

A Study on Effectiveness of Buzz Marketing Campaign and Its **Impact on Product Marketing**

P. Megaladevi*, A. Karthikeyan School of Management Studies, Jay Shriram Group of Institutions, Avinashipalayam, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

The observation on buzz advertising, a ramification of advertising field in its growth segment is a field of hobby by maximum entrepreneurs round the sector. The item of this communication is to contribute to the comprehension of the effectiveness of a buzz marketing campaign, to determine its contribution to marketing and to research the relationship between the emblem and the consumer. We additionally recommend a summary version to set up an express and a right away connection between buzz advertising and the variables that degree its effectiveness. We have a look at the moderating position of involvement on those variables. The assessment of the literature of this gift studies demonstrates that the effectiveness of buzz advertising will be analyzed through the principle gadgets pursued by means of corporations usually are specified as: photo to the brand, awareness to the emblem and buying selection.

Keywords: buzz advertising, buying choice, consciousness, involvement, photograph

*Corresponding Author

E-mail: deanjsrsms@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

In latest years, the concept of marketing has modified dramatically because of complexity of the conduct of individual clients. Kapferer et al. (1994) [56] reported that during a postmodern society, in which mass advertising is more and more criticized and in which individuals show hobby in less conventional advertising, advertising has developed alternatives to higher talk with communication goal and goal customer.

Diversification behavior has certainly forced the advertising and his men to diversify their procedures, consequently needed to expand techniques maximum primary behavioral to dispositions. [1-10]

Searching for ingenuity in the advertising and proximity to the patron, advertisers

depend increasingly buzz marketing. Hetzel et al. (2002) [57] adds that he had to sell his emblem to find every other manner to talk, it should innovate.

Heilbrunn et al. (2005) [58] supported that buzz marketing is a time period considered via a few as indistinct and obscure, however this technique is increasingly more sought after as agencies and counseling organizations are confronted with a major communication hassle, the one of saturation of purchasers against advertising broadcast. We attempt, on this studies, to better understand this time period and the aim of this paintings is to provide clear answers to creative and commercial enterprise skeptical are approximately this concept so one can manual their preference communication method. On this context, it is far to recognize the role of conversation in buzz advertising marketing enterprise and highlight the connection among the thrill marketing and the variables that determine its effectiveness.

Our intention is to work then degree the effect of a buzz advertising campaign at the picture, awareness and purchasing decision. This study propose to observe: How buzz advertising can it's far a style of verbal exchange relevant to a success advertising campaign focused? What is the effect and have an effect on of buzz advertising variables that degree its effectiveness? [11-21]

The solution to these questions is a concern for any agency seeking out along with buzz advertising and marketing in its conversation policy and to understand the mechanisms of the buzz advertising and marketing and their affect at the photo, consciousness and purchasing choice variables measuring the effectiveness of buzz advertising and marketing campaign.

On this way, our studies in the context of major concern for organizations in search of to recognize the customer conduct of this verbal exchange technique. The assignment of this observe is to highlight factor by point the benefits of buzz advertising and marketing to recognize the concept of conversation, to explain and to perceive regions of work which can be exploited via the creative and specialists in the international of advertising. It is far encouraging advertisers to undertake this mode of communication, to persuade the specificity of buzz advertising, display interest and attempt to analyze its relevance.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: CONCEPTUAL

Model and Studies Hypotheses

The conceptual framework of this work is primarily based on the definition of the concept of buzz advertising and marketing and its integration into the communication strategy of the corporation, as well as the evaluation and observation of the connection among buzz advertising and variables that degree its effectiveness. We present successively thereafter variables in our conceptual version and studies hypotheses.

We postulate that the effectiveness of a buzz advertising marketing campaign may the measured thru photograph, recognition and buying choice. What we need is to know what motion, buzz advertising affects the variables studied, explains and analyze the relevance of a buzz advertising and marketing operation. We measure the direct dating between advertising and buzz these variables. It is far expected that the thrill advertising and marketing definitely affect these variables. [15, 22–30]

The Origins of Buzz Advertising and Marketing

In a world in which advertising is conventional denigrated by using a growing client, buzz advertising appears to be an actual alternative to conflict trusts. In keeping with the works of Briones et al. (2002) [59], it is miles noted that buzz marketing is to start with regarded at the net and has an exponential diffusion of the medium.

The internet has been instrumental in the rise of the concept. Indeed, the tools inherent in this form of media used to bring statistics in a few clicks. The message can be dispatched immediately to a third person. Launched around 1997, internet reaches out of bounds and wins digital "reality." The best instance of this phenomenon is the rise of communication campaigns that develop out of the media.

Definition of Buzz Advertising

Buzz advertising is the implementation of a planned motion to enhance the reason of mouth. We hold the definition of Morrisey et al. (2007) [80]: "the thrill marketing is



like a deadly disease, it is far preferably unfolded with a predefined target so as to relay the message to the people who love surrounding the equal services and products that carry the message." Gicquel et al. (2006) [61], defines the excitement advertising as a way previously referred to as "road advertising," it objectives to sell products and services in public locations a good way to broaden a "word of mouth" with a large populace targeted. [31–35]

As concluded by Billon et al. (2002) [62], buzz marketing is primarily based on word of mouth developing a buzz around a product, service or occasion. It permits fast diffusion and mass records in an effort to ultimately clients. relav via advertising is considered as a vector of preliminary verbal exchange, interactive, attracting the attention of the target and completely concerning capability customers becoming actors themselves of the logo. We distinguish the excitement on line marketing which is likewise known as "viral marketing" which, way to the development of the net within social networks to generate phrase of mouth and effective electronic and net users end up vectors of the trademark or service. Preece et al. (2002) [65], cited has two primary advantages for manufacturers and businesses that enforces:

- It can generate a massive wide variety of contacts on the primary day of implementation of the thrill.
- Contacts are easy because they are given without hesitation through the individual who will become an actor buzz and makes a decision in his soul and sense of right and wrong of the transmission of this message to recipients who have extensively the same interests as him.

The excitement at the net only works if it is miles viable to create a message that the user would desires to pass. The consumer needs to be within the "accompanied by way of the message" a unique interest or private pleasure.

Research Hypotheses

(A) Relationship between buzz marketing and image to the brand

In present work, the study is done on the basis of arguments that, a goal-oriented person chooses by himself, manufacturers and the messages which he would need to promote or propagate but, consequently not registered. Also they need to make use of approach which facilitates the spread of the message. In reaction to this, Creamer et al. (2007), [13] examined that, individuals either followed the message or they reject it, in order to be decisive for the future of the product. The intention is to assign people to a message they convey, engendering assessment of the mark. So, here we see the significance of cultivating an excellent emblem picture and most use of the vector of buzz advertising and marketing, to persuade the conduct of the target of their e book Kirby et al. (2005) [63], it seems that the name of the game electricity is that it could, if its movements are relevant to generate fantastic phrase of mouth through vector human communication medium best in terms of persuasion. However motion buzz advertising can damage the logo by way of Hughes et al. (2005) [64] that is, to mention, if it generates a bad and uncontrollable buzz due to the nonappreciation of the brand or the message it tries broadcast. [36-40]

If top buzz advertising and marketing is a manner sell awful buzz super to advertising can have dramatic repercussions on brand income. It is therefore vital to ensure that the message wills not hit the susceptibility of ability clients stated Godin et al. (2001) [76] and that the message cannot be deformed and be a negative viral advertising and marketing. Defy and create emotion, that is what it takes to create a "right buzz"

confirms Rosen et al. (2005). [49]

Those reasons permit the formula of our first speculation:

H1: "the excitement marketing has a highquality effect on the picture to an emblem."

(B) Relationship between buzz marketing and brand awareness

In step with an evaluation through the authors Muniz et al. (2001), [68] who do not forget that: buzz marketing can be quick understood customers and their sympathy. That is one of the first-rate approaches to method them at once and engaging individuals and for that reason establishes a dating with them. Buzz advertising and marketing is a key lever diffusion is a communication device used to promote it a product or logo, expand a buzz advertising seems appropriate as probable to reach the goal. In line with Kaser et al. (2007), [69] to stay powerful buzz advertising should be permanently creativity, mixing fable and reality. The closing purpose is to wonder, aroused the curiosity of consumers and specifically to speak about the brand beyond the action.

The logo attempts to make an experience to the client by way of supplying to emerge as his privileged ambassador for you to sell a product or service.

Those people will communicate about this assembly round them. This is an exciting use in terms of generating traffic round a product you need to promote said by Rosen et al. (2005). [49] This approach tends to wonder the consumer and specifically to talk about the emblem past the motion. As part of a product release or logo these campaigns are powerful and bring nice outcomes whilst done well. Indeed, Friedman et al. (2007), [22] states that the excitement marketing can be speedy understand clients and their sympathy. Moreover, in protecting the

principle that considers the excitement advertising is a device exciting and powerful conversation within massive countrywide or multinational brands and logos are beginning to apply it considerably.

Following these findings, we endorse our second hypothesis:

H2: "the buzz advertising has a superb effect on the attention to the emblem"

(C) The relationship between buzz marketing and purchasing decision

In keeping buzz advertising and marketing, people make use of social ties of a few consumer agencies referred to the communities (people with no unusual behaviors) for selling a suggestion. This method can provide tailor-made solutions to extraordinary desires of purchasers. As per community's principle, the product is a recognition aspect, a real device that creates a link among people inside the network. In truth, the advertising technique is particular.

According to Riou et al. (2003), [70] the product should not be the handiest respond to a want, however additionally be an automobile built at the values of the organization. The product needs to ideally be an object, an image of recognition amongst individuals of the network. In step with the theory proposed by Hetzel et al. (2003), [71] the lever is provided to its recognition via the network. The manner of verbal exchange used to promote a product should meet the criteria of belonging to a network as it is. The image of the offer needs to be monitored very cautiously.

Manafy et al. (2007) [72] supports this idea that the individual holds the valuable vicinity. It is far not just a customer will become an actor however his personal intake and have an effect on the consumption of others. Through the



message it conveys, "purchaser-actor" asserts itself via positive values. It will consequently pick manufacturers in capabilities of the values connected to it and will do the same for messages.

In light of the foregoing, our 0.33 hypothesis is proposed:

H3: "The buzz advertising and marketing definitely affects logo desire when making buying choice."

(D) The moderating role of consumer involvement: the relationship between buzz marketing, involvement brand image Accordance Chetochine et al. (2006), his evaluation is primarily based at the truth clients turn out that: to be "consommacteur" method an experience by using turning into an energetic logo vector. Buzz advertising and marketing is a response to this choice. The patron is concerned within the lifestyles of the logo and saw a story through its consumer brands and therefore it consumes. Manufacturers want to build relationships with clients by means of marvel in their very own surroundings. Buzz advertising is therefore to recover the link among the logo and the customer surroundings. This new customer involvement will assist generate word of mouth that meets the targets of the company and consequence have an effect on many humans. [40–55]

In the e-book Matathia et al (2004), stresses that groups have to be able to use the benefits supplied by means of the thrill advertising and marketing. The receiver should maintain in his mind an experience of freedom for the operation to be nicely acquired. It has no longer experience manipulated have to be offered, in place of enforcing. Buzz marketing meets patron expectations because it entails the communication of manufacturers and therefore referred to Fahy et al. (1998),

with a purpose to create a courting of interaction between the client and the emblem. Buzz advertising can meet a real willingness of customers to be taken into consideration full members of the logo and now not simply as customers. For this reason, the post-modern-day patron is commonly a consommacteur. Consistent with Godin et al. (2005), being too wanted to involve the customer can have the opposite impact to that supposed. So instead of coming to him, it is optimum that it is he who makes the first flow. He should have desired himself to be worried. to have interaction with its surroundings. It's far the identical for developing a link between the logo and the goal: it ought to be made freely and without the receiver perceives the shadow of the mark that hangs over this interplay. The key's: to purchaser encourage moderation in involvement mention Moors et al. (2003). Involvement influences each at once to the brand photo and interacts with the buzz advertising and marketing.

Accordingly, we propose to formulate our fourth hypothesis:

H4: "The Involvement moderates the relationship between buzz advertising and photo to the emblem."

H4.A: "more people are involved inside the operation of buzz advertising the photograph is effective toward the emblem."

H4.B: "greater people are involved in the operation of buzz marketing, the relationship among the thrill advertising and marketing and photograph to the emblem is robust."

Model Search

The literature overview supplied permits proposing a conceptual version of the variables that may be concerned inside the

courting direct between the buzz marketing and the determinants of the effectiveness advertising of a buzz campaign. This version summarizes all the assumptions made inside the previous paragraphs. The involvement of every of these variables inserted is unique and its introduction into our research is warranted. Our research worries the effect of the effectiveness of a buzz advertising campaign image, consciousness buying decision are our based variables. Those variables permit us to assess the effectiveness of a buzz advertising operation. The independent variable of our version is the thrill advertising and marketing. Consistent with preceding studies, the involvement impacts the effectiveness and relevance of buzz advertising least at the image. That is why we have added this variable in our conceptual model as a moderating variable. Members of the family studied in this research are illustrated within the reachable limit:

Discern 1: The impact of the effectiveness of a buzz marketing campaign on the photo, consciousness and shopping selection: The moderating role of Involvement.

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND DESTINY

Research way the primary objective for this study is to endorse a structural model to better give an explanation for the relationship among buzz advertising and efficacy variables marketing campaign of buzz advertising and marketing namely the photograph, cognizance and buying choice, evolved in the literature. Looking integrate the moderator variable involvement within the dating among buzz marketing and image to the logo, our purpose is to enhance the modeling theory of client behavior.

In accordance to the theory proposed by Bardidia et al. (2007), Badot et al. (2003),

and Godin et al. (2001), buzz marketing draws closely amongst young human beings [15 years and 30 years and people aged 50 years and older. Further, some authors, consisting of Chetochine et al. (2006), who talked about that this type of campaign, may be taken into consideration independently of the extent of examine. Based totally on those findings, we will try in previous research to test our research model and have a look at the relationships among the extraordinary variables of the model. According to a research completed by using Engel et al. (2006) and Dru et al. (2007), agencies are privy converting purchaser conduct, and use more this technique is growing. Indeed, the traits of a buzz advertising operation appear to respond correctly to the precise desires of clients.

The literature has proven that the patron should itself take step one, in order that the operation is nicely received. In a research examine via Morrissey et al. (2007), states that the patron have to have a sense of freedom, the desire for involvement and interplay must be for a success buzz advertising and marketing campaign. Otherwise might be inconsistent with the principle of buzz advertising. With the aid supplying simple movements, appealing, modern, creative, original, mysterious (the teasing), interesting or even surprising but no longer immoderate, the consumer adheres to the idea without prejudice referred to Devin et al. (2006). It has been shown theoretically that buzz advertising campaign impacts the variables that degree its effectiveness, which include photo, cognizance and purchasing choice. Certainly, because of its performance, buzz marketing offers direct stimuli, sensory renewal, an immediate reaction to want and in all likelihood manufacturing of which means main to an interaction between the patron and the emblem. It is based on a speech trade. Henceforth, this painting will allow us to set up a right away dating between the



thrill advertising and marketing and those variables. This research would also permit us to examine the impact of a buzz advertising campaign on these variables and to higher understand and target customers to perceive their exclusive expectancies. This examines opens wide avenues of research. We are able to consider them:

- End this examine, an empirical have a look at to affirm the validity of the theory as a way to be capable of practice to different fields advertising.
- Make a qualitative observe to attach gain to realize the purchaser behavior appropriately address this communication method by accumulating their reviews and attitudes approximately the exercise of this type of concept.

REFERENCES

- 1. Arnould E.J., Thomson C.J. Consumer culture theory (OCT): twenty years of research, *J Consum Res.* 2005; 31: 868–82p.
- 2. Badot O., Cova B. Des Marketings en Mouvement, Vers Un Néo-Marketing?, *Revue Française du Marketing*. 1992; 136: 5–27p.
- 3. Badot O., Cova B. Communauté et Consommation: Prospective Pour Un Marketing Tribal, *Revue Française du Marketing*. 1995; 151: 5–17p.
- 4. Badot O., Cova B. Néo-Marketing, 10 ans Après: Pour Une Théorie Critique de La Consommation et du Marketing Réenchanté Néo-Marketing, *J Market Res Case Stud, Revue Française du Marketing*. 2003; 195(5): 79–95p.
- 5. Billon D., Tardieu J.M. Les Nouvelles Techniques de Marketing, *Chiron*. 2002.
- 6. Carl W.J. What's All the Buzz About? Everyday Communication and the Relational Basis of Word-of-Mouth and Buzz Marketing Practices, *Manage Commun Quart (Mcq)*. 2006; 19(4): 601–35p.

- 7. Chetochine G. Tu Buzz or Not to Buzz: Comment Lancer Une Campagne de Buzz Marketing, *Evrolles*. 2007.
- 8. Christensen L.T., Torp S., Firat A.F. Integrated marketing communication and postmodernity: an odd couple? *Corporate Commun.* 2005; 10(2): 156–68p.
- 9. Coutelle-Brillet P. Marketing- de L'analyse a L'action. Pearson Education, France, 2004.
- 10. Cova B. Community and consumption towards a definition of the "linking value" of product or services, *Eur J Market*. 1997; 31(4): 297–318p.
- 11. Cova B. Au-Delà du Marché: Quand Le Lien Importe Plus Que Le Bien,' *L'Harmattan*. 2000.
- 12. Cova V., Cova B. *Alternatives Marketing*. Dunod, Paris, 2001.
- 13. Creamer M. What's plaguing viral marketing, *Advertising Age.* 2007; 78(28): 1–3p.
- 14. Damperat M. Vers Un Renforcement de La Proximité des Relations Client, *Revue Française de Gestion*. 2006; 32(162): 115–27p.
- 15. Decaudin J.M. La Communication Marketing, Concepts,T echniques,Stratégies, Economica. 2003.
- 16. Decaudin J.M., Digout G. *E-Publicité: Les Fondamentaux*. Dunod, Paris, 2011.
- 17. Desmet P. *Marketing Direct: Concepts et Méthodes*. Dunod, Paris, 2003.
- 18. Dru J.M. *La Publicité Autrement*. Gallimard, Paris, 2007.
- 19. Engel A.L. The Best of the Buzz, *Adweek*. 2006; 47(33): 22–3p.
- 20. Fahy J. Postmodern marketing, *J Market*. 1998; 62(1): 121–4p.
- 21. First A.F., Venkatesh A. Postmodernity: the age of marketing, *Int J Res Market*.1993; (10): 227–49p.
- 22. Friedman S. Viral marketing, *Natl Underwriter*. 2007; 111(38): 5–6p.
- 23. Fuat Firat A., Dholakia N., Venkatesh

- A. Marketing in a postmodern world, *Eur J Market*. 1995; 29(1): 40–57p.
- 24. Gicquel Y. Le buzz marketing, *Le Génie des Glaciers*. 2006.
- 25. Godin S. Les Secrets du Marketing Viral: Le Bouche à Oreille à La Puissance 10. Maxima, Paris, 2001.
- 26. Godin S. *Permission Marketing: La Bible de L'internet Marketing*. Maxima, Paris, 2005.
- 27. Hermel L.P. Le arketing, Eyrolles, *Economica*. 2007.
- 28. Hetzel P. Les Entreprises Face Aux Nouvelles Formes de Consommation, *Revue Française de Gestion*. 1996; (110): 70–82p.
- 29. Hetzel P. Planète Conso, Marketing Expérientiel et Nouveaux Univers de Consommation, *Organisation*. 2002.
- 30. Hetzel P. Pratiques et Tabous du Marketing: Segmenter Par Les Critères Ethniques et Communautaires, *Décisions Marketing*. 2003; 32: 97–105p.
- 31. Hughes M. Buzz marketing, *Portfolio Hardcover*. 2005.
- 32. Ingold P. Guide Opérationnel de La Publicité a L'usage des Entreprises. Dunod, Paris, 2007.
- 33. Jouve M. Communication- Théories et Pratiques, *Bréal*. 2002.
- 34. Kapferer J.N. La Fin D'un Marketing?, *Revue Française de Gestion.* 1994; 100: 65–70p.
- 35. Kaser D. The Art of Generating Buzz, *Inform Today*. 2007; 24(7): 9–12.
- 36. Kirby J., Marsden P. Connected Marketing: The Viral, Buzz and Word of Mouth Revolution. Taylor & Francis; 2005.
- 37. Lendrevie J., Lindon D., Levy J. *Mercator: Théorie et Pratique du Marketing*. Dalloz Gestion, Paris, 2003.
- 38. Leonard D. Viral Ads: It's An Epidemic, *Fortune*. 2006; 154(7): 61–6p.
- 39. Manafy M. Viral Video, *Econtent*. 2007; 30(5): 3–4p.
- 40. Matathia I., O'reilly A., Salzman M.

- Buzz: Le Marketing du Bouche a Oreille. Village Mondial, 2004.
- 41. Moors B. Les Clés de La Publicité Aujourd'hui. Maxima, Paris, 2003.
- 42. Morrissey B. Brands Infiltrate Social Circles to Create Buzz, *Adweek*. 2007; 48(39): 14–5p.
- 43. Morrissey B. Clients Try to Manipulate 'Unpredictable' Viral Buzz, *Adweek.* 2007; 48(12): 12–3p.
- 44. Muniz A.M., O'guinn T.C. Brand community, *J Consum Res.* 2001; 27(4): 412–33p.
- 45. Pras B., Evrard Y., Roux E. *Market: Etudes et Recherches en Marketing*. Dunod, Paris, 2003.
- 46. Preece J. Online Communities: Designing Usability, Supporting Sociability. John Wiley & Sons; 2000.
- 47. Remy E. Le Lien Social Dans Le Marketing des Services, *Revue Française du Marketing*. 2001; 181: 97–109p.
- 48. Riou N. Quand La Publicité Devient Postmoderne, *Revue Française du Marketing*. 2003; 89–96p.
- 49. Rosen E. The anatomy of buzz: how to create word-of-mouth marketing, *Currency*. 2005.
- 50. Treguer J.P., Segati J.M. Les Nouveaux Marketings: Marketing Générationnel, Gay Marketing et Marketing Ethnique. Dunod, Paris, 2005.
- 51. Solomon M.R. *Consumer Behavior*. Prentice Hall; 2003.
- 52. Solomon M.R., Heilbrunn B., Tissier-Desbordes E. *Comportement du Consommateur*. Pearson Education, France, 2005.
- 53. Stambouli K. Marketing Viral et Publicité, *Revue Française du Marketing*. 2003; 193: 97–107p.
- 54. Stambouli K.B., Briones E. Buzz Marketing Les Stratégies du Bouche-A-Oreille, *Organisation*. 2002.
- 55. Steyer A., Garcia-Bardidia R., Quester P. Modélisation de La Structure Sociale des Groupes de Discussion Sur Internet: Implications Pour Le Contrôle du Marketing Viral,

- Recherche et Application en Marketing. 2007; 22(3): 29–44p.
- 56. Kapferer, Strategic Brand Management: Creating and Sustaining Brand Equity Long Term, 2nd edition London: Kogan page, 1997.
- 57. Hetzel P., Planète Conso: Marketing Expérientiel et nouveaux univers de consummation Paris, *Editions d'Organisation*, 2002.
- 58. Solomon M. R. et al., Comportement du Consommateur, *Pearson Education*, *France*, 2005.
- 59. Stambouli K. B., Briones E., Buzz Marketing Les Stratégies du Bouche-A-Oreille, 2002.
- 60. Morrissey B., Brands Infiltrate Social Circles to Create Buzz, *Adweek*, 2007; 48 (39), 14-15p.
- 61. Gicquel Y., Le Buzz Marketing, *Le Génie des Glaciers*, 2006.
- 62. Billon D., Tardieu J. M., Les Nouvelles Techniques de Marketing, Chiron, 2002.
- 63. Kirby J., Marsden P., Connected Marketing: The Viral, Buzz and Word of Mouth Revolution, *Tay & Fran*, 2005.
- 64. Hughes M., Buzz Marketing, Portfolio Hardcover, 2005.
- 65. Preece J., Online Communities: Designing Usability, Supporting Sociability, *Jo Wi & Sons*, 2000.
- 66. Godin S., Les Secrets du Marketing Viral: Le Bouche à Oreille à La Puissance, *Maxima, Paris*, 2001; 10.
- 67. Rosen E., The Anatomy of Buzz: How to Create Word-of-Mouth Marketing, Currency, 2005.
- 68. Cova V., Cova B., Alternatives

- Marketing, Dunod, Paris, 2001.
- 69. Muniz A. M. & O'guinn T. C., Brand Community, *J Cons Res*, 2001; 27(4), 412-433p.
- 70. .Kaser D., The Art of Generating Buzz, *Info Tod*, 2007; 24(7), 9-12p.
- 71. Riou N., Quand La Publicité Devient Postmo derne, *Revue Française du Marketing*, 2003; 89-96p.
- 72. Hetzel P., Pratiques et Tabous du Marketing: Segmenter Par Les Critères Ethniques et Communautaires, *Déc Market*, 2003; 32, 97-105p.
- 73. Manafy M., Viral Video, *Econtent*, 2007; 30(5), 3-4p.
- 74. Friedman S., Viral Marketing, *Nat Underwriter*, 2007; 111(38), 5-6p.
- 75. Fahy J., Postmodern Marketing, *J Market*, 1998; (1), 121-124p.
- 76. Chetochine G., Tu Buzz or Not to Buzz: Comment Lancer Une Campagne de Buzz Marketing, *Evrolles*, 2007.
- 77. Moors B., Les Clés de La Publicité Aujourd'hui, *Maxima*, *Paris*, 2003.
- 78. Godin S., Permission Marketing: La Bible de L'internet Marketing, *Maxima*, *Paris*, 2005.
- 79. Matathia I. et al., Buzz: Le Marketing du Bouche a Oreille, *Vill Mon*, 2004.
- 80. Badot O., Cova B., Néo-Marketing, 10 ans Après: Pour Une Théorie Critique de La Consommation et du Marketing Réenchanté Néo-Marketing, *Rev Franç du Market*, 2003; 195(5), 79-95p.
- 81. Engel A. L., The Best of the Buzz, *Adweek*, 2006; 47(33), 22-23p.
- 82. Morrissey B., Brands Infiltrate Social Circles to Create Buzz, *Adweek*, 2007; 48(39), 14-15p.