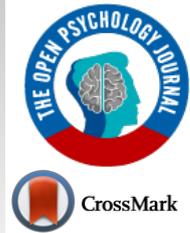




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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Job Satisfaction as a Mediator for the Influence of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture on Organizational Citizenship Behavior

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Abstract:

Background:

This study aims to explore the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior and see whether job satisfaction functions as a good mediator

Methods:

By using a quantitative approach, the data collection tool uses a psychological scale, the research respondents (N = 232) are employees and leaders of one company.

Results:

The results of the study show that job satisfaction functions as a mediator of the influence of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior.

Conclusion:

By applying transformational leadership style accompanied by building a good organizational culture the organization has strong capital to foster employee organizational citizenship behaviour. This study also provides empirical evidence of the influence of these two variables on organizational citizenship behaviour through job satisfaction.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Transformational leadership, Organizational culture, Organizational citizenship behaviour, Human resources, Unemployment.

Article History

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1. INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of the economic crisis in America which spread throughout the world had a negative impact on most corporate organizations throughout the world. This economic crisis forced companies to make various changes that could potentially create future uncertainty for most employees. The worst thing is causing a lot of unemployment that can disrupt mental health [1, 2]. Even though this has passed, the company's organizational attention to the psychological situation of employees remains a concern.

This is because human resources are the most important element in industrial and organizational development. It is related that human resources are one of the perpetrator factors

for activities within the organization. Every organization has set certain goals to be achieved. To achieve these, the organization is very dependent on the ability of its human resources to be able to move the organization's wheels in a predetermined direction. Therefore, organizations need appropriate strategic planning, so that success can be achieved [3]. To achieve the desired target of the organization, it requires employees who can help each other in doing the work together. Most people do their work based on their own work. Not many people are ready to serve the organization in matters that are outside the scope of his work. This includes helping and caring for other employees in the organization. Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) is a form of behavior that is a choice and initiative individually and not related to a rigid system to increase the effectiveness of the company [4].

There are important reasons why companies must be concerned about employee's job satisfaction, which can be

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classified according to the focus of organizational goals. Employees are the main and important element in the organization to achieve organizational goals. The thoughts, desires, and emotions that employees have can influence their attitude towards their work. Therefore, this study places employee job satisfaction in a central position that has an impact on employee OCB. To generate employee satisfaction, the factors that influence employee satisfaction need to get company's attention.

Every organization has vision and mission that describes values and beliefs, so culture is formed in the organization. Organizational culture is the unique environment of an organization, that develops from the beliefs, assumptions, and values of people in that organization, as well as their way of interacting with each other [5]. Although leaders are the ones who direct the culture of an organization, the established culture of an organization will influence what kind of leadership is possible for that organization [6]. This is in line with the transformational leadership theory in which this theory emphasizes change agents who dare to start, establish, and implement policies in a new direction that are based on innovative ideas and visions [7].

Leadership in organizations is a management approach that focuses on and works together for what is best for individuals and groups. Leaders must have the potential to control groups of individuals and be ready to face various problems and challenges they will face. Speaking of leadership problems is inseparable from what is known as a leadership style, where transformational leadership is one of them. Effective leadership involves how to influence others so that they are motivated to contribute to achieving group goals. The advantages and disadvantages are owned by each leadership style in managing the people in the organization. But the point is how the style can be in line with the balance of organizational and cultural goals [8].

Research conducted by Nohe & Hertel [9], explaining the relationship between transformational leadership behavior and OCB seen from positive work attitude behavior, resulted in job satisfaction, while other studies found that transformational leadership had no relationship or influence on OCB [10 - 12]. This attracted the attention of researchers on the role of job satisfaction as a mediator of the influence of transformational leadership on OCB.

In general, this study aims to examine the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction. Specifically, this study aims to see the effect of (1) job satisfaction on organizational citizenship behavior, (2) the direct influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior, (3) the influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction as a mediator, (4) direct organizational culture towards organizational citizenship behavior (5) influence of organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction as a mediator.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Organizational Citizenship Behavior

According to Robbins & Judge [13], Organizational Citizen-ship Behavior (OCB), is the behavior of individual or individuals who are voluntary and not part of the formal conditions of work but can improve the effective functioning of the organization. Organ [14]: Organizational Citizenship Behavior is the behavior of individuals who have the freedom to choose, which is indirectly or not explicitly associated with the reward system, and contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of organizational functions. Organizational Citizenship Behavior is work behavior that exceeds work requirements and contributes to organizational success. OCB behavior is displayed by helping colleagues and customers, doing extra work if needed, and helping to solve problems in improving products and procedures.

According to Graham [15], there are three dimensions of Organizational Citizenship Behavior, namely: (1). Obedience, the willingness of employees to accept and comply with the rules and procedures that exist within the organization, (2). Loyalty, the willingness of employees to place their personal interests for organizational purposes, (3). Participation, the willingness of employees to actively develop all aspects of organizational life.

Meanwhile, according to Podsakoff *et al.* [16], there are seven dimensions of Organizational Citizenship Behavior, namely: (1). Supportmanship, is the willingness or desire to tolerate inconvenience that arises and work determination without complaint. (2). Civic virtue, is an employee's commitment to the company as a whole, such as attending meetings, delivering ideas, and actively participating in activities organized by the organization. (3). Helping behavior, is an employee's voluntary behavior in helping coworkers or preventing problems at work. (4). Organizational loyalty, is a form of employee loyalty to the company such as displaying a positive image about the company, defending the company from external threats, and trying to achieve organizational goals, (5). Organizational compliance, is the behavior of individuals in complying with all organizational rules, procedures and regulations even though not in supervision, (6). Individual initiative, is a form of encouragement from within the individual to carry out the task beyond the standard of duty that has been set, (7). Self development, is an individual's voluntary behavior to increase knowledge, skills and capability, like attending training, seminars, or following the latest developments related to his work.

2.2. Job Satisfaction

Through job satisfaction we know how many individuals are happy with their work. Many people studied job satisfaction to analyse organization behavior. Towards better performance for motivation and encouragement of employees is job satisfaction belongs to one of the important component [17]. The organizational structure is a very important factor for employee satisfaction and employee perceptions are generated based on this [18].

To have job satisfaction we have to take care of various factors such as the work itself, supervision, salary, promotion,

relationships with colleagues and opportunities for promotion [19]. Furthermore, compensation has a significant impact on the level of employee job satisfaction. According to the results obtained from the study [20] there is a positive and strong relationship between leadership style and job satisfaction. There are three indicators in job satisfaction expressed by Hasibuan [21], (1). the work itself, (2). discipline, and (3). work performance.

2.3. Organization Culture

The concept of organizational culture has been used since 1970 for practical purposes, identifying and promoting best practices in organizations. Its use in this case is often seen as a result of efforts to explain the success of Japanese automotive and electronic producers of their American rivalry during the 1970s. Organizational culture, then, consists of more aspects such as behavior patterns and observable symbols and ceremonies, as well as deeper and fundamental values and assumptions, assumptions and beliefs.

Some believe that changing the visible aspects of an organizational culture, for example the rituals, can change the organizational culture. Organizational culture is an important and pervasive concept in terms of its impact on organizational change programs [22].

The culture itself is a group of people who live in the same place and have the same attitude and behavior. The influence and interaction between employees and certain institutions, organizations or services in which they work describe culture in organizational analysis [23]. Some cultural characteristics can function to increase or inhibit the tendency to innovate within the company. McLean [24] discusses that organizational culture is related to the characteristics and dimensions of an organization's climate related to support or obstacles to creativity and innovation.

According to Suifan and Al-Janini [25], there are three levels of culture, (1). Artifacts, (2). Beliefs and values sought, and (3). The underlying assumptions. In their workplaces, there are three different cultures, namely their nationality, their work and their organizational culture which influence the behavior of employees [26].

2.4. Transformational Leadership

Transformational leadership is one of several leadership styles proposed by Robbins and Judge [27]. Transformational leadership behavior in a multifaceted environment where middle managers are stimulated to be creative, flexible and innovative in their leadership style. The effective role of managers and leaders in change and transformation cannot be avoided in organizations. By coordinating employees and integrating all system components, those leaders are ready to achieve an ideal perspective [28].

Transformational leadership, according to Burns [29], is "a process where leaders and subordinates help each other to reach higher level of motivation and morals." Furthermore according to him, the transformation approach creates significant changes in one's life and organization. Where this redesigns perceptions and values and changes the expectations

and aspirations of the employees involved in the organization. This is a process to be able to develop their organization to its goals. It also creates and builds people in the organization to maximum performance [30].

Transformational leaders, according to Robbins & Judge [31], are those who "inspire followers to transcend their own interests" and "are able to have a profound effect on followers". Transformational leadership is the most basic element of a transformation program which means it can succeed or fail. Transformational strategy is a technique, which practically causes changes in various fields [32]. Van der Voet, *et al.*, [33] states that lower or higher levels of transformational leadership provide equal support for employees in the planned process. A significant role in this leadership in encouraging cognitive processes to develop the creativity of people in the organization [34, 35]. Four elements of transformational leadership proposed by Bass [36], as follows; (1) Individual Considerations, namely the extent to which leaders can understand and want to listen to followers' concerns and needs, and act as mentors or trainers for followers. Transformational leaders also provide empathy, support, keep communication open and place challenges in the face of followers, (2) Intellectual stimulation, the extent to which leaders are able to stimulate and encourage followers' creativity. For leaders, transformational learning is an unexpected values and situations that are seen as opportunities, (3) Inspirational motivation, the extent to which leaders articulate an attractive vision and are able to inspire followers. Leaders who are able to motivate and inspire will give their followers high standards, an optimistic attitude about future goals, and help them give meaning to the task at hand. Meanwhile, followers must have a strong goal and motivation to act. Goals and meanings will provide energy that will encourage organizational members to achieve organizational goals. The vision of a leader needs to be supported with communication skills to make that vision "understandable, appropriate, strong and attractive." Followers want to invest more effort in their tasks, they have encouragement and optimism about the future and are confident in their abilities, (4) Ideal Influence, providing role models for high ethical behavior, instilling pride, gaining respect and trust from followers.

2.5. The Effects of Job Satisfaction Towards Organizational Citizenship Behavior

Job satisfaction functions as a measure of employees in assessing the positive or negative work [37]. George and Jones [38] said that job satisfaction consists of beliefs and feelings that individuals feel about their work.

Job satisfaction is an important component in motivating and encouraging employees to have better performance [39]. Employees who have a positive assessment of their work have the urge to do the best for the organization, and also work beyond what is their main task. As said by Podsakoff, Mackenzie [40], employees who are satisfied with their work will have a strong motivation to perform organizational citizenship behavior. Furthermore Robbin and Judge [31] observe that job satisfaction can foster organizational citizenship behavior.

2.6. The Effects of Transformational Leadership Towards Organizational Citizenship Behavior

Employees are expected to show reciprocal behavior in response to perceived leader behavior. It is well known that employees behavior is an important constituent of their overall behavior and has an important influence on the performance of their work [41]. Transformational leadership can encourage employees to overcome their interests and strive to achieve common goals [36]. Managers who use transformational leadership styles motivate members through leadership dimensions, which can be an ideal effect of inspirational motivation and rational stimulation [42]. In his study, Jahangir *et al.* [43] found that leadership style has an influence on organizational citizenship behavior of employees.

In another study, the central role of job satisfaction as a factor that influences organizational citizenship behavior and also as a factor that is influenced by transformational leadership puts job satisfaction as a mediator variable relationship between transformational leadership and organizational citizenship behavior. Studies conducted by Nguni, Slegers, and Denessen [44] have obtained empirical evidence of the role of mediator job satisfaction in the relationship of transformational leadership with organizational citizenship behavior.

2.6.1. H1

There is an effect of job satisfaction on organizational citizenship behavior.

2.6.2. H2

There is a direct influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior.

2.6.3. H3

There is an influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction as a mediator.

2.7. The Effects of Organizational Culture Towards Organizational Citizenship Behavior

A strong culture will show an agreement between its members, this forms an attachment, loyalty, and commitment which results in a decrease in the desire of employees to leave the organization [31]. The study of organizational culture is not new, but the study of organizational culture remains challenging. As Schein [6] said, organizational culture was developed from time to time as an effort by organizational members to adapt both externally and internally to achieve organizational goals. The link between organizational culture and organizational citizenship behavior has also been carried out. Among them produces findings that organizational culture is related to organizational citizenship behavior [45, 46]. The role of job satisfaction in mediating organizational culture with organizational citizenship behavior is an interesting study. Employees who perceive organizational culture positively will feel comfortable at work, and also feel satisfied with their work, this will then encourage employees to do organizational citizenship behavior. This is supported by several studies that

found that job satisfaction mediates the relationship of organizational culture with organizational citizenship behavior [47, 48].

2.7.1. H4

There is a direct influence of organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior.

2.7.2. H5

There is an influence of organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction as a mediator.

Based on the hypotheses that have been formulated previously, the major hypothesis formulated in this study is as follows:

2.7.3. H6

There is an influence of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction as a mediator.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted with a quantitative approach. Data analysis techniques in this study use path analysis. To get the value of direct and indirect effects, regression analysis with intervening variables is used. This study uses a quantitative approach to test 6 hypotheses, data collection tools using a psychological scale, research respondents are employees and leaders of one company. Methods of data analysis using Structural Equation Models based on variants or Variance Based-SEM with consideration in accordance with the purpose of research and abnormal data distribution.

3.1. Research Participants

Respondents in this study were employees at one of the companies in Indonesia, amounting to 232 respondents consisting of employees and company managers. Based on descriptive analysis of the research data of as many as 232 respondents, the following results were obtained (Table 1):

Table 1. Subject data based to criteria.

Research Subject	Total	%
Manager	98	40
Employees	134	60

A total of 98 people or 40% of the total respondents in this study were managerial, while 134 people or 60% of the total respondents were employees, so the total respondents were 232 people (Table 2).

Table 2. Subject data based to gender.

Research Subject	Total	%
Male	127	55%
Female	105	45%

A total of 127 people or 55% of the total respondents in this study were male, while 105 people or 45% of the total respondents were female, so the total respondents were 232 people.

To collect research data, researchers developed a research instrument using a Likert type psychological scale. There are four scales developed and tested. After the instrument trial, transformational leadership scale has reliability coefficient 0.905, organizational culture scale has a coefficient of reliability 0.916, job satisfaction scale has a reliability coefficient of 0.97, and organizational citizenship behavior scale has a reliability coefficient of 0.910.

3.2. Measuring Instruments

To collect research data, researchers developed a research instrument using a Likert type psychological scale. There are four scales developed by researchers and have been tested.

Transformational leadership scale was developed based on individual aspects, motivation, and ideal according to Bass [36], the scale of organizational culture was developed based on aspects of artifacts, beliefs, and assumptions according to Schein [6], Scale of work satisfaction scale was developed based on aspects of work, discipline, and achievement according to Hasibuan [21], the scale of organizational citizenship behavior was developed based on aspects of obedience, loyalty, and participation according to Graham [39].

Transformational leadership has a composite reliability coefficient of 0.869, organizational culture scale has a composite reliability coefficient 0.904, job satisfaction scale has reliability coefficient 0.897, and organizational citizenship behavior scale has a reliability coefficient of 0.953.

Table 3. Description of research data.

-	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
TL	47.022	7.501	0.021	-0.487
ID	15.616	2.993	-0.351	-0.411
MO	15.517	3.044	-0.358	-0.303
IN	15.888	2.990	-0.578	0.066
OC	47.591	7.755	-0.280	-0.135
AS	15.694	3.180	-0.617	0.161
BE	15.737	2.961	-0.460	-0.132
AR	16.159	2.772	-0.707	0.868
JS	47.522	8.311	-0.275	-0.385
PR	15.513	3.398	-0.448	-0.464
DC	15.703	3.266	-0.523	-0.383
JI	16.306	2.965	-0.847	0.395
OCB	48.401	7.807	-0.516	0.119
PN	16.091	2.742	-0.527	0.233
LO	16.056	2.864	-0.574	-0.004
OB	16.254	2.765	-0.704	0.280

Bass [36] TL, Transformational Leadership, (ID, Individual, MO, Motivation, IN, Intellectual); Schein [6] OC, Organization Culture (AS, Assumption, BE, Believe, AR, Artifacts); Hasibuan [21] JS, Job Satisfaction (PR, Achievement, DC, Discipline, JI, Job Itself); Graham [15] OCB, Organizational Citizenship Behavior (PN, Participation, LO, Loyalty, OB, Obedient)

3.3. Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical methods to describe the research data used mean, media, and standard deviation, to determine the normality of the data used multivariate normality testing using SPSS 22 software. Data analysis methods used to test hypotheses are structural equation modeling based on variants

or variants based on SEM (VB-SEM) by using SmartPLS software, this VB-SEM method is chosen with the consideration that the data distribution is not normal.

4. RESULTS

In this study, a measure of central tendency uses the mean, while dispersion measures use standard deviations. For transformational leadership variables obtained mean of 47.02 and SD of 7.50, organizational culture variables obtained mean of 47.59 and SD of 7.75, variable job satisfaction obtained mean 47.52 of SD and 8.310, and for organizational citizenship behavior variables obtained mean 48.40 of SD 7.80 (Table 3).

In general, this study aims to examine the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction, specifically this study wants to test six hypotheses. Data analysis consists of two stages, namely the Outer Model and Inner Model Analysis.

4.1. Outer Model Analysis

The first outer model analysis is convergent validity testing. Convergent validity is seen from the value of loading factors. The outer loading value is shown in the following Table 4:

Table 4 shows that all loading factors on each variable have a value above 0.7, this indicates good convergence of validity.

Table 4. Outer loading of each variable.

-	JS	OC	OCB	TL
DC	0.860	-	-	-
JI	0.866	-	-	-
PR	0.862	-	-	-
AR	-	0.874	-	-
AS	-	0.857	-	-
BE	-	0.880	-	-
LO	-	-	0.926	-
OB	-	-	0.928	-
PN	-	-	0.944	-
ID	-	-	-	0.823
IN	-	-	-	0.829
MO	-	-	-	0.838

DC: Discipline, JI: Job Itself, PR: Achievement, AR: Artifacts, AS: Assumption, BE: Believe, LO: Loyalty, OB: Obedients, PN: Participation, ID: Individual, IN: Intellectual, MO: Motivation

Table 5. Average variance extracted.

-	AVE
JS	0.744
OC	0.758
OCB	0.870
TL	0.689

JS: Job Satisfaction, OC: Organizational Culture, OCB: Organizational Citizenship Behavior, TL: Transformational Leadership

In addition, it is also known that the value of Average Variance Extracted (AVE) (Table 5) of each variable in this study has a value above 0.5, so Convergence validity is good.

AVE values are shown in the following table:

Outer Model Analysis the second is discriminant validity testing. Based on the Fornell-Larcker Criterion test it can be seen that the value of square root AVE is greater than the correlation of each construct.

The results shown in Table 6 show that the instrument has good discriminant validity because the square root AVE numbers in parentheses are greater than the correlation of each construct.

Table 6. Fornell-larcker criterion.

-	JS	OC	OCB	TL
JS	(0.863)	-	-	-
OC	0.800	(0.870)	-	-
OCB	0.693	0.565	(0.933)	-
TL	0.709	0.661	0.526	(0.830)

JS: Job Satisfaction, OC: Organizational Culture, OCB: Organizational Citizenship Behavior, TL: Transformational Leadership

In addition, the loading value of each aspect of the variable is greater than the cross loading value of each aspect of the other variables. As shown in the following table (Table 7), where the value of loading each aspect on one variable is bold:

Table 7. Cross loading of each variable.

-	JS	OC	OCB	TL
DC	0.860	0.663	0.608	0.620
JI	0.866	0.722	0.623	0.602
PR	0.862	0.685	0.561	0.613
AR	0.691	0.874	0.477	0.576
AS	0.719	0.857	0.486	0.587
BE	0.680	0.880	0.512	0.561
LO	0.653	0.542	0.926	0.475
OB	0.626	0.505	0.928	0.494
PN	0.660	0.534	0.944	0.501
ID	0.537	0.492	0.358	0.823
IN	0.654	0.649	0.482	0.829
MO	0.560	0.485	0.454	0.838

DC: Discipline, JI: Job Itself, PR: Achievement, AR: Artifacts, AS: Assumption, BE: Believe, LO: Loyalty, OB: Obedients, PN: Participation, ID: Individual, IN: Intellectual, MO: Motivation

Based on the results of Composite Reliability analysis the transformational leadership scale has a coefficient of 0.869, the scale of organizational culture has a coefficient of 0.904, the scale of job satisfaction has a coefficient of 0.897, and the scale of organizational citizenship behavior has a coefficient of 0.953. The four scales have reliability above 0.7, so all four scales have good reliability.

4.2. Inner Model

The next analysis is an analysis of the inner model that is intended to see the influence between the variables studied. The results of the analysis of the model obtained results as

shown in Fig. (1) here:

Based on the first hypothesis testing obtained $\beta = 0.638$ and $p < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a direct effect of job satisfaction on organizational citizenship behavior. In other words it can be concluded that job satisfaction is a good predictor for the formation of organizational citizenship behavior.

Based on the testing of the second hypothesis obtained $\gamma = 0.066$ and $p > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no significant direct influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior. These results prove that organizational citizenship behavior will not appear automatically only because leaders apply transformational leadership styles.

Based on the third hypothesis testing, indirect effect ($\gamma_{\text{indirect}} = 0.204$) is greater and significant compared to its direct influence ($\gamma_{\text{direct}} = 0.07$), thus it can be concluded that job satisfaction functions as a mediator of the influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior. Transformational leadership applied by superiors will have an impact on employee job satisfaction which in turn can foster employee organizational citizenship behavior. In other words transformational leadership must be able to generate satisfaction for employees in order to foster organizational citizenship behavior. The results of the analysis of direct and indirect effects are as follows (Table 8):

Table 8. Direct indirect effect.

-	Direct Effect		Indirect Effect	
	β / γ	sig	γ	sig
JS → OCB	0.638	0.000		
TL → OCB	0.066	0.381	0.204	0.000
OC → OCB	0.011	0.905	0.376	0.000

Based on the fourth hypothesis testing obtained $\gamma = 0.011$ and $p > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no significant direct influence of organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior. Like transformational leadership, this result proves that organizational citizenship behavior will not appear automatically only because organizational culture is perceived positively by employees.

As shown in Table 8, based on the fifth hypothesis testing, indirect effect was obtained ($\gamma_{\text{indirect}} = 0.376$), bigger and more significant than the direct effect ($\gamma_{\text{direct}} = 0.011$), thus it can be concluded that job satisfaction functions as a mediator of organizational culture influence on organizational citizenship behavior. Organizational culture that is built will affect employee job satisfaction which in turn can foster employee organizational citizenship behavior. In other words, the organizational culture that is built must be able to generate satisfaction for the employee to be able to foster organizational citizenship behavior.

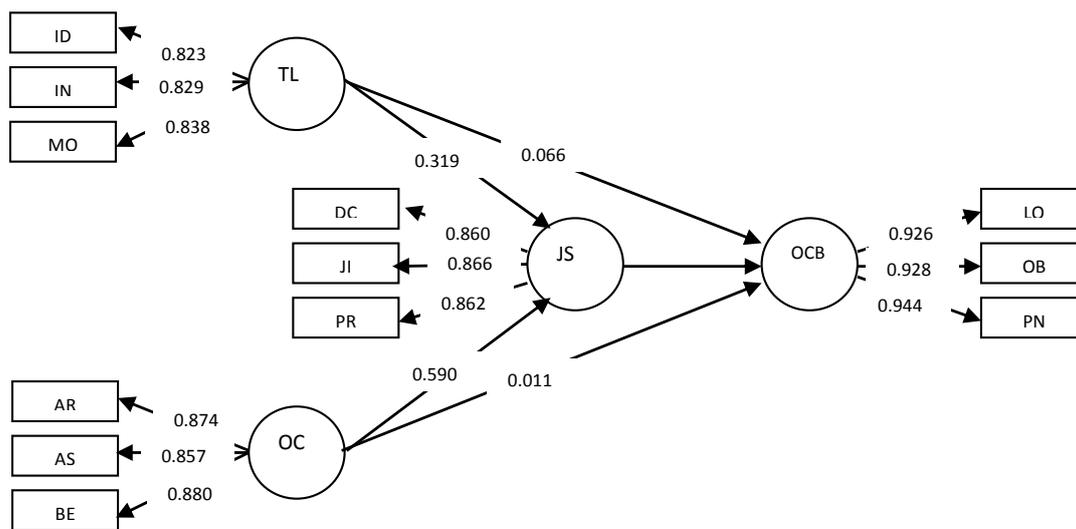


Fig. (1). Path Model.

Bass [36] TL, Transformational Leadership, (ID, Individual, MO, Motivation, IN, Intellectual); Schein [6] OC, Organization Culture (AS, Assumption, BE, Believe, AR, Artifacts); Hasibuan [21] JS, Job Satisfaction (PR, Achievement, DC, Discipline, JI, Job itself); Graham [15] OCB, Organizational Citizenship Behavior (PN, Participation, LO, Loyalty, OB, Obedient)

Based on the goodness of fit model obtained by SRMR of 0.075 lower than 0.08, the model is said to be fit, so the results of testing on the 6th hypothesis concluded that job satisfaction functions as a mediator of the influence of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. Transformational Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior

The results of previous studies found that transformational leadership is associated with behavioral organizational citizenship at Intercollegiate Athletics [49], and findings in research conducted by Nguni, Slegers, and Denessen [44] found that job satisfaction is a mediator of the effects of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior for teachers in Tanzania. In line with that study, in this study found that there was no direct influence of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior, but the effect of transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior must be through job satisfaction in employees of one company in Indonesia. Other findings such as research conducted by Wang *et al.* [50] found that transformational leadership on organizational citizenship behavior was mediated by exchange member leaders. This finding confirms that transformational leadership does not directly impact organizational citizenship behavior but through other variables that have a direct effect on it.

Meanwhile research conducted by Podsakoff *et al.* [40] found that transformational leadership has both a direct and indirect effect on organizational citizenship behavior. The diversity of the results of some of these findings explains the need for further studies related to the study in the future.

5.2. Organizational Culture and Organizational Citizenship Behavior

Several previous studies prove that organizational culture correlates with organizational citizenship behavior [51, 52], whereas in this study found that organizational culture perceived positively by employees does not automatically encourage employees to carry out organizational citizenship behavior, but the organizational culture that is perceived positively by employees will foster employee job satisfaction which then this satisfaction will have implications for organizational citizenship behavior of employees.

The findings in this study as well as previous findings explain that organizational culture created by the organization will have an impact on employees' satisfaction in their work, satisfaction in the work that will build or foster the desire of employees to do something more than what is the responsibility of their work. So as to foster organizational citizenship behavior, organizational employees can build a good organizational culture.

LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The limitations in this study are the research samples that only have scope in the automotive industry, in other industries that have different challenges and opportunities, these findings cannot be generalized. Future research is expected to accommodate limitations in this study so that the generalization area becomes wider. The OCB instrument developed in this study uses self-reports that have great subjectivity, in future studies OCB instruments are expected to be developed that consider the assessment of colleagues and superiors.

CONCLUSION

The general objective of this study was to investigate the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction

as a mediator variable. Data collection in this study uses four psychological scales, and the data analysis method used is path analysis. This study found that job satisfaction functions as a mediator of the influence of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior.

The findings in this study reinforce the findings of the previous studies that are in line, that transformational leadership applied by indirect leaders has an effect on organizational citizenship behavior of employees, but will have an impact on job satisfaction first, then further job satisfaction will encourage the growth of organizational citizenship behavior of employees. Likewise with organizational culture, it will have an effect on organizational citizenship behavior after first cultivating employee job satisfaction. In other words, this study confirms that transformational leadership and existing organizational culture will affect employee job satisfaction which ultimately has a contribution to the growth of organizational citizenship behavior in employees.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

OCB	=	Organizational Citizenship Behavior
TL	=	Transformational Leadership
OC	=	Organization Culture
JS	=	Job Satisfaction
AVE	=	Average Variance Extracted
SRMR	=	Standardized Root Mean Square Residual

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Not applicable.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

No animal/human was used for studies as the basis of research.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

Data are extracted from publicly available sources. Please contact the corresponding author if you need assistance in extracting the data.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

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