

Rational and emotional preferred appeals of television commercials for FMCG: Evidence from young adults in Ho Chi Minh City

Nguyen The Khang^{1*}, Pham Thi Bich Ngoc²

¹Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam

²Hoa Sen University, Vietnam

*Corresponding author: nguyenthekhang@tdt.edu.vn

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

DOI:10.46223/HCMCOUJS.
econ.en.8.1.171.2018

Received: January 12th, 2018

Revised: March 27th, 2018

Accepted: April 5th, 2018

Keywords:

advertising, FMCG, rational and emotional preferences, young adults

This article has objectives to figure out the young adults' preferences in advertising appeals of fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) in Ho Chi Minh City market. The differences in rational and emotional preferences are significant between gender, age group, price segment and occupation. The finding results reflect part of Vietnamese consuming culture therefore we can come up with implications to support marketers in finding out appropriate content for their marketing strategies. Data of this research was collected via a direct survey and analyzed by the SPSS software.

1. Introduction

Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector, or consumer packaged goods, are usually sold quickly at a relatively low price. According to Nielsen, this industry in Vietnam is flourishing with a vital role in Vietnamese brands. For instance, in the food & beverage segment, Vietnamese enterprises respectively occupy 69 percent and 45 percent of the market share. Due to the characteristics of fast consumption goods, this industry requires a huge frequency of running advertising in order to keep consumers' loyalty. Therefore, traditional advertising such as Printing Advertisings (print Ads) and Television Commercials (TVCs) are compulsory components to be applied by both Vietnamese and foreign companies in the FMCG market.

Together with the growth of communication in Vietnam, the advertisement industry has developed with increasing amount of quantity and the standards of quality among the participation of various foreign agencies. Besides, the market exposes many kinds of imported and local brands of FMCGs making consumers become saturated with advertising and promotion information. Therefore, the competition between each FMCGs brands in product lines, services and even in advertising has become very severe in the current business

environment, especially when Vietnam is on the way of globalization progress. Those brands have to persuade consumers by proving that the value of their product matches with consumer insights of demand.

After Vietnam participated in WTO in 2007, many opportunities were created for multinational FMCGs companies, those came along with absolutely high prestige, reputation and experience in the global market, to enter the Vietnamese market. By launching a new business in Vietnam, one of the most vital conditions is to adapt to the culture of Vietnamese people via communication plans as well as other sales and marketing strategies (Pornpitakpan, 1999). One of the ways to get familiar with native culture is to understand their cultural values and characteristics, then behave appropriately with the native culture in a commercial environment. Any other tests or actions that run against the native cultural values are high risky experiments in marketing.

Using the table of Albers (1994), this research aims to figure out which kinds of appeals suitable for Vietnamese consumers when they expose to the advertising information. The management problem of this research is that which kinds of advertising appeals and cultural values should be used in advertising for FMCGs in order to fit with Vietnamese consumers' preference. This problem can be solved based on the concept of cultural values and by analyzing cultural dimensions. Specifically, this study will investigate rational or emotional advertising appeals fitting with young Vietnamese consumers in the case of FMCGs market. Nguyen and Le (2007) found that Vietnamese mobile phone consumers tended to purchase the product due to its information and functions rather than feeling and moods. In detail, the study set a hypothesis that FMCGs' young consumers in Ho Chi Minh City tend to prefer rational advertising than emotional advertising appeals. The preference will be different by consumers' gender, age, income and occupation.

This study focuses on young Vietnamese consumers who get information from current advertising and purchase detergent, shampoo and soap products of Unilever and P&G in the retail market. The reason is that Unilever and P&G are two biggest FMCG companies in Vietnam. Those relevant brands as Omo, Tide, Clear, Head & Shoulder, Lifebouy, Safeguard are their typical products. Data was collected from launching online and direct surveys to consumers who have already watched TVCs and purchased FMCGs brands from supermarkets and markets in some selected districts in Ho Chi Minh City.

2. Literature review

2.1. Advertising appeals from a cultural perspective

An advertising appeal is defined as 'something that makes the product particularly attractive or interesting to the consumer' (Wells, Burnett, & Moriarty, 1992). Security, esteem, fear, sex and sensory pleasure are examples of provided appeals by Wells et al. (1992). In 1983, Pollay provided 42 commonly usable advertising appeals. Pollay's (1983) created and developed a fulfilled list of all common advertising appeals drawn on the previous papers in advertising. That list has also been used in other previous analyses of content (Albers-Miller & Gelb, 1996; Cheng & Schweitzer, 1996).

Hofstede’s model of culture has been applied successfully to match cultural values with advertising appeals (Albers-Miller & Gelb, 1996). Albers (1994) identified a number of relationships between advertising appeals by Pollay (1983) and Hofstede’s dimension as presented in Table 1, this was also an attempt to conduct a test on the relationship between publicly used appeals and particular culture. The fifth dimension of long term orientation was not included in Albers’ research in 1994, thus 4 out of 42 appeals by Pollay (1983) have been eliminated.

Table 1

Advertising appeals and culture dimensions

Culture Dimension	Appeals
Individualism	Independence: Distinctive, freedom, independence\
Collectivism	Conformity: popular, succor, family, community, affiliation
Power Distance high	Power: ornamental, dear, vain, status, health, sex
Power Distance low	Submission: cheap, humility, wisdom, moral, nurture
Masculinity	Achievement: effective, durable, convenience, self-respect, productivity
Femininity	Quality of life: relax, enjoy, frail, natural, modest, plain
Uncertainty Avoidance high	Risk aversion: safety, tamed, neat
Uncertainty Avoidance low	Risk-prone: casual, adventure, untamed, magic, youth

Source: Albers (1994)

There has been a wide range of existing literature concerning rational versus emotional advertisings (see Boyland, Harrold, Kirkham, & Halford, 2011; Ganapathy, 2009; Huertas & Campomar, 2009; Khanna, 2016; X. Zhang, You, Hibino, & Koyama, 2014). They found different results of types of appeals depending on product categories, respondents’ characteristics. Khanna (2016) analyzed children’s preferences in regard to appeals for the case of India and supported emotional appeals like fun and happiness, jingles and slogans, and humor. Children enjoyed looking at those ads, and these ads could create a remembering impact on their minds. Boyland et al. (2011) also found a significant impact of emotional appeals from television commercials of foods on children’s interest. Similarly, X. Zhang et al. (2014) when surveying Japanese students for food ads through regression methods concluded that some emotive appeals such as interest and feeling of safety were mainly preferred. On the other hand, a Brazilian study of Huertas and Campomar (2009) on slimming drugs reinforced the effect of rational appeals as the behavioral intention was more favorable toward informational ads. In Vietnam, there are still no specific studies on how which types of appeals are preferred to young adults especially for the case of FMCGs.

2.2. Rational advertising versus emotional advertising

There are two drivers of emotional and rational reasons affecting consumption behavior of individuals (Albers-Miller & Stafford, 1999). Rational advertising creates by traditional

information-processing models of decision making in which consumers are based on logic to decide; and rely on advertised brands' persuasion and reasons about brand attributes (Albers-Miller & Stafford, 1999). Showing the product's benefit is closely related to the self-interest of audiences (Kotler & Armstrong, 1994). In contradiction, emotional appeals are described in the feeling or experience of buying activities that make consumers feel good about the product and brand likewise rely on feelings for effectiveness (Albers-Miller & Stafford, 1999).

Advertising appeals can be either rationally or emotionally categorized. According to Pollay (1983), forty-two advertising appeals are categorized as emotional and rational groups in research on emotional and rational appeals in goods versus services advertising of Albers-Miller and Stafford (1999). As suggested by Lin (2001), 'Asian advertisements often contain less information than do their Western counterparts because, in a high context culture such as China, it is considered impolite to be direct or boastful. Polite communication is one who is rather indirect, modest, and vague.' Target audiences may not rely so much on prior knowledge in a low context culture like in the United States, thus advertising appeals need to include more information figuratively (Lin, 2001; Mueller, 1987).

Table 2

Advertising appeal classification

Appeal	Rational/Emotional	Appeal	Rational/Emotional
Effective	Rational	Durable	Rational
Convenient	Rational	Ornamental	Emotional
Cheap	Rational	Dear	Emotional
Distinctive	Emotional	Popular	Emotional
Traditional	Emotional	Modern	Rational
Natural	Rational	Technological	Rational
Wisdom	Rational	Magic	Emotional
Productivity	Rational	Relaxation	Emotional
Enjoyment	Emotional	Maturity	Emotional
Youth	Emotional	Safety	Rational
Tamed	Rational	Morality	Emotional
Modesty	Emotional	Humility	Emotional
Plain	Emotional	Frail	Emotional
Adventure	Emotional	Untamed	Emotional
Freedom	Emotional	Casual	Emotional
Vain	Emotional	Sexuality	Emotional
Independence	Rational	Security	Emotional
Status	Emotional	Affiliation	Emotional
Nurturance	Emotional	Succorance	Emotional

Appeal	Rational/Emotional	Appeal	Rational/Emotional
Family	Emotional	Community	Emotional
Healthy	Rational	Neat	Rational

Source: Pollay (1983)

2.3. The hypothesis

Previous researches indicated that a variety of advertising appeals sound to highlight in different cultures. Therefore, it raised an argument on whether advertising appeals preferred by Vietnamese consumers reflect the values of Vietnamese culture or not. By matching the identified culture values of the Vietnamese and the categorized advertising appeals, likewise, the high scale of young people in HCMC contributed to the energetic business environment of this city bringing high potential market of FMCGs; this argument of the study on FMCGs was assumed to the following hypothesis referring to the finding result of Vietnamese mobile phone consumers that Vietnamese people tend to purchase the product due to its information and functions rather than feeling and moods (Nguyen & Le, 2007):

Hypothesis: FMCGs young-adult consumers in HCMC prefer a rational approach to an emotional approach.

3. Methodological approach and data description

3.1. Methodological approach

This study applied the consumer preference approach in order to test the hypotheses as previous researches successfully did in the USA, China and Hong Kong (Tai, 2004; Y. Zhang & Gelb, 1996). A questionnaire consists of a set of questions that were designed and developed relying on 42 advertising appeals of Pollay (1983). The Likert scale with a five-point rating was tool to measure the constructed range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) for each of the listed appeals of respondents. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with a series of short statements on a given five-point range of responses (Bouma & Atkinson, 1995). This approach can encourage the respondents' evaluation of the specific intention.

Young consumers aged from 17 to 35, who often used the products of Unilever or P&G such as detergent and shampoo which are advertised by the commercial clips, were the target population of this study. Using a convenience sampling method, the questionnaire survey was accessed to the respondents at company gates, universities, and supermarkets, and online. As a result, 284 responses would be reliable enough to be used in data analysis.

Primary data was solved with the exploratory factor analysis by the software SPSS 14.0. All relevant tests and techniques have been applied as below.

Pretest and pilot study: The pilot test including essential questions to consolidate official questionnaires was built and tested on 30 people to check any respondents' misunderstanding or biases. If there were any mistakes, the questionnaire will be corrected and finalized before spreading out in actual conduction.

Sampling method: The population is composed of millions of consumers who are buying those kinds of FMCG in Ho Chi Minh City mentioned above. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), with a population of over one million, the appropriate number of the sample should be over 300 samples. The sample used comes from 284 respondents.

Validity and reliability tests: According to Miyazaki and Fernandez (2000), factor analysis identified the underlying structure within a set of observed variables. Reliability was an instrument that measures and determines if comparable measures of the same construct of a given objective agree (Norusis & SPSS Inc., 1993). A high reliable measurement would get a similar answer if it has done again by other researchers (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2007). Cronbach's alpha statistical analysis was an important indicator to determine the reliability of each measurement likewise this study could also get the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring which it was planned to measure (Cavana, Delahaye, & Sekaran, 2001.) The value of Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.6 was accepted and if Corrected Item-Total Correlation was lower than 0.3, it would be dismissed (Nunnally, 1978). The higher the value of Cronbach's alpha was, the greater the reliability was.

Scales with good quality coefficient alpha were between 0.8 and 1, scales with coefficient alpha between 0.7 and 0.8 were acceptable, and coefficient alpha between 0.6 and 0.7 indicated fair reliability (Zikmund, Babin, Carr, & Griffin, 2010). According to Kaiser (1960), some criteria for confirmatory factor analysis are bounded with a factor loading above 0.5, KMO (The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) index from 0.5 to 1, and eigenvalue greater than 1.

3.2. Data description

Data was collected from 284 respondents who used those kinds of FMCG products of Unilever and P&G, among them, 43 observations were excluded because of the screening questions, lack of demographic information and irresponsibly answered like choosing the same mark for all 35 main questions.

Table 3

Descriptive statistics

	Sample: n = 284	
	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
- Male	116	40.8%
- Female	168	59.2%
Age group		
. 17 - 25	228	80.3%
. 26 - 35	56	19.7%
Occupation		
. Students	192	67.6%
. Non-students	120	32.4%
Educational background		

	Sample: n = 284	
	Frequency	Percentage
- Primary school	0	0.0%
- Secondary school	2	0.7%
- High school	11	3.9%
- University	253	89.1%
- Post-graduate	18	6.3%
Monthly income		
- Below 3 million VND (Below 150 USD)	173	60.9%
- From 3 million to 7 million VND (150 – 350 USD)	65	22.9%
- From 7 million to 10 million VND (350 – 500 USD)	30	10.6%
- Above 10 million VND (Above 500 USD)	16	5.6%

Source: Data analysis result of the research

As can be seen from Table 3, the majority of respondents are students less than 25 years old in the collected sample of 284 young consumers in HCM city which were about 89 percent. Of this amount of sample, 80.3 percent were in the younger group (17 years old to 25 years old) and other 19.7 percent were in the older group (26 years old to 35 years old); 40.8 percent were male and 59.2 percent were female; 60.9 percent of the sample were low-end segment (with monthly income at less than US\$150); 22.9 percent belonged to the middle-end segment (US\$150-350) and 16.2 percent were the high-end segment (over US\$500).

4. Data analysis and results

Consumers’ responses are analyzed by the methods of descriptive statistics, reliability and validity tests and independent t-test for hypotheses testing, in order to provide a comprehensive picture of Vietnamese cultural reflection in preferred advertising appeals of FMCG in the market of HCM city. The refinement process has dealt with exploratory factor analysis, joint exploratory factor analysis, rotated component matrix of the final EFA result, and sorting Cronbach’s Alpha value for refined items. Those items with the factor loadings with a maximum value lower than 0.5 will be removed. Cronbach’s alphas of each factor were also measured to test whether those remained items were reliable and the result showed that Independence and Risk Aversion factors had alpha that around 0.28 and 0.33. Those factors and including items were still kept for testing the hypothesis to remain the value of this study.

After refining items through EFA and Cronbach’s alpha tests, the list below stated remained items of each construct that were used to calculate and compare means of each construct in order to test hypotheses of this research.

Table 4

Remained items after refinement

Dimensions of each Hypotheses	Remained Items	
	Rational	Emotional
Individualism (Independence)		q7-INDE1 distinctive, q23-INDE2 freedom,
Collectivism (Conformity)		q31-CONF2 succor, q32-CONF3 family, q33-CONF4 community, q29-CONF5 affiliation
High Power Distance (Power)	q34-POW5 health	q6-POW2 dear, q24-POW3 vain, q25-POW6 sex
Low Power Distance (Submission)	q5-SUB1 cheap, q9-SUB2 wisdom,	q17-SUB3 moral, q30-SUB4 nurturance
Masculinity (Achievement)	q1-ACHI1 effective, q2-ACHI2 durable, q3-ACHI3 convenient	
Femininity (Quality of Life)		q14-QUAL2 enjoy, q20-QUAL3 frail, q18-QUAL4 modest, q19-QUAL5 plain
High Uncertainty Avoidance (Risk Aversion)	q16-RIAVE2 tamed, q35-RIAVE3 neat	
Low Uncertainty Avoidance (Risk Prone)		q21-RIPRO1 adventure, q22-RIPRO2 untamed, q15-RIPRO4 youth
Hypothesis	q6, q7, q14, q15, q17, q18, q19, q20, q21, q22, q23, q24, q25, q29, q30, q31, q32, q33	q1, q2, q3, q5, q9, q16, q34, q35

Source: Data analysis result of the research

FMCGs consumers' preferences in HCMC:

The paired sample T-test results led to the point that the hypothesis was supported by the data. All items related to emotional appeals and rational appeals were selected to compute the average scores for the test of the fifth hypothesis. The mean score for emotional appeals was 3.6 while the rational one was 3.72, and they were different with each other with the significant level lower than 0.05 as presented in the above, likewise, FMCG consumers in Ho Chi Minh City prefer the advertising indicating the rational or functional value of the products rather than concentrating in emotional contents.

Table 5

Paired sample statistics of consumers’ preferences on advertising appeals

		Mean	Standard Deviation	Paired differences of the mean	Sig. (2-tailed)	Hypothesis Test
All samples	Emotional	3.6025	0.51096	-0.11889	0.000	Supported
	Rational	3.7214	0.54916			
Gender - Male	Emotional	3.6202	0.53658	-0.05651	0.191	Rejected
	Rational	3.6767	0.57532			
Gender - Female	Emotional	3.5903	0.49376	-0.16195	0.000	Supported
	Rational	3.7522	0.52988			
Younger Consumers	Emotional	3.6394	0.50809	-0.14187	0.000	Supported
	Rational	3.7813	0.51724			
Elder Consumers	Emotional	3.4524	0.49932	-0.02530	0.699	Rejected
	Rational	3.4777	0.61010			
Price Segment - Low-End	Emotional	3.6802	0.47779	-0.15149	0.000	Supported
	Rational	3.8316	0.51213			
Price Segment - Middle-End	Emotional	3.5692	0.51511	-0.01923	0.722	Rejected
	Rational	3.5885	0.51573			
Price Segment - High-End	Emotional	3.3575	0.55304	-0.13708	0.075	Rejected
	Rational	3.4946	0.62525			
Occupations - Students	Emotional	3.6788	0.47910	-0.14084	0.000	Supported
	Rational	3.8197	0.49369			
Occupations - Non-students	Emotional	3.4432	0.54058	-0.07307	0.141	Rejected
	Rational	3.5163	0.60283			

Source: Data analysis result of the research

Consumers’ preferences on advertising appeals grouped by age, gender, income and occupation.

The same method was conducted in order to figure out the differences between each subgroup divided by gender, age groups and price segments. The group of gender was divided to male and female groups; the younger respondents with the age at 17 to 25 years old while

the elder groups were at the age between 26 and 35; and another subgroup was divided according to the price segment with respondents had monthly income lower than 3 million VND represented for low price segment, ones with monthly income between 3 million to 7 million VND were at the middle and the others were at the high-class segmentation. The last subgroup was divided into students and non-student groups. The final result was indicated in Table 6 below.

Table 6

Consumers' preference and cultural reflection

		Multiple-group								
		Gender		Age		Price Segment			Occupations	
Rational/ Emotional	Whole sample	Male	Female	Younger (17~25)	Elder (26~35)	Low-end (<3m/mth)	Middle-end (3m~7m/mth)	High-end (>7m/mth)	Students	Non-students
		✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓

Note: (✓) = statistical significant difference at 0.05 level; (x) = not statistically significant at 0.05 level, meant that no difference was found

Source: Data analysis result of the research

Consumers' preference by gender

According to the data, although both genders all prefer rational advertising, women also tended to prefer to be approached rationally more than male consumers with a mean score of 3.75 of rational appeals; this effect was statistically significantly supported by the data. These findings said that despite the gender of the consumers, they would make a purchasing decision to FMC for their functional needs rather than be attracted by emotional appeals communicated on television commerce. The result of data analysis was appropriate with the actual FMCG purchasing habit of Vietnamese people, they buy whenever they need to use for daily activities and the thing they care about the most are the functions and quality of those goods.

Consumers' reference by age

These findings were slightly relevant to the difference in mindset of the youth and the old. Rational appeals were preferred by both groups with a mean score of younger consumers was 3.78 higher than elders' one which surprisingly indicated that younger consumers in Ho Chi Minh city tend to be more careful to buy FMCG than the elders. The reasons to explain are that the monthly income of younger consumers is usually lower than the elders; furthermore, elder citizens purchase washing powder, soap or shampoo for their family to consume while the youth often buy for their personal needs.

Consumers' preference by income

Low-end and high-end consumers prefer to be approached rationally while there were no statistically significant differences with consumers at the middle-end segment. The subgroup of low-end consumers had a higher average preference value at 3.83 while high-end consumers mean score was 3.49, which meant the lower class was more careful to make a purchasing decision.

Consumers' preference by occupation

Students tend to make consuming decisions more rationally than other occupations with them mean score value of rational preference at 3.82 in comparison with the value of 3.51 of ones with other careers.

5. Conclusion

Vietnamese FMCG consumers in Ho Chi Minh City prefer rational advertising contents to an emotional approach, which was similar to the result of Nguyen and Le (2007). When compared via each subgroup, the Risk aversion appeals were most preferred by almost subgroups after analysis of paired sample T-tests. Additionally, all subgroup favored Submission appeals. Especially the subgroups of female and younger consumers tended to preferred Achievement appeals with the theoretical effect of Masculine culture. According to the data, the rational approach methods in television advertising were all preferred by Vietnamese FMCG consumers in Ho Chi Minh City. The rational effect was significant with female, younger consumers and low-end price segments. Totally, after conducting analysis for subgroups, the result indicated that women were found tending to have preference reflecting the values of Vietnamese culture in most of their components.

The hypothesis on rational vs. emotional approach inferred that almost Vietnamese consumers in Ho Chi Minh City prefer to be provided the technical and functional information of the products via television commerce. This practical result was familiar with Western culture because advertisements of Asia usually add more emotions, inference expression into their works rather than provide any functional comparisons in their TVC (Lin, 2001). The result of the last hypothesis of this study was also contrary to Zandpour et al.'s research on eight-country study in 1994. The supported hypothesis in this specific case of FMCG was clearly explained by the consuming needs of Vietnamese people when they need to purchase house-care products of Unilever, P&G or from any other companies. It could be understood that at all steps of advertising processes for FMCG product from brainstorming the ideas to running the campaigns via mass communicative media, the contents of the functional benefit of the products should be considered and participated in. Otherwise, when the market need for FMCG is stable, the emotional approach can join to increase the creativity of the advertising likewise to build up an emotional relationship with its consumers (Kotler & Amstrong, 1994) like the 10-year-campaign of OMO on letting children get dirty via healthy activities. In spite of its excellent emotional effect, OMO campaign always ended up with the cleaning function of this detergent powder.

Although providing information about Vietnamese consumers' preferences for advertising appeals to international and local advertisers and marketers, there were some limitations existed in this study. The majority of respondents of the whole sample are young consumers from the age of 17 to 35 years old that would affect the result of data analysis. In addition, data was collected in Ho Chi Minh City and focus on some specific products of FMCG such as detergent powder, shampoo and soap of Unilever and P&G companies. So the expected result might be different when applying to other segments and products.

References

- Albers, N. D. (1994). *Relating Hofstede's dimensions of culture to international variations in print advertisements: A comparison of appeals* (Doctoral dissertation, the College of Business Administration University of Houston, Texas, USA).
- Albers-Miller, N. D., & Gelb, B. D. (1996). Business advertising appeals as a mirror of cultural dimensions: A study of eleven countries. *Journal of Advertising*, 25(4), 57-70. doi:10.1080/00913367.1996.10673512
- Albers-Miller, N. D., & Stafford, M. R. (1999). An international analysis of emotional and rational appeals in services vs goods advertising. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 16(1), 42-57. doi:10.1108/07363769910250769
- Bouma, G. D., & Atkinson, G. B. J. (1995). *A handbook of social science research*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Boyland, E. J., Harrold, J. A., Kirkham, T. C., & Halford, J. C. (2011). Persuasive techniques used in television advertisements to market foods to UK children. *Appetite*, 58(2), 658-664. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2011.11.017
- Cavana, R. Y., Delahaye, B. L., & Sekaran, U. (2001). *Applied business research: Qualitative and quantitative methods*. Queensland, Australia: John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd.
- Cheng, H., & Schweitzer, J. C. (1996). Cultural values reflected in Chinese and U.S. televisions commercials. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 36(3), 27-45.
- Huertas, M. K. Z., & Campomar, M. C. (2009). Rational and emotional appeals in advertising of prescription medicines: Study of a slimming drug in Brazil. *Innovative Marketing*, 5(4), 80-88.
- Kaiser, H. F. (1960). The application of electronic computers to factor analysis. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20(1), 141-151. doi:10.1177/001316446002000116
- Khanna, P. (2016). A content analysis of emotional and rational appeals in selected products advertising. *IRA- International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 4(3), 568-578. doi:10.21013/jmss.v4.n3.p7
- Kotler, P., & Armstrong, G. (1994). *Principles of marketing*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30(3), 607-610. doi:10.1177/001316447003000308
- Lin, C. A. (2001). Cultural values reflected in Chinese and American television advertising. *Journal of Advertising*, 30(4), 83-94. doi:10.1080/00913367.2001.10673653
- Miyazaki, A. D., & Fernandez, A. (2000). Internet privacy and security: An examination of online retailers. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 19(1), 54-61. doi:10.2307/30000487

- Mueller, B. (1987). Reflections of culture: An analysis of Japanese and American advertising appeals. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 27(3), 51-59. Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED271776>
- Nguyen, K. T. T., & Le, H. N. (2007). Preferred appeals as a reflection of culture: Mobile phones advertising in Vietnam. *Asia Pacific Business Review* 13(1), 21-39. doi:10.1080/13602380600652987
- Norusis, M. J., & SPSS Inc. (1993). *SPSS for windows base system Users guide*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Nunnally, J. C. (1978). *Psychometric theory* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- Pollay, R. W. (1983). Measuring the cultural values manifest in advertising. In J. H. Leigh, & C. R. Martin Jr. (Eds.), *Current issues and research in advertising* (pp. 72-92). Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.
- Pornpitakpan, C. (1999). The effect of cultural adaptation on business relationships: American selling to Japanese and Thais. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 30(2), 317-337.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2007). *Research methods for business students*. London, UK: Prentice Hall.
- Tai, H. C. S. (2004). The relationship of cultural values and message strategies in service advertising. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 22(4), 438-454. doi:10.1108/02634500410542798
- Wells, W. D., Burnett, J. & Moriarty, S. (1992). *Advertising: Principles and practice*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Zandpour, F., Campos, V., Catalano, J., Chang, C., Cho, D. Y. & Jiang, S.-F. (1994). Global reach and local touch: Achieving cultural fitness in TV advertising. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 34(5), 35-63.
- Zhang, X., You, Z., Hibino, H., & Koyama, S. (2014). Contribution of food commercials' informational/emotional appeals to Japanese consumer attitude and purchase intention. *International Journal of Affective Engineering*, 13(1), 43-50. doi:10.5057/ijae.13.43
- Zhang, Y., & Gelb, B. D. (1996). Matching advertising appeals to culture: the influence of products' use conditions. *Journal of Advertising*, 25(3), 29-46. doi:10.1080/00913367.1996.10673505
- Zikmund, W. G., Babin, B. J., Carr, J. C., & Griffin, M. (2010). *Business research methods* (8th ed.). Cincinnati, OH: South-Western College Pub.