CORESPONDENSI JURNAL FORSEGHT 2020



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Suggestions/comment	Response from the Author(s)
s from the Reviewer	
1. ABSTRACT	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows:
Please add at the beginning of the abstract 1-2 sentences indicating the research gap and the need for research undertaken	People are increasingly dependent on technology. On the other hand, companies' large-scale investments to establish an ongoing loyalty with technology platforms and ecosystems show negative results. This is due to lower trust, concerns about risk, and increasing issues of privacy. Despite the continuous development of digital assistant applications to increase interactivity, however, there is no guarantee that the concept of interactivity is capable of gaining users' trust and addressing their concerns.
2. INTRUDUCTION	
PART	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows:
Research problem should	See on page three, scond paragraph: "One key factor in the success of information exchange in technology is trust (Fidus <i>et al.</i>
be pointed put. At the end	2019) since, from users' perspective, trust can distinguish the technology quality of a
of the introduction authors	particular brand. According to Ejdys (2018), trust consists of the elements of security,
should specify more	credibility, reliability, loyalty, and accuracy of the performance of a technology."
precisely what each part of the article contains.	See on page 3-4, paragraph 1-4:
	"On the other hand, the application of technology with decision support systems is designed for complex tasks with the potential risks, making trust a success factor of the relationship between humans and digital application machines. As the trend of trust in and loyalty with technology is increasingly declining, should service providers compromise or ignore the trade-off between technological innovations and the risk of security, credibility and accuracy?
	Therefore, it is important to examine the extent to which cognitive considerations related to perceived trust moderate to the relationship among interactivity dimensions of digital applications. Furthermore, the issue of privacy and trust is also very appealing to be investigated in the realm of digital assistants in order to fill the empirical gap in the field of digital application consumer behavior.
	Finally, the author reviews the literature and develops research hypotheses and then present the research methodology, including a delineation of the measurement used to test the hypotheses. Following an examination of the results and concludes, managerial implications, limitations, and further research directions".
3. LITERATURE	Thank you for the suggestion, we recognize that there are weaknesses in writing, now I have
REVIEW	revised it and can be seen on page eight paragraphs 2-3, page 9 paragraph 1 and I have read Ejdys (2018) and Ejdys et al. (2019) then developed according to my interpretation as
The literature review is	follows: Porceived trust involves an individual's assessing cortainty of the
done correctly. The	reference of products and services. Trust includes interpersonal
and contains the latest	trust (between at least two neonle) institutional/organizational trust
hibliographical items	and technological trust (Eidys 2018) Despite the distinction of trust
oronographical tients.	into the above, users' perceived trust emphasizes more on the vendor

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There is no need to make a	and its technological capabilities, while with regard to trust the people
separate subtitle Perceived	pening the operation of technology, the authors argue that an individual's performance integrity is implicitly the organization's
Performance	responsibility. Thus, users let the organization or company to be entirely
We suggest to change the	responsible for the trusted people in question. Thus trust referred to in the present study is specific to certain vendors.
title of Part 2.4	(organizations) and the attributes of digital assistant applications
Moderating roles to the	(technology) in terms of competence, virtue, and integrity (Komiak & Ronhacat, 2006; Fidue, 2019). Trust in technology represents the
following: Perceived	expectation of the efficiency, reliability and effectiveness of equipment
Trust	and technical systems from the perspective of an individual who creates
11451	Since perceived trust is very subjective, the trustworthiness of digital
Taking into account the	assistant applications can be determined by the quality of information,
different categories of trust	perceived privacy protection, perceived security of systems, third-party authentication systems, organizational reputation, and user experience
(interpersonal trust, inter-	(Ejdys, 2018).
organisational trust, trust in	
technology), the authors	
should clarify how they	
understand the trust they	
are investigating. In our	
opinion, this is a category	
of trust in technology and	
this theme and this	
category of trust should be	
more developed.	
Please look at publications:	
Ejdys J., Building	
technology trust in ICT	
application at a University,	
"International Journal	
of Emerging Market" 2018,	
13(5), s. 980-997,	

https://doi.org/10.1108/IJo	
EM-07-2017-0234	
Fidys I. Ginevicius R	
Pozea 7 Janoskova K	
The role of persoined rick	
and security level in	
building trust in e-	
government solutions, "E	
& M Ekonomie a	
Management" 2019, Nr	
22(3), p. 220-235,	
https://doi.org/10.15240/tul	
/001/2019-3-014.	
4. RESEARCH	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows:
4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows: See on page ten, first paragraph: Respondents tended to be younger and had a higher level of education than those of the study respondents who did not involve artificial intelligence technology (McKnight et al
4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Sentence - The average age	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows: See on page ten, first paragraph: Respondents tended to be younger and had a higher level of education than those of the study respondents who did not involve artificial intelligence technology (McKnight et al., 2002). Data were collected online by means of questionnaires with a computer-assisted web interviewing system (CAWI) connected to the internet. The items were accompanied
 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Sentence - The average age of the digital assistant users 	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows: See on page ten, first paragraph: Respondents tended to be younger and had a higher level of education than those of the study respondents who did not involve artificial intelligence technology (McKnight et al., 2002). Data were collected online by means of questionnaires with a computer-assisted web interviewing system (CAWI) connected to the internet. The items were accompanied by instructions during the interviewing in order for respondents' faster responding.
 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Sentence - The average age of the digital assistant users was 21.5 years – is 	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows: See on page ten, first paragraph: Respondents tended to be younger and had a higher level of education than those of the study respondents who did not involve artificial intelligence technology (McKnight et al., 2002). Data were collected online by means of questionnaires with a computer-assisted web interviewing system (CAWI) connected to the internet. The items were accompanied by instructions during the interviewing in order for respondents' faster responding.
4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Sentence - The average age of the digital assistant users was 21.5 years – is repeated.	Thank you for the suggestion we have revisted it as follows: See on page ten, first paragraph: Respondents tended to be younger and had a higher level of education than those of the study respondents who did not involve artificial intelligence technology (McKnight et al., 2002). Data were collected online by means of questionnaires with a computer-assisted web interviewing system (CAWI) connected to the internet. The items were accompanied by instructions during the interviewing in order for respondents' faster responding.
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vinced that other meanly are also concerned shout the	2.07	1.00	
of personal data.	2.89	1.38	
id that digital assistant application providers will use my data.	3.38	1.57	
interactivity dimensions of digital application assistants can d.	2.55	1.57	
interactivity dimensions of digital assistant application s can be trusted (Davis et al., 1989; Xiao & Benbasat, 2002; et al., 2004; Kim et al., 2008)	2.51	1.84	
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I am satisfied with the performance of digital assistants 1. 2010)	3.04	0.82	.80
ust (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree)			.87
al application assistant brands can be trusted.	2.91	0.76	
that this digital assistant application brand makes a sense of	2.50	1.82	
that this digital assistant application brand protects users'	2.56	1.78	
that service providers (companies) will not misuse users'	2.09	1.75	
are easier with this digital assistant application brand	2.18	1.71	
that this digital assistant application makes our lives better	1.67	1.52	
018; Ejdys et al., 2019; Brill et al. 2019)			
	 ata. interactivity dimensions of digital application assistants can l. nteractivity dimensions of digital assistant application can be trusted (Davis et al., 1989; Xiao & Benbasat, 2002; et al., 2004; Kim et al., 2008) <i>sfaction</i> (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree) I am satisfied with the performance of digital assistants 1. 2010) <i>st</i> (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree) I application assistant brands can be trusted. that this digital assistant application brand makes a sense of that this digital assistant application brand protects users' data. that service providers (companies) will not misuse users' data. are easier with this digital assistant application makes our lives better D18; Ejdys et al., 2019; Brill et al. 2019) 	ata.2.55Interactivity dimensions of digital application assistants can2.55I.2.51can be trusted (Davis et al., 1989; Xiao & Benbasat, 2002;2.51et al., 2004; Kim et al., 2008)3.04sfaction (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree)3.04I am satisfied with the performance of digital assistants3.04I. 2010)3.04st (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree)3.04I application assistant brands can be trusted.2.91that this digital assistant application brand makes a sense of2.50that this digital assistant application brand protects users'2.56data.2.99that service providers (companies) will not misuse users'2.09data.2.18that this digital assistant application brand.2.18that this digital assistant application makes our lives better1.67018; Ejdys et al., 2019; Brill et al. 2019)1.67	ata. 1.57 nteractivity dimensions of digital application assistants can 2.55 1.57 nteractivity dimensions of digital assistant application 2.51 1.84 can be trusted (Davis et al., 1989; Xiao & Benbasat, 2002; 1.84 1.84 can be trusted (Davis et al., 1989; Xiao & Benbasat, 2002; 1.84 1.84 sfaction (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree) I I I am satisfied with the performance of digital assistants 3.04 0.82 . 2010) 1.2010 1.2010 1.2010 st (1= strongly disagree; 5= strongly agree) I 2.91 0.76 that this digital assistant application brand makes a sense of 2.50 1.82 that this digital assistant application brand protects users' 2.56 1.78 data. 2.09 1.75 1.75 ata. 2.09 1.75 1.67 1.52 that this digital assistant application makes our lives better 1.67 1.52 otata. 2.010; Brill et al. 2019) 1.67 1.52 018; Ejdys et al., 2019; Brill et al. 2019) 1.67 1.52

It is not entirely clear how the effect of mediation (the role of trust as a moderator) was defined. I propose to use an approach proposed by Cohen and Cohen. See publication: J. Cohen, P. Cohen, Applied Multiple regression/correlation analysis for behavioral sciences, NJ Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale 1983. The moderation effects were tested using the moderated multiple regression (MMR) analysis as recommended by Cohen et al. (2003). The test results show Respectively adjusted $R^2 = 048$, 0.37 and 0.028 for the relationship of controllability, synchronicity and bi-directionality, respectively, with perceived performance as an interaction moderation. Respectively this means that 48%, 37% and 2.8% of variations in satisfaction can be accounted for by the three dimensions of interactivity, respectively, and perceived trust. Despite the small adjusted R^2 , the results of ANOVA test or F-test show a $F_{count} = 3.147$ and p=0.026, meaning that the model can be accepted. Respectively *Beta* values indicate significant values of 0.13, 0.19, 0.21 and p=0.001, p=0.004, p=0.012, meaning that perceived trust strengthens the relationship of controllability, synchronicity, and bidirectionality with perceived performance. Thus, *H5*, H6 and *H7* are supported.

This finding is also reinforced by the moderating role of perceived trust. Perceived trust has a positive and significant role in the relationship of interactivity dimensions with perceived performance. The use of technology raises concerns that data can be misused (Bhatt, 2014). Due to the concerns about the practice of misuse of information privacy by organizations without permission, unauthorized use of data, errors in personal information and access, an individual's good perceived trust can strengthen the dimensions of interactivity with the performance of digital assistant applications. Despite the release of digital assistant applications by strong brands, however, managers should continue to re-approve the principles of trust with customers in any interaction as a factor that should be maintained. Given that users perceive a high level of trust, perceived risks related to information quality, integrity and reliability will be reduced (Kim et al., 2012). The present study confirms that a higher level of trust strengthens the relationship between interactivity dimensions and perceived performance. Thus, given the extent of potential risks, managers should invest in securing personal information physically and systematically.