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The Critical Role of Meaningfulness and Natural Soundscape to Revisit Intention at Tourist Geopark Ciletuh: Eudaimonic Satisfaction and Destination Engagement as a Mediators

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the influence of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape, and natural soundscape on the revisit intention of Ciletuh Geopark tourists through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement using the stimulus-organism-response (S-O-R) framework. *The study used a survey method with a quantitative approach involving 160 tourist respondents who had visited the Ciletuh Geopark. Data was collected through questionnaires and analyzed using PLS-SEM with SmartPLS 3.0. Of the eighteen hypotheses proposed, nine hypotheses were supported by empirical data. The results showed that eudaimonic satisfaction mediated the influence of meanigfulness on revisit intention, while destination engagament mediated the influence of meaningfulness and natural soundscae on revisit intention. The results of this research are expected to be an input for the manager of the Ciletuh Geopark to prioritize increasing meaninfulness, followed by natural soundscape, in order to increase revisit intention through eudaimonic satisfaction and destination engagement. The findings of this study provide a basis for the development of a conceptual model through testing other variables that are relevant in increasing tourist revisit intention.*

INTRODUCTION

In general, humans need various positive activities to reduce stress and feelings of stress that arise in daily life One of the activities that can be done to achieve calm and happiness is through tourism activities Tourism is an activity that plays a role in meeting various needs owned by tourists). Natural tourism is one type of tourism that is in great demand because it offers natural beauty, cool air, and a soothing atmosphere. One form of natural tourism that is developing is (Ashuri et al., 2020) (Lusmiawati et al., 2021) (Ernawadi et al., 2025 *Geopark*, which is a geographical area that has a geological heritage and is supported by biodiversity and culture. *The geopark* in Indonesia that has gained international recognition is *the* Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark, which has a rare geological uniqueness, namely the existence of the oldest rock outcrops that can only be found in the West Java region. In addition, this area also holds various interesting geological potentials such as the existence of rare rocks and fossils, unique rock formations, caves, and beaches. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Java Province, the average tourist visit to West Java in the 2023-2024 period increased by 7.12% However, the increase was not in line with the number of tourist visits to (West Java Public Relations, 2025) the Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark which decreased from 4,033,425 visits in 2023 to 3,070,165 visits in 2024, or decreased by 23.84% (Sukabumi Regency Dispar, 2025). This condition can indicate a decrease in *revisit intention* as a problem faced by the tourism manager of the *Ciletuh Palabuhanratu* Geopark.

To achieve the objectives of the study, the *stimulus-organism-response* (S-O-R) theory was used as the underpinning *theory*. The theory put forward by Mehrabian & Russel (1974) is one of the

theories that originated from the discipline of environmental psychology. The S-O-R theory explains that human behavior arises as a result of cognitive and affective processes to stimuli originating from the environment. Thus, the individual does not respond directly to the *stimulus* (s), but first performs internal processes in the organism (o), through perception before producing *a response* (r). This model consists of three main components, namely *the stimulus* (s) are various forms of external stimuli that individuals receive from the environment. *Organism* (o) describes the internal state of an individual, both cognitively and affectively, as a result of the stimulus received. Meanwhile, *response* (r) is a behavior that appears as the final result of internal processes that occur in individuals. The S-O-R theory has been widely used in various fields of research, such as communication science (), education science (as well as marketing disciplines, both in consumer behavior research), goods marketing (), and service marketing). The S-O-R theory is used in research with natural tourist attractions) on the Tahura Djuanda object Bandung and () on the Sari Ater Hot Spring tourist attraction Subang Regency. Arifiyani & Mubarok, 2025 Yasmin et al., 2024) (Karamoy et al., 2024) Firliansa et al., 2025 (Lestari & Santoso, 2021 (Zulfikar & Ernawadi, 2024 Sabila & Ernawadi, 2024

This research develops a conceptual model proposed by Qoyyum and Ernawadi (2025). In the study, the concept of *stimulus is formed from external environmental stimuli which are then processed through cognitive and affective processing before finally influencing human behavior. The postulate was then deduced to the stage of the relationship between variables in the research of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) showing that novelty, meaningfulness*, and *aesthetic* are hypothesized to have a positive effect on *revisit intention* through *eudaimonic satisfaction* in Situ Canti tourists. The study shows that the stronger *the stimulus* received by visitors, the more positive the internal response formed. As a modification of the conceptual model that refers to Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025), this study replaces the *aesthetic* by placing *natural landscape* and *natural soundscape* that are more relevant to the characteristics of the natural tourist attractions *of the Ciletuh Geopark*. Based on these limitations, the researcher proposed the development of a new model by adding *natural landscape* and *natural soundscape*. In the context of natural tourism, *natural landscape* is defined as a landscape characterized by the presence of natural elements that provide visual attraction and create a calming atmosphere for tourists. *Natural soundscape* is defined as natural sounds in a tourist environment that sound natural and are able to provide a sense of comfort and tranquility for tourists. In this study, internal processes are understood as the way individuals process stimuli through cognitive and affective aspects before forming a specific response, the internal process is explained through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement* as a form of assessment and attachment of visitors to the travel experience. However, so far there has been no research that directly tests the influence of *novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape and natural soundscape* on *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement* in the context of Ciletuh *Geopark* natural tourism . Therefore, *novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape and natural soundscape* are suspected to have a positive effect on *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement* of *Ciletuh Geopark* tourists. This explanation is the basis for establishing the following hypothesis:

H1: *novelty* has a positive effect on *eudaimonic satisfaction.*
H2: *Meaningfulness* has a positive effect on *Eudaimonic satisfaction*
H3: *Meaningfulness* has a positive effect on *Eudaimonic satisfaction.*
H4: *Natural Landscape* has a positive effect on *Eudaimonic Satisfaction.*
H5: *novelty* has a positive effect on *destination engagement.*
H6: *Meaningfulness* has a positive effect on *destination engagement.*

H7: *Natural Landscape* has a positive effect on *destination engagement*.

H8: *Natural Soundscape* has a positive effect on *destination engagement.*

Furthermore, the S-O-R theory explains that individuals do not respond to *stimulus* (s) directly, but processing it first through internal mechanisms or *Organism* (o) which involves perception before it finally results in *Response* (r). Based on the S-O-R model at the empirical level, the internal processes of individuals at the *Organism* explained through *Eudamonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement*. *Eudaimonic satisfaction* It is defined as the satisfaction that a person feels when undergoing a meaningful experience and encouraging the fulfillment of his or her potential (Chen et al., 2022) *Destination commitment* is defined as the active involvement of tourists in interacting with a destination, either emotionally, cognitively, or behaviorally (Torabi et al., 2022). Research results Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) show that *Eudamonic Satisfaction* has a positive effect on *Revisit intention*. In this study, *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement* It is positioned as an internal factor that arises when tourists process the experience gained during the trip so that both show how the stimulus is received and interpreted personally before encouraging the formation of an intention to revisit. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement* partially positive effect on *Revisit intention* as follows:

H9: *Eudaimonic satisfaction* has a positive effect on *revisit intention*

H10: *destination engagement* has a positive effect on *revisit engagement*

Based on the theoretical understanding that has been described earlier, through the S-O-R model developed by Mehrabian & Russel (1974), this study explains that environmental *stimuli* affect the internal conditions of individuals through the cognitive and affective processes of the *organism,* which are then reflected in the *response* of behavior. At the *stimulus stage,* external stimuli serve as initial triggers that shape an individual's perceptions and emotions. The *organism* stage describes the internal processes when individuals assess and feel the stimulus cognitively and affectively. Furthermore, *responses* appear as actions or behavioral intentions that are the result of an internal meaning that has been formed. Referring to the combination of these postulates, which were then deduced at the stage of the relationship between variables in the research of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) which showed that *eudaimonic satisfaction* plays a mediator of the influence of *novelty* and *meaningfulness* on *revisit intention.* However, so far, there has been no testing of the effects *of novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape,* and *natural soundscape* that are hypothesized to affect *revisit intention* mediated by *eudamonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement.* Thus, *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement* are seen as a mediation mechanism that explains how the various *stimuli* received by tourists affect the formation of *revisit intentions.* Based on this description, the eight hypotheses proposed by this study are as follows:

H11: *Eudaimonic satisfaction* mediates the influence of *novelty* on *revisit intention*

H12: *Eudaimonic satisfaction* mediates the influence of *meaningfulness* on *revisit intention*

H13: *Eudaimic satisfaction* mediates the influence of *natural landscape* on *revisit intention*

H14: *Eudaimonic satisfaction* mediates the influence of *natural soundscape* on *revisit intention*

H15: *destination engagement mediates* novelty*'s influence* on *revisit intention*

H16: *destination engagement* mediates the influence of *meaningfulness* on *revisit intention*

H17: *destination engagement* mediates the influence of *natural landscape* on *revisit intention*

H18: *Destination engagement* mediates the influence *of natural soundscape* on *revisit intention*

Based on the explanation of the influence of *novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape* and *natural soundscape* on *revisit intention* through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement*, a conceptual model is proposed as follows:

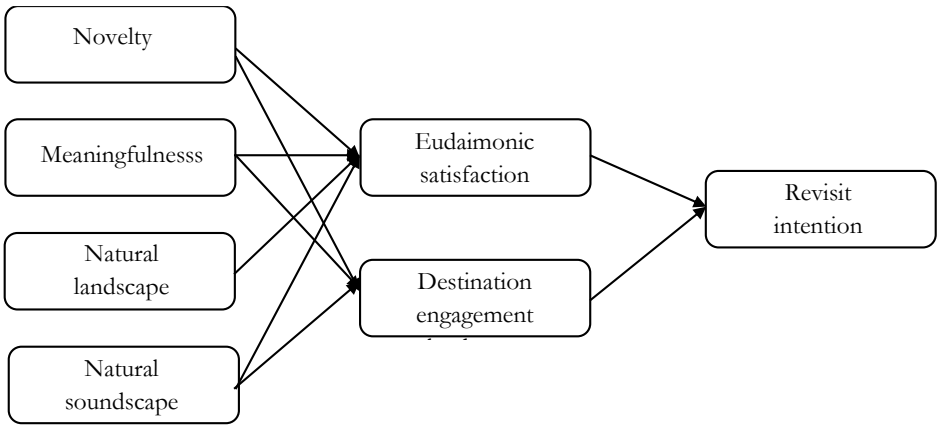

Figure 1 conceptual model

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method which is defined as a research approach that collects data from a sample using a questionnaire to test causal relationships. The questionnaires used in collecting data in this study are categorized as valid and reliable both based on semantic tests and *external models*. The population of this study includes all visitors to *the* Ciletuh Geopark. Meanwhile, the sample in this study is visitors who are at least 17 years old who have visited *the* Ciletuh Geopark at least once a year. Respondents were selected using *the purposive sampling* technique, which is one of *the non-probability* sampling techniques and collected through the distribution *of online* questionnaires. This study uses *a cross-sectional* design , where data is collected over a period of time to obtain respondents' perceptions of the variables studied. Based on the data collection process, the number of data obtained was 160 respondents and was dominated by women (53.8%), aged 17-25 years (60.6%), some respondents with student status (37.3%), and dominated by people domiciled in the Sukabumi area (55.6%) as presented in the appendix in table 1.

Data analysis was carried out using partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with the help of SmartPLS software version 3.0. According to PLS-SEM, it is a variance-based analysis technique used to build and test statistical models, generally in the form of causality relationship models. Evaluation of the measurement model Hair et al. (20) 21) *(outer model)* is carried out through *convergent validity, discriminat validity,* and *compiste reliability* tests to ensure the validity and reliability of the research construct. The results of the evaluation showed that all indicators met *the convergent validity* criteria with a loading factor value of ≥ 0.7 and a composite reliability value of ≥ 0.7. As shown in the appendix in table 2. Then the *discriminate validity test* is evaluated using the fornell larcker criterion to ensure that each construct is able to measure a concept that is different from the other. According to Hair et al. (2021), *discriminat validity* is stated to be fulfilled if the square root value *of the average variance extracted* in each construct is greater than the correlation value between the construct and other constructs. Based on the test results, all constructs meet these criteria, as presented in table 3 in the appendix. Furthermore, the evaluation of the structural model *(inner model)* was carried out through AVE and AVE root square testing, where all constructs in this study have met the criteria of *convergent validity* and *discriminat validity* as presented in table 4. Then the evaluation of the structural model *(inner model)* was also carried out through *f square testing,* gof, and hypothesis testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before hypothesis testing, an evaluation of the feasibility of the research model using *goodness of fit* (GoF) was first carried out to assess the overall fit level of the model. Based on the criteria the Gof value of 0.10 indicates a small match, 0.25 a medium match, and 0.36 a large match. The results of the Gof test are presented in the following table. (Wetzels et al., 2009)

Table 5. *Goodness of fit*

Variable	AVE	R- square
Novelty (N)	.704	
Meaningfulness (M)	.721	
Natural landscape (NL)	.685	
Natural soundscape (NS)	.646	
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.718	.257
Destination engagement (DE)	.708	.224
Revisit intention (RI)	.639	.208
Average	**.688**	**.229**

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

GoF Value = √(Average AVE × Average R-square
Gof Value = √(0.688 × 0.229)
GoF Value = √0.157
GoF Value = 0,396

Based on the results of the calculation, the *goodness of fit* (GoF) of 0.396 which indicates that the research model has a level of compatibility in large categories. Thus, the model is declared feasible to proceed to the hypothesis testing stage using the *Bootstrapping* on SmartPLS version 3.0. The next stage is to evaluate *effect size* using the *F-Square* to find out the magnitude of the influence of independent variables on dependents. Referring to Hardisman (2021), the value of *F-Square* It is classified into four categories, namely < 0.02 indicates the absence of effects, 0.02-0.15 indicates a small effect, >0.15-0.35 indicates a moderate effect, and > 0.35 indicates a large effect. Test results *F-Square* presented in Table 5 below:

Table 6 . *F-square*

	N	M	EN	NS	EN	FROM	RI
N					.035	.003	
M					.089	.058	
EN					.017	.013	
NS					.005	.051	
EN							.074
FROM							.080
RI							

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Results of the test calculation *effect size* (F2) presented in Table 6, it was found that the amount of contribution of each relationship between variables varies, ranging from those that have no effect to small effects. On the variable *Eudaimonic Satisfaction, novelty* has an F2 of 0.035 and *Meaningfulness* 0.089, which shows that both variables contribute to increasing *Eudaimonic Satisfaction*, although the influence is still relatively small. In contrast, natural landscapes only have an f2 value of 0.017 and a natural soundscape of 0.005, so they do not make a significant contribution to *Eudaimonic Satisfaction*, in line with the results of hypothesis tests showing that the two relationships are not empirically supported. On the variable *destination engagement, meaningfulness* has an F2 value of 0.058 and *Natural Soundscape* of 0.051, which indicates that both variables contribute to the increase in *Destination engagement*, although it is still in the category of minor effects. Instead, *novelty* has an f2 value of 0.003 and *Natural Landscape* of 0.013, so that it does not

make a meaningful contribution to the *Destination engagement*, in line with the results of the unsupported hypothesis test. On the variable *Revisit intention*, *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* has an F2 of 0.074 and *Destination engagement* by 0.080. Both variables contribute to increasing *Revisit intention*, although it is in the category of minor effects. These results show that although *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement* proven to have a significant effect on *Revisit intention*, the magnitude of the contribution of these two variables in explaining *Revist intention* still relatively small. After the research model meets the evaluation criteria *Outer model* and *Inner model*, the next stage is to test the hypothesis using the *boothstrapping* on PLS-SEM. This test was conducted to test the significance of the relationship between variables in a conceptual model based on the value *Path Coefficient, T-Statistics*, and *p-value*. The results of the hypothesis test are presented in the following table:

Table 7. Hypothesis test results

Hypothesis	Description	Path Coefficient	T-Statistic	P-Value	Remarks
H1	N→ EN	.206	1.965	.025	Supported
H2	M → ES	.281	3.751	.000	Supported
H3	EN → ES	.148	1.642	.051	Not supported
H4	NS → ES	.070	1.000	.159	Not supported
H5	N →OF	.064	.605	.273	Not supported
H6	M → DE	.232	2.587	.005	Supported
H7	EN → DE	.134	1.228	.110	Not supported
H8	The → OF	.224	2.4602	.007	Supported
H9	ES → RI	.266	2.580	.005	Supported
H10	THE → IR	.276	3.251	.001	Supported
H11	N→ ESRI→	.055	1.416	.079	Not supported
H12	M→ESRI→	.075	1.972	.025	Supported
H13	EN→ESRI→	.039	1.292	.099	Not supported
H14	The→ESRI→	.019	.882	.189	Not supported
H15	N→DERI→	.018	.578	.282	Unsupported
H16	M→DERI→	.064	1.762	.039	Supported
H17	EN→DERI→	.037	1.056	.146	Not supported
H18	NS→DERI→	.062	1.893	.029	Supported

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Based on the results of table 7 hypothesis testing, this study shows that nine out of eighteen hypotheses are supported by empirical data, while the other nine hypotheses are not supported. These findings indicate that not all stimuli originating from the destination environment are able to influence the behavioral response of tourists Of the four stimulus variables tested, *Meaningfulness* be the most consistent factor in shaping *Eudaimonic Satisfaction*, *Destination engagement*, and *Revisit intention* through both mediation variables. Meanwhile, *Natural Landscape* did not show a significant influence on the two mediating variables, whereas *Natural Soundscape* only able to improve *Destination engagement* and indirectly encourage *Revisit intention*. These findings indicate that tourists' decisions to visit *Geopark* Ciletuh is more influenced by the quality of the experience felt than the physical characteristics of tourist destinations,

The results of the study show that *Meaningfulness* proven to have an effect on *Revisit intention* through *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* with a path coefficient of 0.075. The results of the analysis show that travel experiences that provide benefits, expand knowledge, and provide valuable impressions for tourists are able to increase *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* After visiting *Geopark* Ciletuh. This satisfaction is reflected in the appearance, feeling of happiness, a sense of martyrdom, and

experiences that give meaning to the life of tourists before visiting. This condition encourages tourists to have the desire to revisit, re-enjoy the experience gained, and recommend *Geopark* Be honest with others. Thus, the results of this study are in line with the findings of). Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025)

Furthermore, *Meaningfulness* has also been shown to have an effect on *Revisit intention* through *Destination engagement* with a path coefficient of 0.064. The results of the analysis show that travel experiences that provide valuable impressions, personal benefits, and increase knowledge can improve *Destination engagement* Tourists against *Geopark* Ciletuh. This condition is reflected in the growing enthusiasm of tourists during their visit, increasing interest in exploring the various attractions found in the *Geopark* Ciletuh, as well as the emergence of the feeling of enjoying the travel experience so that it feels like time passes quickly. *Destination commitment* which is getting stronger then encourages tourists to have a desire to revisit, re-enjoy the experience gained, and recommend *Geopark* Be honest with others. These findings show that a meaningful travel experience not only provides personal benefits, but is also able to build tourist attachment with destinations so as to strengthen revisit intention.

In addition, *Natural Soundscape* has also been shown to have an effect on *Revisit Intetion* through *Destination engagement* with a path coefficient of 0.062. The results of the analysis show that the atmosphere of natural sounds, such as the sound of waves crashing, waterfall flows, wind, and other natural sounds, is able to increase *Destination engagement* during the visit *Geopark* Ciletuh. This condition is reflected in the emergence of tourist enthusiasm during visits, increasing interest in exploring the various attractions found in *Geopark* Ciletuh, as well as the appearance of the feeling of enjoying the travel experience so that it feels like time passes quickly. *Destination commitment* which is getting stronger then encourages tourists to revisit, re-enjoy the tourist experience gained, and recommend *Geopark* Ciletuh to other tourists. These findings show that natural sound ambience not only creates a more immersive travel experience, but also strengthens travelers' attachment to the destination, thereby increasing *revisit intention.*

The logical inference of the findings of this study further strengthens the relevance of the *Stimulus-Organism-Response* (S-O-R) theory as the theoretical foundation in this study. The S-O-R theory put forward by) explains that Mehrabian & Russell (1974) *stimulus* that the individual receives from the environment will be processed through internal conditions *(organism)* before generating a behavioral response *(response).* In the context of this study, *novelty*, *Meaningfulness*, *Natural* landscape, and *Natural Soundscape* Acting as a *stimulus* that affect psychological conditions *Tourist* through *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement*, which in turn forms *Revist intention*. The results of the study show that *Meaningfulness* constitute *stimulus* most consistent in improving *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* or *Destination engagement*, which in turn encourages the formation of *Revisit intention*. In addition, *Natural Soundscape* has also been proven to be able to improve *Revisit intention* through *Destination engagement*, while natural landscape has not shown a significant influence on the two mediating variables. The findings indicate that the intention of tourists to return to visit *Geopark* Ciletuh is more influenced by tourist experiences that provide meaning and are able to build engagement compared to the physical characteristics of the destination alone. Thus, the results of this study are consistent with the findings of Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) which emphasizes the importance of meaningful experiences in shaping positive responses of tourists.

On the other hand, some of the mediating relationships in this study have not received empirical support. Although *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* proven to have a positive effect on *Revisit intention*, these variables have not been able to mediate the influence *novelty*, *Natural Landscape*, and

Natural Soundscape against *Revisit intention*. This shows that *stimulus* in the form of new experiences, the beauty of natural landscapes, and the natural sound atmosphere in *Geopark* Ciletuh has not been able to make tourists feel that a visit is valuable, provides benefits for themselves, and expands knowledge through the experience of visiting *Geopark* Ciletuh. With these conditions, *novelty*, *Natural Landscape*, and *Natural Soundscape* not able to improve *Revisit intention* through *Eudaimonic Satisfaction*. In addition, although *Destination engagement* proven to have a positive effect on *Revisit intention*, these variables have not been able to mediate the influence *novelty* and *Natural Landscape* against *revisit intention.* This indicates that *stimulus* in the form of new experiences and the beauty of natural landscapes have not been able to increase tourist involvement, which is shown through a sense of enthusiasm during a visit to *Geopark* Ciletuh, interest in exploring destinations, and enjoying an in-depth tourist experience. This condition also shows that *novelty* and *Natural Landscape* not able to improve *Revisit intention* through *Destination engagement*. Thus, the results of this study indicate that the formation of *Revisit intention* It depends not only on the characteristics of the destination environment, but also on the ability to *stimulus* received by tourists in forming *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* and *Destination engagement* as an internal process of tourists.

Overall, the results of the study show that *Destination engagement* make the greatest contribution to *Revisit intention* with a path coefficient of 0.276, followed by *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* with a path coefficients of 0.266. Among all the stimulus variables studied, *Meaningfulness* is the most consistent factor because it has the greatest influence on *Eudaimonic Satisfaction* with a path coefficient of 0.281 and against *Destination engagement* of 0.232, and has been proven to have an indirect effect on *Revisit intention* through both mediation variables. These findings indicate that the intention of tourists to return to visit *Geopark* Ciletuh is not only influenced by the natural beauty of the destination, but is more determined by the tourist experience that is able to provide meaning, value, and involvement for tourists. Therefore, the manager *Geopark* Ciletuh needs to develop a tourism program that is not only recreation-oriented, but also prioritizes elements of education, geotourism interpretation, and authentic experiences so that tourists get deep value and impressions during their visit. The strategy is expected to increase engagement, satisfaction and ultimately strengthen *Revisit intention* on an ongoing basis.

CONCLUSION

This study found that *meaningfulness affects revisit intention* through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement*, while natural soundscape affects *revisit intention* through *destination engagement*. These findings show that a meaningful tourism experience supported by a natural sound atmosphere that is able to build tourist involvement is a mediation mechanism that plays a role in increasing tourists' intention to return to Ciletuh *Geopark*. This research is a development of the conceptual model proposed by Qoyyum & Ernawadi (2025) while maintaining the variables of *novelty,* and *meaningfulness,* developing aesthetic variables into *natural landscape* and *natural soundscape*, and adding *destination engagement* as a mediating variable with *eudaimonic satisfaction* in explaining *revisit intention* in the context of geotourism destinations. In addition, this study strengthens *the Stimulus-Organism-Response* (S-O-R) theory, which explains that *novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape*, and *natural soundscape* as *stimuli* are processed through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement* as organisms, before producing *revisit intention* as a *response.* This research has limitations because it is only carried out on Ciletuh *Geopark* tourists , so the results of the research cannot be generalized to other tourist destinations that have different characteristics. In addition, this study only

examines the influence of *novelty, meaningfulness, natural landscape,* and *natural soundscape* on *revisit intention* through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement*, so there are still other factors that have the potential to affect *revisit intention* Tourists. Therefore, further research is recommended to test the model on various natural tourist destinations with different characteristics in order to obtain stronger external validity. In addition, the next study integrates *the stimulus-organism-response* (S-O-R) variable, so that the mechanism for the formation of tourist revisit intention can be explained more comprehensively.

The purpose of this study is to provide input to the management of the Ciletuh *Geopark* in identifying factors that can increase tourist *revisit intention*. The results showed that *meaningfulness* had an effect on *revisit intention* through *eudaimonic satisfaction* and *destination engagement*, while *natural soundscape* had an effect on *revisit intention* through *destination engagement*. In addition, *novelty* has been shown to have an effect on *eudaimonic satisfaction*, although it has not been able to encourage revisit intention through mediation variables. Therefore, the manager of the *Ciletuh Geopark* needs to develop a program that is able to create a new, meaningful tourist experience and still maintain the quality of the natural environment as a swamp to increase the intention of tourists to visit again. First, the manager of the *Ciletuh* Geopark can increase *novelty* by presenting a variety of different tourist activities in each visit period so that tourists get a new experience when they come back. For example, through the organization of geotourism festivals, exploring *geosites* with different themes every month, or camping and sunrise trekking programs at several geosite points. With this variety of activities, tourists not only enjoy the natural panorama, but also gain new experiences with each visit. Second, the Ciletuh Geopark Manager needs to optimize *meaningfulness* by presenting a tourist experience that is able to provide educational value and a deeper understanding of each geosite. These efforts can be supported through the provision of digital interpretation media, such as QR Codes, which contain information about geosite history, geological processes, local culture, and regional conservation. Thus, tourists not only enjoy the beauty of nature, but also understand the value that Ciletuh *Geopark* has so that the tourist experience becomes more meaningful and able to increase *eudaimonc satisfaction* and *destination engagement*. Third**,** the manager of the *Ciletuh Geopark* needs to maintain the quality of *the natural soundscape* by maintaining natural gyms in tourist areas, especially around beaches, waterfalls, and geosite areas. These efforts can be made by arranging vehicle lanes so that they are not too close to the main visit point, as well as maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability so that the sound of crashing waves, waterfall flows, wind gusts and animal sounds can still be enjoyed by tourists. The manager can also provide several quiet *zones* at the main panoramic points as tourist areas to enjoy the natural atmosphere without noise disturbances. This condition is expected to increase the involvement of tourists during their visit, thus encouraging the desire to return to visit the Ciletuh Geopark.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Description	People	Introduce yourself
Gender		
Women	86	53,8%
Male	74	46,3%
Age		
17-25 years old	97	60,6%
26-35 years old	48	30%
>35 years old	15	9,4%
Domicile		
São Paulo	89	55,6%
Outside of Sukabumi	71	44,4%
Jobs		
Students	15	9,5%
Students	59	37,3%
Private Employees	43	27,2%
State Officials	25	15,8%
Others	18	10,2%

Source: Google Forms questionnaire, 2026

Table 2. *Loading Factor* and *Composite Realibility*

Statement	Loading factor	Composite Realibility
Novelty (N)		.877
I felt a new experience when I saw the expanse of the Ciletuh *Geopark* in the shape of a horseshoe from the Panenjoan hill	.821	
I am interested in the uniqueness of geological formations in the multi-storey waterfall in Cikanteh waterfall	.823	
I gained new experiences while exploring geological information through information boards at *Ciletuh* Geopark	.873	
Meaningfulness (M)		.886
The experience of traveling at *the Ciletuh Geopark* gave me a meaningful impression	.842	
The experience of traveling at *the Ciletuh Geopark* provided the benefits that I felt in a personal way.	.870	
A visit to *the Ciletuh Geopark* added to my knowledge	.834	
Natural landscape (NL)		.916
The view of the hills in *the Ciletuh* Geopark is beautiful	.869	
The view of the beach in the *Ciletuh Geopark* is beautiful	.771	
I was amazed by the view of the waterfall in *Ciletuh* Geopark	.845	
I feel that the view of the waterfall is the 13427main attraction in *the Ciletuh* Geopark	.801	
The natural atmosphere I felt in the *Ciletuh Geopark* was soothing	.849	
Natural soundscape (NS)		.839
The sounds of nature heard in *Ciletuh Geopark* make me feel comfortable	.721	
The sound of the waterfall flow in *Ciletuh Geopark* sounds soothing	.773	

The sound of nature sounds harmonious with the scenery in the *Ciletuh* Geopark	.890	
Eudaimonic Satisfaction (ES)		.884
I am grateful to be able to visit *Ciletuh* Geopark	.865	
I am happy to visit *Geopark* Ciletuh	.800	
The experience of traveling at *Ciletuh Geopark* felt meaningful to me	.875	
Destination engagement (DE)		.879
I felt excited when I visited *the Ciletuh* Geopark	.869	
I have an interest in exploring waterfalls in *Ciletuh* Geopark	.810	
I feel like time passes quickly during my stay at *the Ciletuh* Geopark	.844	
Revisit intention (RI)		.841
I intend to visit Ciletuh *Geopark* again in the future.	.826	
I will share my experience during my tour at *Geopark* Ciletuh	.736	
I would recommend *Geopark* Ciletuh to my friends	.832	

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Table 3. *Fornell larcker*

	(N)	(M)	(NL)	(NS)	(ES)	(DE)	(RI)
Novelty (N)	.839						
Meaningfulness(M)	.203	.849					
Natural landscape (NL)	.613	.219	.828				
Natural soundscape (NS)	.248	.388	.338	.797			
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.372	.383	.360	.280	.847		
Destination engagement (DE)	.248	.361	.299	.375	.411	.841	
Revisit intention (RI)	.279	.428	.323	.362	.380	.386	.799

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)

Table 4. AVE and *Square Root of* AVE

Variable	AVE	Square Root
Novelty (N)	.704	.839
Meaningfulness (M)	.721	.849
Natural landscape (NL)	.685	.827
Natural soundscape (NS)	.646	.803
Eudaimonic satisfaction (ES)	.718	.847
Destination engagement (DE)	.708	.841
Revisit intention (RI)	.639	.799

Source: SEM-PLS Version 3.0 Output (Primary Data, 2026)