina Catur Widayati et al., 2020), and (C.C. Widayati et al., 2020), Agussalim, 2017).

3. The effect of price perception on purchasing decisions

Price perception has an effect on purchasing decisions. The better price perception by customers, the better will be the interest in purchasing decisions.

Price is an element of the marketing mix that is flexible, which can change at any time according to time and place. Prices are not just numbers on the label of a package or store shelf, but prices have many forms and carry out many functions. According to Kotler and Keller (2012: 67), price is one element of the marketing mix that generates revenue, another element generates costs. Price is the easiest element in any marketing program to customize, product features, channels, and even communication take a lot of time.

Campbell in Cockril and Goode (2010: 368) states that price perception is a psychological factor from various aspects that has an important influence on consumer reactions to prices. That's why price perception is the reason why someone makes a decision to buy.

This is in line with the results of research conducted previously by (Christina Catur Widayati et al., 2020), (C.C. Widayati et al., 2020), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Brata et al., 2017), (Ali, 2019a), (Mappesona et al., 2020), (Ali, 2019a).

4. The effect of product quality on purchasing decisions

Product quality affects the purifying decision. Product quality is the physical condition, function and characteristics of a product, both goods or services based on the level of quality expected, such as durability, reliability, accuracy, ease of operation, product repair and other product attributes with the aim of meeting and satisfying the needs of consumers or customers.

Product quality is one of the keys to competition among business actors that are offered to consumers. Consumers always want to get quality products according to the price paid, even though there are some people who think that, expensive products are quality products. If this can be done by the company, then the company will still be able to satisfy consumers and be able to increase the number of consumers.
That this research is supported by previous research by (Richardo et al., 2020), (Desfiandi, Desfiandi, et al., 2017), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Brata et al., 2017), (Ali, 2019a), (Mappesona et al., 2020), (Ali, 2019a), (Novansa, Hafizh, Ali, 2017), (Sivaram et al., 2020), (Thanh Nguyen et al., 2019), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Ali, 2019b), (Anggita & Ali, 2017), (Toto Handiman & Ali, 2019), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018b).

5. The effect brand image on purchasing decisions.

Brand image has a relationship and affects purchasing decisions. The better the brand image is perceived by customers, the better the interest in purchasing decisions will be.

The buying decision is one of the main components of consumer behavior. Consumer purchasing decisions are the step-by-step consumers use when buying goods and services. The purchase decision is a problem-solving approach to human activities to buy goods or services in fulfilling their wants and needs which consists of identifying needs and wants, searching for information, evaluating alternative purchases, purchasing decisions and behavior after purchase (Swastha, 2007).

This is in line with the results of research conducted previously by: (Ikhsani & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018b), (Brata et al., 2017), (Ikhsani & Ali, 2017), (Ali, 2019b), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Mappesona et al., 2020), (Novansa, Hafizh, Ali, 2017), (Sivaram et al., 2020), (Richardo et al., 2020).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Based on a theoretical study and the relationship between variables, the model or conceptual framework of this article in order to construct a hypothesis is as follows:

![Conceptual framework](https://example.com/figs/conceptual_framework.png)

Figure: Conceptual framework
Price perception (x1) and product quality (x2) have a relationship and influence on brand image (y1) and purchasing decisions (y2), both directly and indirectly.

Apart from the variables of perception (x1) and product quality (x2) which affect brand image (y1) and purchasing decisions (y2), there are many other variables that interfere with, namely:

1) Customer satisfaction (x2): (M & Ali, 2017), (Limakrisna & Ali, 2016), (Ali et al., 2016), (Mappesona et al., 2020), and (Sulistiorini & Ali, 2017).
2) Promotion (x2): (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Prihartono & Ali, 2020), (Richardo et al., 2020), (Mappesona et al., 2020), (Sulistiorini & Ali, 2017), (Hairiyah & Ali, 2017), (Ali, Narulita, et al., 2018a), and (Brata et al., 2017).
3) Service quality (x3): (M & Ali, 2017), (Limakrisna & Ali, 2016), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Yunita & Ali, 2017), (Ali & Mappesona, 2016), (Ali, Evi, et al., 2018), (Sitio & Ali, 2019), and (Anggita & Ali, 2017)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded to build a hypothesis for further research as below:
1) Price perception has a relationship and affects the brand image.
2) Product quality has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision.
3) Price perception has a relationship and affects the brand image.
4) Product quality has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision, and
5) Brand image has a relationship and affects the purchasing decision.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestion in this article is that there are many other factors that influence brand image and purchasing decisions apart from price and promotion, therefore further studies are needed to complement what other factors can influence brand image and purchasing decision.

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