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Table of Contents

Articles

<i>Aqeel Akhtar</i> <i>Fahad Ahmed Qureshi</i> <i>Mubeen Butt</i>	1
Laws of Collateral in Today's World in Islamic Perspective	
<i>Anton Bawono</i>	25
Creative Economic Development of <i>Pesantren</i>	
<i>Dwi Umardani</i>	49
Conventional Home Loan and Islamic Home Financing in Comparative Perspective	
<i>Iha Haryani</i> <i>Dian Riskarini</i> <i>Tia Ichwani</i>	75
Business Development Strategy Model of SMEs through SWOT and EFE-IFE Analysis	
<i>Ika Yoga</i>	95
Halal Emotional Attachment on Repurchase Intention	
<i>Anik</i> <i>In Emy Prastiwi</i>	127
Macro Economic Challenges and Third Party Funds of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia	



Halal Emotional Attachment on Repurchase Intention

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Abstract

This research examines the position of emotional attachment as a mediation of the influence between halal awareness, halal logos and food ingredients composition on repurchase intention of buying halal products. This research brings sample of consumers who have consumed or have purchased halal products. Due to the population is unknown, by using the Lameshow formula, a total of 384 respondents were obtained. Halal emotional attachment, as this research shows, is able to play a salient role as a mediator of the influence among three aforementioned variables on repurchase intention. This research would have been an effort to contribute marketing halal products as a new concept of the emotional attachment.

Keyword: halal, Lameshow, marketing halal, repurchase intention

Introduction

Much has been studied on repurchase interest while paying attention to the halalness of a good product, not yet those by which use a variable consisting of the inclusion of halal logos, material composition, halal awareness and halal knowledge. In fact the demand for halal products has significantly increased nowadays not because of the increasing public awareness of the implementation of faith and devotion only, but used to gain lifestyles also (Omar, 2012; Borzooei & Asgari, 2013). Consuming halal products basically not only meets physical needs but rather meets the emotional needs of consumers where by consuming halal products, they

have implemented one of the teachings of Islam. This is an implementation from QS. al-Maidah: 88 which provide an overview for Muslims to consume halal food and *thoyib* as an effort to carry out the commands of Allah. Consuming halal food for a Muslim becomes part of the worship.

Doubts on halal products have broadly implications on microeconomic conditions and macro economics of the country (Golnaz, 2012). The competition among business people is also increasing with the emergence of brand image of halal (Omar, 2012). The existence of various halal identities which are generally characterized by the halal logo on its product packaging is used as a good promotion tool to attract consumers (Ghadikolaei, 2016). An effort of emotionally attaching the “halal” of the product is one of the most effective ways to attract consumers buying their products. While someone emotionally consumes a halal product the experience would be attached; it is likely that they will consume the product again. Emotional attachment can be used as a tool to encourage consumers to continue to buy a product (Schifferstein & Pelgrim, 2008; Fournier, 1998; Malar, 2011). Various strategies of winning market competition are carried out by means of creating halal emotional attachments to consumers (Malar, 2011). Brand image as a halal product can be used as a tool to attract consumers’ attention. Creating a brand image of halal product is supported, among others, with putting the halal logo on the product bundle, inserting of halal ingredients and endorsing use of famous Muslim artists in order to convince the consumer (Afendi, N.A., et al., 2014).

The impact of emotional attachment will more easily emerge where there will be a feeling of attachment to a particular group of people after doing an action of buying a product (Malar, 2011). Dealing with re-buying interest of halal products, the ideal self will emerge when someone uses halal products, emotionally they will feel as a part of the group, the

Muslim group (Aziz & Chok, 2013). Creating a strong self-ideal will have a tremendous impact on consumers' attachment to a particular brand so that it will bring loyalty to the consumers themselves (Ali, Xiaoling, Sherwani, & Ali, 2018). One characteristic of guaranteed halal in Indonesia is the halal logo issued by Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) (Ab Talib, 2017). The presence of this halal logo is generally being beneficial for Muslim and non-Muslim consumers because the halal logo shows that all processes carried out are well maintained (Norafni, 2013; Ghadikolaei, 2016).

Basically awareness is a form of effort to understand, feel and be aware of something. Aziz, & Vui, C.N., (2013) shows that there is a positive relationship between halal awareness and intention to buy among consumers. Conversely, a research by Ghadikolaei (2016) finds that halal awareness provides a negative relationship to consumer buying interest based on its relationship with consumer attitudes. Dealing with the halal logo on the packaging of a product, Rambe & Affuddin (2012) demonstrate that the inclusion of a halal logo on a product's packaging has a positive influence on consumers' buying interest. In addition, Nurul and Muchlisin (2014) found that halal certification indicated by halal logos did not affect consumers' choices in consuming a product or food. Previous studies on halal food have focused on the choice of ingredients or composition of food ingredients (Al-Mazeedi, Regenstein, & Riaz, 2013). Yunus, et al., (2013) justifies the results that the composition of food ingredients can be a determining factor and has a positive influence on consumer buying interest. Instead, different results shown by Hussin et al., (2013), they find that the factor of material composition has a negative influence on consumer buying interest (see also Ahmad, Omar, Munap, & Rose, 2018). This article is intended to locate halal emotional attachments as a form of theoretical synthesis of the previous research.

In addition, according to Ajzen (2005), the most dominating variables in building the theory of planned behavior (TPB) are attitudes that encourage behavior, subjective norms and behavioral control. In this article, the concept of TPB have been applied in building the concept of consumer behavior towards their demand for consuming halal products. Norazah (2014) states that attitudes are the level of consumer perceptions of the behavior carried out that can provide benefits. This study reveals that attitudes have a positive influence on consumer preferences to create consumer buying intentions on halal products. The positive attitude of consumers is also scientifically attested (Mukhtar & Butt, 2012) where an Islamic identity attached in a product encourages the emergence of a positive attitude of consumers to buy the product. Research on the influence of subjective norms on consumer behavior buying halal products take the same result as those explore the people's preferences that has a positive impact on increasing consumer interest to consuming the halal one (Nisson & Earl, 2015; Siddiqi, 1992; Baker, 2010; Hanzae & Lotfizadeh, 2011). Consuming halal products behavioral control has played an important role to create awareness that encourages someone to state that the products they consume are truly halal and good products (Shah & Nazura, 2011).

Halal is any action that is in accordance with Islamic sharia. Halalness of a product becomes the main parameter when someone chooses a product (Rambe & Afifuddin, 2012). The concept of halal would be highly appreciated for which the product are healthy, clean and tasty (Burgmann, 2007). Halal is etymologically described as something that can be done because it does not violate existing provisions (Maulana, 2008). The concept of halal has been widely applied to consumer products that are circulated in the community and have even spread to service products (Lada, 2009). A product is declared as a halal product that must at least fulfill conditions such as no substance from pork, unclean, a tool used

free of impurity, safe for consumption, and the ingredients do not contain prohibited substances (Abd Rahman, Asrarhaghighi, Ab Rahman, 2015; Sariwati & Nurul, 2014). This article employs such halal variables as halal logo, material composition and halal awareness. Furthermore, awareness here refers to a form of understanding, able to feel and an awareness of what is experienced and lived (Ardayanti, 2013). Halal awareness arises based on the level of Muslim understanding of the concept of halal, all the processes that follow it and makes it as a priority of consumption (Yunus, et all, 2013).

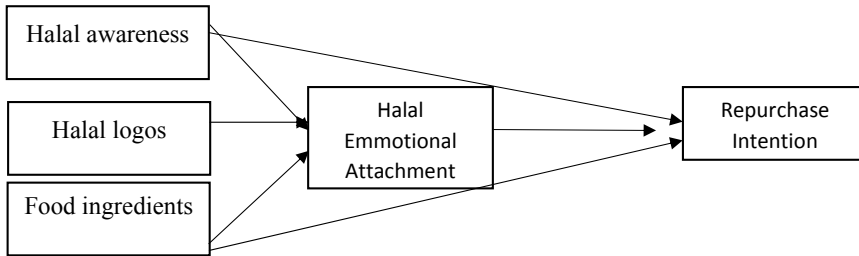
Determining Hypothesis

There are such hypothesis determined in this article, finding the relation among halal awareness, halal logos, emotional attachment and repurchase intentions as further detail. H1: There is an influence between halal awareness and emotional attachment. H2: There is an influence between halal logos and emotional attachments. H3: There is an influence between the composition of food ingredients and emotional attachments. H4: There is an influence between halal awareness and repurchase intention. H5: There is an influence between halal awareness and repurchase intention. H6: There is an influence between the composition of food ingredients and repurchase interest. H7: There is an influence between Emotional Attachment and repurchase intention. H8: There is a role for halal emotional attachment as a mediation of the influence between halal awareness, halal logos and food ingredients composition with repurchase interest.

A logo states that a halal product can be used as an effort to create an islamic branding to bind customers (Berning, 2009). Tai et all (2012) states that branding is embedded in the mind of consumers which can be used to create the perception of products. In this article, the logo as

a certification about the halalness of a product have informed that the product is truly safe and guaranteed in healthy and cleanliness process (Pepper, 2009). Halal logo can reflect a tool to show that the product really belongs to the halal product category. Halal logo can be used as an effort to create branding products (Yunus et al., 2013; Anam, Sanuri, Ismail, 2018). Consumers visually see that a halal logo on the product brings about an emotional influence of consumer attachment of the product in doing so consumers will return to using the product (Riaz & Chaudry, 2004; Al-Mazeedi et al., 2013). Material composition is the main key that determines whether a product can be said as halal product or not (Abd Rahman et al., 2015). According to Yunus, et al (2013), the composition of materials can be used as a material consideration for consumers to choose the item or not. Material composition can show that these products are truly halal products that lead the emotional attachment of consumers to use the product returns (Al-Mazeedi et al., 2013).

Emotional attachment is an attempt to embed a product emotionally among the consumers. This can be used as a tool to create consumer loyalty to use the product again (Grisaffe & Nguyen, 2011). Emotional attachment can build close relationships between consumers and brands of a product or service (Patwardhan & Siva, 2013). The emotional attachment indicator used in this study is emotional interest, trust in the product and emotional attachment to the product (Pedeliento, et al, 2016).

Figure 1. Framework

Variable Operational Definition

This article runs a population of those who have consumed halal labeled products with an unknown population by using the Lemeshow formula due to nothing found information of the population used is 384. The sampling technique used is incidental sampling, taking sample of whoever the author met and considered meet the criteria as a research sample. The operational definition of each variable used in this study is as follows. Repurchase intention refers to the attitude of consumers to continue using the product. Indicators of interest in repurchasing halal products used in this article are: (1) consumer interest in using halal products; (2) plans to reuse halal products in the future; and (3) consumer needs to use halal products (Golnaz, 2012).

This article refers to halal awarnes which is in accordance with findings by Yunus, et all (2013) where halal awareness is the level of consumer understanding of halal products or problems of issues concerning halal. These indicators of halal awarnes used are; (1) understanding or knowledge; (2) be aware of halal; (3) cleanliness; and (4) product safety. Halal logo can reflect as a tool to show that the product really belongs to the halal product category. Halal logo can be used as an effort to create branding products (Yunus et all, 2013; Muhamad, Leong & Md.

Isa, 2017). The halal logo indicator in this research consists of; (1) the importance of the brand; (2) brand familiarity; (3) consumer trust; and (4) a halal logo (Kurokawa, 2011).

The composition of food ingredients is the main key that determines whether a product can be said as halal product or not. According to Yunus, et al (2013), the composition of materials can be used as a material consideration for consumers to choose the item or not. The indicators used in this article are (1) material information; (2) foreign terms in composition; and (3) quality of food ingredients. Emotional attachment is an attempt to embed a product emotionally in the eyes of consumers (Ali et al., 2018). This can be used as a tool to create consumer loyalty to use the product again (Grisaffe & Nguyen 2011). The emotional attachment indicator according to Pedeliento, et al (2016) that used in this article are (1) emotional interest, (2) trust in the product; (3) emotional attachment to the product.

Data Analysis Method

Instrument Test

The instrument test carried out in this article consisted of testing validity and reliability. The technique used in the validity test in this article is to do a correlation between scores of item statements with a total construct or variable score. This technique compares the calculated r value with r table; r table is sought at the significance of 0.05 with the 2-sided test and the amount of data (n) = 30, $df = n-2$ then the r table is 0.3610. The next data quality test is the reliability test performed by looking at the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient statistical value. The data is said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient value is more than 0.7.

Classic Assumption Test

The Classical Assumption Test used in this article consisted of tests of normality, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity. Normality test aims to test if the regression model, disturbing or residual variables have normal distribution (Zulfiu, Ramadani, & Dana, 2015). The normality test is done so that it meets as a good regression condition that is having a normal distribution. This article proposes to examine the impact of halal logo as an extrinsic food packaging cue on perceived food quality moderated by the role of consumer knowledge (Abd Rahman et al., 2015). This article indicate that the halal-labelled products create a psychological impact about the quality of the food product. The findings can be adopted by the marketers for the development of proper marketing strategies. The empirical investigations of this paper could offer the base to the marketers to invest in favorable product packaging cues (Syukur & Nimsai, 2018). The role halal logo as a food quality indicator has previously been overlooked in the literature. The impact of halal logo on food quality perception is emergent with avenues for study across various cultures and religions (Abd Rahman et al., 2015).

There are two ways to detect if the residual is distributed or not, that is by means of graph analysis and statistical tests. Test normality using a graph may be wrong if you look carefully, because physically it may look normal but not necessarily in accordance with statistical tests. This article use the Kolmogrov-Smirnov test. The basis for decision making is if the probability of significance is above the 5% confidence level (p value $\geq 5\%$) then the distribution of research data is declared normal and if the p value is $< 5\%$ then the distribution of data is declared abnormal and does not meet the regression analysis model (Ghozali, 2016).

The next test is multicollinearity which shows a correlation between one or more independent variables and other independent variables

(Ghozali, 2013). The value of Tolerance Value or Variabel Inflation Factor (VIF) can be used as an indicator of whether or not multicollinearity is a multicollinearity-free regression model that has a VIF value between 1-10 and has a tolerance factor close to one (Ghozali, 2013). The third classic assumption test is the heteroscedasticity test which aims to test whether the regression equation has residual variance inequality from one observation to another. This test is carried out by the Glejser test method which can be concluded if the significance level of more than 0.05 does not occur heteroscedasticity symptoms (Ghozali, 2016).

Model Test

Model tests consist of F test and determination test. According to (Ghozali, 2013), the F test was conducted to see whether all the independent variables included in the model could be used to explain the dependent variable. If $f_{count} > f_{table}$ or level of certification < 0.05 , it can be concluded that the model is worthy of use. The next test is the determination test where this test is essentially a tool to measure how much the ability of the model in explaining variations that occur in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016).

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing used in this article includes two types, namely;

a. Path analysis

In this article, the analysis used to test the hypothesis that has been proposed is between the variables hypothesized using path analysis. This analysis is used to determine the level of influence on a causal relationship, which is carried out from the results of the survey (Ghozali, 2013). Path analysis is used to analyze using multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple

linear regression is stated in the mathematical equation as follows:

$$Z = a + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + e \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$Y = a + \beta_6X_1 + \beta_7X_2 + \beta_8X_3 + \beta_9Z + e \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

b. Sobel test

This test is conducted to see if there is a significance of the use of mediating variables in the path analysis. According to Ghozali (2013) the formula used to calculate the standard error of indirect influence is;

$$Sab = \sqrt{b^2Sa^2 + a^2Sb + Sa^2Sb}$$

Whereas to calculate the partial indirect effect, the t value of the coefficient of ab is calculated $t = ab/Sab$, where if there is a mediating effect, the value of t counts > t table

Characteristics of Respondents

It can be seen the description of the size and the percentage of respondents based on gender, age and occupation of respondents. The results are as follows:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Gender	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Male	169	44,01
2	Female	215	55,99
Amount		384	100

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

	Age Range	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	< 25 years	86	22,40
2	26-35 years	183	47,66
3	36-45 years	115	29,94
Amount		384	100

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Work

	Type of work	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Housewife	185	48,17
2	Employees	104	27,08
3	Private	95	24,75
Jumlah		384	100

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Results of Data Analysis

Validity test

Testing the validity test was conducted on five variables by using an initial sample of 30 samples. The technique used is to do a correlation between scores of item statements with a total construct or variable score. This technique compares the value of r count with r table, r table is sought at the significance of 0.05 by the 2-sided test and the number of data (n) = 30, $df = n-2$ then the r table is 0.3610. It has been concluded that all questions used for the variable halal awareness are valid to be used as a research questionnaire because it has a Pearson Correlation value for each item of 0.778 for question 1, 0.787 for question 2, 0.829 for question 3,

and 0.585 for question 4 which is greater than the r table value of 0.3610. This is strengthened by the results of the significance for each question item less than the level of significance used in this study that is 0.05. For the halal logo variable, by looking at the results of the validity test calculation, it can be concluded that all question items used to represent the halal logo variable are valid to be used in this study because they have Pearson Correlation values for questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 more large of the r table value is 0.3610, this was also strengthened by the results of a significance test of less than 0.05.

Validity test results for food ingredient composition variables, when looking from the results of the calculations performed, the Pearson Correlation value produced is 0.938 for question item 1, 0.935 for item 2, 0.938 for question item 3 and 0.925 for question item 4. It can be concluded that the question item is valid to use because it has a Pearson Correlation value greater than r table of 0.3610 and the significance level is less than 0.05. For emotional attachment variables, avidity test results also show that all question items that represent emotional attachment variables are valid to use because they have a Pearson Correlation value greater than r table of 0.3610 and a significance level of less than 0.05. The fifth variable that is tested for validity is the variable repurchase intention. By looking at the results of the validity test of the repurchase intention variable presented in the table above it can be concluded that all valid question items are used for research because it has a Pearson Correlation value of more than r table value of 0.3610 and a significance level of less than 0.05.

Reliability Test

The next data quality test is the reliability test which is done by looking at the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient statistic value. The test results conducted in this article are presented in the table below

Table 4. Reliability Test

Variable	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	Critical value	Conclusion
Repurchase Intention	0,964	0,70	Reliable
Emotional Attachment	0,942	0,70	Reliable
Halal awareness	0,871	0,70	Reliable
Halal logo	0,950	0,70	Reliable
Food ingredients	0,950	0,70	Reliable

Source; Primary data is processed, 2018

According to Ghozali (2013) the Cronbach's Alpha number > 0.70 shows that the variables are reliable and feasible to use as research variables. From the figures presented in the table above shows that the variables used in this study can be stated as reliable which means that each respondent provides a consistent answer to be used as a tool to measure variables.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test

The existence of intruder or residual variable which is not normally distributed in the regression model can cause bias in decision making. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is the normality test used in this study and the results of the SPSS test will be compared with the Sig. (2-tailed) value with $\alpha = 0.05$ so that it gives results as presented in the table below:

Table 5. Normality Test

		KH	LH	KB	EA	MBU
N		384	384	384	384	384
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	20.8203	24.7083	20.1719	15.1380	11.7630
	Std. Deviation	1.98992	3.00449	6.53783	4.48662	2.74287
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.183	.219	.248	.201	.279
	Positive	.183	.219	.181	.137	.207
	Negative	-.132	-.216	-.248	-.201	-.279
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		3.593	4.294	4.862	3.944	5.472
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

Test distribution is normal.

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

When viewed from the test results listed in the table above shows the results that Asymp. Sig obtained value <0.05 so it can be concluded that the data used in this article is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The correlation between independent variables in the regression model can lead to bias in decision making. To see this, the multicollinearity test was conducted in this article (Ghozali, 2013). Tolerance values greater than 0.1 or Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values smaller than 10 can indicate that the data used in the study is free from multicollinearity. The following in the table below is presented the results of the multicollinearity test conducted in the article.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Conclusion
Halal awareness	0,981	1,019	There is no multicollinearity
Halal logo	0,982	1,013	There is no multicollinearity
Food ingredients	0,688	1,453	There is no multicollinearity
Emotional Attachment	0,693	1,443	There is no multicollinearity

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

The tolerance value obtained from the results of the multicollinearity test performed as shown in the table above shows that the tolerance value for each independent variable is halal awareness (0.981), halal logo (0.982), material composition (0.688) and emotional attachment (0.693) so it can be concluded that the three independent variables in this regression model did not occur multicollinearity symptoms because the tolerance value > 0.1.

Heteroscedasticity Test

To test whether in the regression model there is a variance inequality from the residuals, in this study heteroscedasticity test was conducted. Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test performed by the gletzer test results are obtained as presented in the table below:

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Sig	Conclusion
Halal awareness	0,529	There is no heteroscedasticity
Halal logo	0,191	There is no heteroscedasticity
Food ingredients	0,119	There is no heteroscedasticity
Emotional Attachment	0,689	There is no heteroscedasticity

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Heteroscedasticity test results using the glejser test from the table above shows the variable sig value of halal awareness, halal logo, food ingredient composition and emotional attachment respectively 0.529; 0.191; 0.119; 0.689 which means that all sig values > 0.05 it can be concluded that in this study there was no heteroscedasticity problem.

Regression Analysis Model 1

Regression test results for model 1, which is done, get results as listed in table below

Table 8. Regreecion Analysis Model 1

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.127	.823		3.801	.063
Halal awareness	.050	.130	.017	3.387	.003
Halal logo	.077	.107	.031	2.723	.000
Food ingredients	.508	.039	.555	12.950	.000

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Emotional attachment = 3,127 + 0,050 halal awareness + 0,77 halal logo + 0,508 food ingredients + e

Based on each coefficient value in the multiple linear regression equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. A constant of 3.127 indicates that if the variable value of halal consciousness, halal logo and composition of food ingredients are considered constant then the emotional attachment value is 3.127.
2. The variable coefficient of halal awareness is 0.050, meaning that if there is an increase in the value of halal awareness by 1 point, the value of the emotional attachment variable increases by 0.050 points.
3. The halal logo variable coefficient is 0.077, meaning that if there is an increase in the halal logo variable by 1 point, the value of the emotional attachment variable increases by 0.077 points.
4. The coefficient of food ingredients is 0.508. With this value indicates that if there is an increase in the variable composition of food by 1 point, the value of emotional attachment increases by 0.508.

Model 1 Accuracy Test

Based on the F test, the results are given as listed in the table below

Table 9. F Test Model 1

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	263.057	3	87.686	56.135	.000 ^a
	Residual	593.575	380	1.562		
	Total	856.632	383			

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Based on the test results presented in the table above shows that the value of F count > F table and level of significance < 0.05 so it can

be concluded that the regression model is feasible to be used in this study. Whereas based on the determination test, it was obtained the R Square value of 0.307. This value shows that the variables included in the model are able to explain the variation of the dependent variable, namely Emotional Attachment of 0.307 or 30.7%.

Regression Analysis Model 2

The results of the model 2 regression test conducted in this study are presented in the table below:

Table 10. Regression Analysis Model 2

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.515	.306		-.008	.994
Halal awareness	.632	.096	.030	2.604	.004
Halal logo	.287	.123	.060	2.004	.000
Food ingredients	.186	.086	.592	2.138	.000
Emotional Attachment	.500	.241	.542	3.127	.000

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

$$\text{Repurchase intention} = 0,515 + 0,632 \text{ Halal awareness} + 0,287 \text{ Halal Logos} + 0,186 \text{ Food ingredients} + 0,500 \text{ Emotional Attachment} + e$$

Based on each coefficient value in the multiple linear regression equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

- a) Constants of 0.515 indicate that if the variable value of halal awareness, halal logo, food ingredients composition and emotional attachment are considered constant then the value of repurchase intention is 0.515.

- b) The variable coefficient of halal awareness is 0.632, meaning that if there is an increase in the value of halal awareness by 1 point, the value of repurchase intention will increase by 0.632.
- c) The halal logo variable coefficient is 0.287, meaning that if there is an increase in the halal logo value of 1 point, the value of the repurchase intention variable will increase by 0.287.
- d) Food ingredient composition coefficient is 0.186, meaning that if there is an increase in material composition value of 1 point, it will increase the value of repurchase intention variable by 0.186.
- e) Emotional attachment coefficient of 0.500 means that if there is an increase in emotional attachment value of 1 point, it will increase the value of repurchase intention variable by 0.500.

Model 2 Accuracy Test

Based on the F test, the results are given as listed in the table below

Table 11. F Test Model 2

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	263.057	3	87.686	56.135	.000 ^a
Residual	593.575	380	1.562		
Total	856.632	383			

Source: primary data is processed, 2018

Based on the test results presented in the table above shows that the value of F count > F table and level of significance < 0.05 so it can be concluded that the regression model is feasible to be used in this article. Whereas based on the determination test performed, it is obtained the R

Square value of 0.20. This value indicates that the variables included in the model are able to explain the variation of the dependent variable, namely Emotional Attachment of 0.20 or 20%.

Path Analysis

The amount of influence of each variable can be seen in the beta coefficient of regression model 1 and model 2, while the value of $e_1 = \sqrt{(1 - 0,307)} = 0,832$ and the value of $e_2 = \sqrt{(1 - 0,20)} = 0,832 = 0,894$. So that based on the calculation of the beta value in models 1 and 2, the calculations can be used to make the Path Diagram as follows: sub structure 1). emotional attachment = 0.350 halal awareness + 0.077 halal logo + 0.508 food ingredients + 0.832; sub-structure 2): repurchase interest = 0.832 halal awareness + 0.287 halal logo + 0.186 food ingredients + 0.500 emotional attachment + 0.894.

According to Ghozali (2016), to examine the indirect effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable through intervening variables can be done by the Sobel test.

The influence of the variable halal awareness on repurchase intention through emotional attachment

$$Sp2p3 = \sqrt{p3^2Sp2^2 + p2^2Sp3^2 + Sp2^2Sp3^2}$$

$$Sp2p3 = \sqrt{(0,500)^2(0,130)^2 + (0,050)^2(0,241)^2 + (0,130)^2(0,241)^2}$$

$$Sp2p3 = 0,0095$$

Based on the results of this $Sp2p3$ we can calculate the t mediation influence statistics with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{p2p3}{Sp2p3} = \frac{0,025}{0,0095} = 2,632$$

Based on the results of the t count it can be concluded that there is an influence of halal awareness on repurchase interest through emotional attachment as a mediating variable because the value of t count is 2.632 > t table 1.966161 with a significance level of 0.05.

The influence of the halal logo variable on repurchase interest through emotional attachment

$$Sp_{2p3} = \sqrt{p_3^2 Sp_{22}^2 + p_2^2 Sp_{33}^2 + Sp_{22}^2 Sp_{33}^2}$$

$$Sp_{2p3} = \sqrt{(0,500)^2(0,107)^2 + (0,077)^2(0,241)^2 + (0,107)^2(0,241)^2}$$

$$Sp_{2p3} = 0,0067$$

Based on the results of this Sp_{2p3} we can calculate the t statistics of mediation effects with the following formula

$$t = \frac{p_{2p3}}{Sp_{2p3}} = \frac{0,0385}{0,0067} = 5,7462$$

Based on the results of the t count it can be concluded that there is an influence of the halal logo on repurchase interest through emotional attachment as a mediating variable because the value of t counts 5.7462 > t table 1.966161 with a significance level of 0.05.

The effect of material composition variables on repurchase interest through emotional attachments

$$Sp_{2p3} = \sqrt{p_3^2 Sp_{22}^2 + p_2^2 Sp_{33}^2 + Sp_{22}^2 Sp_{33}^2}$$

$$Sp_{2p3} = \sqrt{(0,500)^2(0,039)^2 + (0,508)^2(0,241)^2 + (0,039)^2(0,241)^2}$$

$$Sp_{2p3} = 0,016$$

Based on the results of this Sp_{2p3} we can calculate the t statistics of mediation effects with the following formula

$$t = \frac{p2p3}{Sp2p3} = \frac{0,254}{0,016} = 15,875$$

Based on the results of the t count it can be concluded that there is an effect of the composition of the material on repurchase interest through emotional attachment as a mediating variable because the value of t count is $15.875 > t$ table 1.966161 with a significance level of 0.05.

Discussing the Influence

Repurchase interest in a product in this research devoted to halal products can be influenced by many factors. In this study, the authors considered that it could influence the halal awareness, halal logos and food ingredients composition and the presence of emotional attachment as variable mediated in relation to repurchase interest. Halal awareness is known based on understanding whether a Muslim is halal, knowing the proper slaughter process, and prioritizing halal food for their consumption (Yunus, et all, 2013). In this case with the awareness that the product consumed is halal product, there will be an emotional attachment to use the product again (Almossawi, 2014). Buying interest is influenced by halal awareness (Battour, Ismail, & Battor, 2010). This is in accordance with the results obtained in this study which said that the existence of halal awareness will increase the interest in buying a product including the interest in repurchasing the halal products they consume (Berning, 2009).

Halal logo can reflect as a tool to show that the product really belongs to the halal product category. Halal logo can be used as an effort to create Branding Products (Yunus, et all, 2013). Visually consumers see that a halal logo in the product packaging can cause an emotional influence so that it can bring a feeling of consumer attachment to the product so that consumers will return to using the product (Amin, 2017). Halal logo is a

form or way to do Islamic branding to prove that the product is truly halal product (Aziz & Chok, 2013; Burki, 2011). Buying interest is influenced by Islamic branding (Aziz and Vui, 2013) including re-buying interest so that the results are sub-set according to the results of this study which states that halal logos affect repurchase interest.

According to Yunus, et all (2013), the composition of food ingredients can be used as a consideration for consumers to choose the item or not. The indicator used in this study is material information, foreign terms in composition, and material quality. Material composition can show that these products are truly halal products so that the emotional attachment of consumers to use the product returns (Riaz & Chaudry, 2004). The composition of food ingredients is a tool to show consumers that these products are truly halal products so that with the composition of ingredients that are usually listed in the product packaging will increase interest in buying including repurchase interest in the halal products consumed (Abd Rahman et al., 2015).

Emotional attachment can build a close relationship between consumers and brands of a product or service (Patwardhan & Balasubramanian, 2013). Creating emotional attachments is a tool to increase the level of sales and consumer confidence. This is consistent with what was obtained in this study where emotional attachments can increase buying interest, including repurchase interest. Emotional Attachment is an attempt to embed a product emotionally in the eyes of consumers (Al-Salim, 2009). This can be used as a tool to create consumer loyalty to use the product again (Grisaffe & Nguyen, 2011). The Emotional Attachment indicator used in this study is emotional interest, trust in the product, emotional attachment to the product (Pedeliento, et al, 2016). Referring to the indicator that there is halal awareness, halal logos and halal material composition will create consumer confidence in the product and will cause

it to cause emotional attachment to the product and will impact on the consumer's buying interest for the first product and repurchase interest in further products.

Conclusion

The Emotional Attachment indicator used in this study is emotional interest, trust in the product, emotional attachment to the product. Referring to these indicators the existence of halal awareness, halal logos and food ingredients composition will create consumer confidence in the product and will cause it to cause emotional attachment to the product and will impact on the consumer's buying interest for the first product and repurchase interest in the product the next product. The results of this study also showed that the significant influence between the variables of halal awareness, halal logos and food composition on emotional attachments and significant influences also occurred between emotional attachment and repurchase intention. These results indicate that all hypotheses can be accepted and empirically proven in this study.

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