



## **Beyond the Coffee Cup: Dynamics of Social Space Production in the Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area Manado City**

**Sangputri Sidik,<sup>1\*</sup>, Awaluddin Hasrin,<sup>1</sup> Lalu Murdi,<sup>2</sup> Nining Winarsih,<sup>3</sup> Lukman Hakim<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Pendidikan Sosiologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Hukum, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Pendidikan Sejarah, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ekonomi, Universitas Hamzanwadi, Indonesia)

<sup>3</sup>Tadris Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, Fakultas Tadris Umum, Universitas Islam Zainul Hasan Genggong, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: putrisidik@unima.ac.id; awaluddin@unima.ac.id; lalumurdi@hamzanwadi.ac.id; niningprabaprabu@gmail.com; lukman@untagsby.ac.id

\*Correspondence

**Article History:** Received: 26-08-2024, Revised: 25-11-2024, Accepted: 26-11-2024, Published: 31-12-2024

### **Abstract**

People's lives have changed in large cities due to the growth of coffee shops. Coffee consumption behavior has become a trend in contemporary society. This research aims to analyze the dynamics of space production in coffee shops in Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area (Jarod), Manado City, Indonesia. Researchers used a qualitative approach to describe the social reality in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area of Manado City. In depth we interviewed visitors, shop owners, and related parties in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area of Manado City. Observations were made to obtain a clearer picture of the situation and social practices in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area of Manado City. This research shows that coffee shops are not only a static space but also a social stage that plays an important role in the social dynamics of contemporary society. Coffee consumption activities are not only limited to coffee drinks but also involve various social practices that contribute to the production of social space in certain areas. Coffee shops are a symbol of public space that can be accessed by all levels of society and a place for social and cultural interactions that are part of city life. This research contributes to developing the discourse of social space production and shows how social practices can shape and produce space in society.

### **Keywords:**

coffee shop; social space production; urban live's

### **Abstrak**

Perkembangan kedai kopi di kota-kota besar telah mengubah kehidupan masyarakat. Perilaku konsumsi kopi telah menjadi tren di masyarakat kontemporer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika produksi ruang pada kedai kopi di Kawasan Wisata Kuliner Jalan Roda (Jarod), Kota Manado, Indonesia. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menggambarkan realitas sosial di kawasan wisata kuliner Jalan Roda Kota Manado. Secara mendalam kami wawancarai pengunjung, pemilik kedai, dan pihak yang terkait di kawasan wisata kuliner Jalan Roda Kota Manado. Serta melakukan observasi untuk memperoleh gambaran yang lebih jelas mengenai situasi dan praktik-praktik sosial di kawasan wisata kuliner Jalan Roda Kota Manado. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kedai kopi tidak hanya menjadi ruang yang statis tetapi juga menjadi panggung sosial yang

berperan penting dalam dinamika sosial masyarakat kontemporer. Aktivitas konsumsi kopi tidak hanya sebatas pada minuman kopi tetapi juga melibatkan berbagai praktik sosial yang berkontribusi pada produksi ruang sosial di wilayah tertentu. Kedai kopi merupakan simbol ruang publik yang dapat diakses oleh semua lapisan masyarakat dan tempat terjadinya interaksi sosial dan budaya yang menjadi bagian dari kehidupan kota. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam mengembangkan wacana produksi ruang sosial dan menunjukkan bagaimana praktik-praktik sosial dapat membentuk dan memproduksi ruang dalam masyarakat.

#### **Kata Kunci:**

Kedai kopi; produksi ruang sosial; kehidupan perkotaan



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

### **Introduction**

During an increasingly crowded urban hustle and bustle, the presence of coffee shops has surpassed its conventional function, namely as a place that serves caffeinated drinks (Ferreira, 2017; Grinshpun, 2021). More so, coffee shops have evolved into dynamic social spaces where individuals enjoy coffee, gather, interact, and engage in various activities (Ferreira et al., 2021; Lannigan, 2020). The significance of coffee shops as modern public spaces has attracted the attention of many, prompting a deep exploration of their influence on social dynamics. Coffee shops, in the context of urban life, are not just places to enjoy coffee. It becomes a social stage where humans gather, interact, and form social relationships (Jones et al., 2015; Karsten et al., 2015; Manzo, 2015; Simões Aelbrecht, 2016). As a social product or complex social construct, coffee shops have a role in influencing social dynamics and providing unique consumer experiences (Kim & Lee, 2017; Tran et al., 2020). The production of social space in a coffee shop includes the physical design of the place and the social interactions that take place within it.

Coffee consumption behaviour has become a contemporary social phenomenon (Samoggia & Riedel, 2018). The need for coffee drinks and the trend of drinking coffee in society continues to grow (Gunter et al., 2017). Many entrepreneurs are trying to enter the modern coffee shop industry (Lee et al., 2017; Lee et al., 2018). The development of modern coffee shops can be found in urban centres because urban residents have a higher consumer attitude than rural residents (Shaker & Rath, 2019).

Coffee shops are described as "third places" in urban life, "third places" are considered separate places from work and home, and coffee shops are places where people meet, relax and develop connections (Oldenburg, 1999). A study Ferreira et al., (2021) found that in the role of coffee shops in British cities, people visit coffee shops not only as spaces for coffee consumption but as spaces that facilitate their connection in increasingly isolated urban life. Additionally, the coffee shop provides a platform for local people involved in politics to build relationships despite public political meetings (Wright et al., 2015; Yeetin & Buakaew, 2018).

The coffee shop becomes a place to build a social image through intimate interactions with visitors, a space where each person has their meaning (Jones et al., 2015; Pozos-Brewer, 2015). Coffee shops have been popular gathering places for Indonesian people from generation to generation, and this trend has continued into

the current postmodern era (Chang & McGonigle, 2020). Some might argue that coffee shops are becoming increasingly common and important in Indonesian society due to technological developments (Hardiyanti & Puspa, 2021; Setiati et al., 2015).

Coffee shops are places for people to express their individuality and uniqueness (Holm, 2010). In the past, coffee shops were often seen where men gathered and discussed politics or sports. Studies (Nadizti et al., 2021; Sanusi & Palen, 2008), show that what is attractive about coffee shops is that they are designed to meet visitors' interest in using digital devices, such as cell phones, laptops and WIFI. Coffee shops can make visitors comfortable through a beautiful atmosphere and good service (Chang & McGonigle, 2020). So, every cafe or coffee shop tries hard to design interiors and layouts that attract visitors' interest. However, in the postmodern era, coffee shops have become more inclusive and diverse, welcoming all genders, ages, and backgrounds (Hoekstra & Pinkster, 2019; Maspul & Almalki, 2023).

The study (Rohman & Pang, 2015) explains that the phenomenon of hanging out in coffee shops has become a space for exchanging ideas and information. Coffee shops have become a place of clash between high and low cultures. In the past, coffee shops were often associated with working-class or rural communities and were seen as simple and unpretentious entertainment venues. However, in the postmodern era, coffee shops have become spaces where people can appreciate both traditional and modern culture, with music, art, and fashion all finding a place within the coffee shop scene (Tokman & Uk, 2001). The phenomenon of coffee consumption continues to develop in the postmodern era, adapting to changes in society's values and priorities. Coffee shops have become an important symbol of postmodernism in Indonesia by providing a space for individual expression, exchanging ideas, and a mix of high and low culture (Solikatun et al., 2015). However, coffee shop visitors are sometimes only there to gather and build social relationships. A study developed (Broadway et al., 2018) in Portland, Oregon, United States, explains that a coffee shop is a space to be alone together because most shop visitors on weekdays and weekends order a coffee drink and then leave. Some visitors who stayed mostly just sat alone and worked without talking to each other.

While there have been many studies on coffee shops, generally focusing on consumer experience and coffee beverage trends (Czarniecka-Skubina et al., 2021; Spence & Carvalho, 2020), few have delved into the production of social spaces in coffee shops (Jones et al., 2015; Simões Aelbrecht, 2016). It is important to understand how society participates in the production of social space through daily activities in coffee shops, which is the main highlight. The question of how coffee shops influence social interaction patterns, shape communities, and direct social dynamics in urban communities needs to be asked further.

This article is based on the argument that coffee shops have become arenas of public space in the contemporary era. The influence of coffee shops on the production of social interaction, community formation, and social dynamics in urban communities takes center stage. Coffee shops are not only places to consume coffee but also a social stage in the social dynamics of society that have developed in the contemporary era. This article aims to explain that coffee shops are not only seen as places of business but also as modern public spaces that play a crucial role in the production of social space. Therefore, developing coffee shops in big cities allows local people to participate actively in urban development.

## Methods

This research was conducted in Manado City, Indonesia. Manado City is the largest city and capital of the province of North Sulawesi in Indonesia. This research focuses on forming social space production in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area, Manado City. The Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area, is not only described as a static physical object but as production by social, economic, and political forces. This research uses a qualitative type of research that provides an in-depth explanation of space production in the Jalan Roda culinary area. We conducted in-depth interviews with ten informants who are visiting consumers, coffee shop owners, and security officers working in the Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area. We can learn valuable information about the factors underlying their visit and how they behave while in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area; in addition, they provide valuable information about their interaction patterns with other visitors. We also interviewed coffee shop owners in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area. We can find valuable information about their strategy patterns to attract customers and how they organize their coffee shop space.

Meanwhile, we also observed firsthand visitors' experiences in the wheeled road culinary tourism area. Every researcher must pay attention to the participants' social, cultural and environmental context and situations being studied. We also carry out documentation to collect secondary data by taking pictures at locations in the form of documents or photos. Data were analyzed following the flow outlined by (Matthew et al., 2014), namely the reduction, display and verification process. In data reduction, data is classified based on themes and objectives. The collected data is classified based on themes. Next, the data is verified by building relationships between data to build coherence and placing data based on social context.

## Result and Discussion

### Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area Manado City

In the centre of the city of Manado, Indonesia, there is a popular culinary tourism location, namely the Jalan Roda (Jarod) culinary tourism area, an area famous for its delicious local food (Toar, 2013). Jalan Roda has become a place for coffee lovers to find unique and distinctive coffee sensations and experiences. The coffee shop on Jalan Roda offers traditional and speciality coffee drinks not found in other parts of the city (Okelifestyle, 2017). This coffee shop has a unique atmosphere and decoration; the chairs and tables are also simple, far from being luxurious and futuristic, but this situation still makes visitors feel comfortable enjoying their coffee. Coffee shops are usually open from early morning until late at night, serving morning consumers and those who want to enjoy coffee in the evening (Hasrin et al., 2020).

Popular drinks at this coffee shop are milk coffee and black coffee, and the most famous is "*stenga coffee*" (Berita Manado, 2019a), usually served with toast or traditional snacks. Apart from coffee drinks, the coffee shop on Jalan Roda also serves a variety of snacks and local foods that complement the coffee-drinking experience. Such as bananas, *calakang fufu*, and various types of cakes (Berita Manado, 2019b). Apart from unique coffee drinks and delicious snacks, the coffee shops on Jalan Roda also give us a glimpse into the local people's culture and way of life. Visitors can enjoy their coffee while chatting with friendly residents and blend in the atmosphere of this place.

On Jalan Roda, every coffee shop offers a friendly atmosphere and is open to everyone, regardless of background or social status. In this area, there is a space where people from Manado, who come from various social strata, gather to enjoy a cup of coffee, exchange stories, and build friendly relations. Apart from that, the coffee shop on Jalan Roda is also a centre for cultural exchange. This area can attract tourists and visitors from outside the region who come to get to know the culture and taste various local dishes. Residents and visitors alike can discover new experiences, learn the characteristics of the people there, and create cultural exchange between communities.

### **From the Coffee Shops to Social Spaces**

Manado City is a metropolitan city in northern Sulawesi Island, Indonesia. As one of the largest cities in North Sulawesi, Manado is unique in terms of the diversity of its people. Several factors influence the diversity of society in Manado City, such as history, religion, culture and geography (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Manado, 2020). The long history of the city of Manado has had a major influence on the diversity of its people. For centuries, Manado has been the centre of the spice trade in North Sulawesi and home to various ethnic groups, such as the Minahasa, Bolaang Mongondow, Gorontalo, and many more (Salem et al., 2022; Suwondo, 1978). This makes the city of Manado a very heterogeneous place with various cultures and traditions. Geography is also a factor that influences community damage in the city of Manado. This city is located on the north coast of Sulawesi, with fertile soil and abundant natural resources. This makes Manado an important trade and agricultural centre in North Sulawesi and also attracts migration from various regions of Indonesia and even abroad (Tondobala, 2012). Apart from that, religion is also a factor that influences society's ugliness in Manado. The majority of people in Manado are Protestant Christians, but there are also Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist minorities. Each religion has different beliefs and practices, so the people of Manado can learn and understand different religions (Hasrin et al., 2023; Suleman, 2017; Umaternate et al., 2022).

The Jalan Roda (Jarod) Culinary Tourism Area in Manado City is not just a culinary tourism area. However, it is also a piece of historical evidence because it is a witness to the development of Manado City. The name "jalan roda" itself comes from the history of the Minahasa people who used to come to Manado by riding wheels pulled by horses. These wheels come from various villages in Minahasa and are collected in one corner of Manado City, namely in the Jalan Roda area. Over time, people began to call this section of road Jalan Roda because this place was a gathering place for wheels from various villages in Minahasa, and this was also where they carried out transactions with other residents of the city of Manado. As time went by, Jalan Roda developed according to the times and the dynamics of society in Manado City (Ginano et al., 2018).

Activities on Jalan Roda run every day, from Monday to Sunday. Activities on Monday to Friday are usually busy in the afternoon when it is time to leave the office and when people want to relax and take a break from the day's routine. The busiest time on Saturdays is from noon to 8 pm. And on Sundays from morning to noon. As stated by the following informant:

“On Monday to Friday, the atmosphere on Jalan Roda is usually busy in the afternoon, especially during office hours. Many people want to relax and rest after a day full of routine” (Interview with D, November 22, 2023).

“Saturday is special. The busiest time on Jalan Roda on Saturday is from noon to evening, approximately until 20.00 or 8 at night. Many people leave the house to enjoy their free time and socialize here” (Interview with E, November 22, 2023).



**Figure 1.** Situation of the Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area During the Day  
Source: Author's Documentation, 2024

For the people of Manado, drinking coffee is also part of their culture and way of life. The habit of drinking coffee reflects the traditions that exist among the local community. Here are some of their explanations:

“Drinking coffee is part of our lifestyle. It is not just a matter of eliminating sleepiness or increasing enthusiasm; drinking coffee has also become a tradition. Here, drinking coffee is more than just a drink. We love hanging out on Jalan Roda. You can chat, discuss or relax. So it is like a social event” (Interview with A, November 21, 2023).

“The coffee here has a distinctive taste and aroma. A brewing method has been a tradition passed down from generation to generation. Sometimes, certain variations in taste are characteristic of our region” (Manado). (Interview with B, November 21, 2023).

“We like eating together, as well as drinking coffee. Some stalls or restaurants serve typical Manado dishes. So, eating with family or friends is also an important social moment” (Interview with G, November 27, 2023).



**Figure 2.** The situation of visitors interacting with each other  
Source: Author's Documentation, 2024

These statements indicate that the behaviour of drinking coffee among the people of Manado City is a social phenomenon, where coffee shops function as meeting places with relatives or family. In a coffee shop, they can enjoy coffee while chatting and socializing. Coffee shops also offer a variety of traditional snacks and foods, such as fried banana, *biapong*, *pia cake*, *Bubur Manado*, *cakalang fufu*, or other Manadonese specialities, which complement coffee.

The behaviour of drinking coffee is inherited from generation to generation, with each family having its own way of brewing and serving coffee. Some families even have their secret coffee-making recipe passed down to future generations. The coffee shop in the Jalan Roda culinary tourism area is now more than just a physical space where people come to enjoy a cup of coffee. However, it is becoming a vital public space for local communities where people can gather, socialize and connect. These experiences are constructed due to social interaction patterns between visitors (Tran et al., 2020). The interaction patterns that are formed vary greatly and depend on the context and purpose of the visitor's visit. However, generally, social interaction between visitors to coffee shops in the Jalan Roda Manado area is more associative.

“On the Jalan Roda, “Stenga coffee” is famous here. It is called “Stenga coffee” because the coffee served is only half the size of a normal glass. However, even though it is only half a cup of coffee, visitors usually chat for a long time, especially if the topic is interesting” (Interview with H, November 27, 2023)

“The Jalan Roda area is not only a place to drink coffee but also a place to have discussions. Many visitors come to discuss topics such as politics, culture, or religion. People here are very enthusiastic about politics, especially local politics. Jalan Roda is often called The House of Representatives Manado because most of the discussions in this coffee shop revolve around local and national politics” (Interview with C, November 21, 2023).

The information above shows that many coffee shop visitors come to discuss certain topics, such as politics, culture or religion. Coffee shops provide a comfortable and safe space to discuss and share opinions. Jalan Roda is a forum for local Manadonese people to get involved in local politics in political discussions that are widely discussed in this area. It is no wonder that the Jalan Roda area is nicknamed

The House of Representatives Manado because most visitors discuss local and national political matters. Visitors only order one cup of coffee for a long conversation. Performing arts in the Culinary Tourism area of Jalan Roda (Jarod) in Manado City, there are regular arts activities, namely music concerts every Wednesday and Saturday. This music concert features typical Manado songs and allows local musicians to perform in front of the community.

“On Jalan Roda, we have fairly regular art activities. Every Wednesday and Saturday, we hold music concerts, especially with performances of typical Manadonese songs” (Interview with F, November 26, 2023).

“Music concerts here are quite relaxed and friendly. Usually, we have a small stage in the middle of the street decorated with small lights. Local musicians often perform here, performing Manadonese songs that are synonymous with our culture” (Interview with I, November 28, 2023).

“Music concerts in the Jalan Roda area allow local musicians to perform in front of the community. Apart from that, Manadonese songs have a special appeal and often remind us of our cultural roots and traditions” (Interview with J, November 28, 2023).



**Figure 3.** Performing Arts Activities in the Jalan Roda, Culinary Tourism Area  
Source: YouTube, Pacehawe TV.

From the interview data, we can explain that Music concerts with typical Manadonese songs at Jalan Roda strengthen local cultural identity and provide opportunities for local musicians to maintain their cultural heritage. It can also attract tourists who are interested in authentic cultural experiences. Arts activities such as music concerts can influence the social dynamics of communities, creating spaces for expression and meetings between residents that can strengthen community ties.

Apart from that, performing arts and music concerts on Jalan Roda can be an additional attraction for tourists looking for local culinary and entertainment experiences. This can strengthen Jalan Roda's unique and interesting position as a culinary tourism destination. So, artistic activities such as music concerts on Jalan Roda influence entertainment and have a wider impact on culture, society and tourism in Manado.



### **Production of Social Space in the Jalan Roda Culinary Tourism Area**

This research found that coffee consumption behaviour in coffee shops is not only interpreted as a static space, but coffee shops are a social stage in the social dynamics of society that are developing in the contemporary era. According to informants at the coffee shop, they came to discuss specific topics, such as politics, culture, or religion, such as the production of social space in the Jalan Roda area, which visitors produce through social practices. Visitors' social practices contribute to the production of social space; this is in line with Lefebvre's concept of space production, which emphasizes the role of social practices in forming and producing space in a society. Interaction and discussion on topics such as politics, culture and religion in coffee shops contribute to creating social space because these activities are part of social practices that contribute to the city's development.

Furthermore, this study emphasizes the importance of social practices in producing urban space. Performing arts activities in the Jalan Roda area contribute to the production of social space, space for expression and meetings between residents, which can strengthen community ties. Apart from that, performing arts are an additional attraction for tourists looking for culinary experiences and local entertainment. This can strengthen the position of the Wheeled Road tourist area as a unique and exciting culinary tourism destination. So, artistic activities such as music concerts in Jalan Roda influence entertainment and impact culture, society and tourism in Manado.

From the discussion above, an argument can be drawn that a coffee shop is not only a static space but also a social stage that plays a vital role in the social dynamics of contemporary society. Coffee consumption activities in shops are not only limited to the coffee drink itself but also involve various social practices that contribute to the production of social space in the Jalan Roda area. The coffee shop is a symbol of public space that can be accessed by all levels of society, as well as a place where social and cultural interactions occur, which are part of city life. In the context of the urban revolution, coffee shops can be places where there is contestation of spatial conflicts and community participation in forming a more inclusive and democratic urban space. The strong representation of the Jalan Roda area as an essential place in people's lives has formed a positive image of this area in the city's development. This also impacts the way people from outside the city of Manado see the area. For example, when someone outside Manado visits Jalan Roda, they will quickly recognize that an area is essential for the local community because of the coffee-drinking activities.

### **Conclusion**

This study shows that a coffee shop is not only a static space but also a social stage that plays a vital role in the social dynamics of contemporary society. Coffee consumption activities in shops are not only limited to the coffee drink itself but also involve various social practices that contribute to the production of social space in a particular area. The coffee shop is a symbol of public space that can be accessed by all levels of society, as well as a place where social and cultural interactions occur, which are part of city life. Coffee shops can be places where spatial conflicts are contested, and community participation is needed to form a more inclusive and democratic urban space. This study contributes to the development of discourse on

the production of social space and shows how social practices can shape and produce space in a society. The concept of space production proposed by Henri Lefebvre is the basis for understanding how social practices can shape and produce social space in a society. This study provides an understanding of the production of social space in the context of coffee consumption and coffee culture in Manado, Indonesia. However, this study is limited to several respondents in one city, so it needs to provide a comprehensive study of the role of coffee shops and the dynamics of social space production in general. Areas with diverse socio-cultural contexts must be considered because these aspects influence people's behaviour when visiting coffee shops. Future research should also use larger research objects to map, contextualize and understand the arguments better. Therefore, further research is needed involving respondents from various regions with different socio-cultural contexts to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the role of coffee shops and the dynamics of social space production in society.

## References

- Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Manado. (2020, April). *Kota Manado Dalam Angka 2020*. Manadokota.Bps.Go.Id.
- Berita Manado. (2019a, November 14). Kopi Stenga ala Kawasan Wisata Kuliner Jalan Roda (Jarod) Manado. *Beritamanado.com*.
- Berita Manado. (2019b, December 1). Mengenal Makanan Khas Jalan Roda Jarod Manado. *Beritamanado.Com*.
- Broadway, M., Legg, R., & Broadway, J. (2018). Coffeehouses and the art of social engagement: An analysis of Portland coffeehouses. *Geographical Review*, 108(3), 433–456. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gere.12253>.
- Calvyn Toar. (2013, January). *Jalan Roda Manado*. Manadobaswara.
- Chang, C., & McGonigle, I. (2020). Kopi culture: consumption, conservatism and cosmopolitanism among Singapore's millennials. *Asian Anthropology*, 19(3), 213–231. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1683478X.2020.1726965>.
- Czarniecka-Skubina, E., Pielak, M., Sałek, P., Korzeniowska-Ginter, R., & Owczarek, T. (2021). Consumer choices and habits related to coffee consumption by poles. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(8), 3948. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18083948>.
- Ferreira, J. (2017). Cafe; nation? Exploring the growth of the UK cafe; industry. *Area*, 49(1), 69–76. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/area.12285>.
- Ferreira, J., Ferreira, C., & Bos, E. (2021). Spaces of consumption, connection, and community: Exploring the role of the coffee shop in urban lives. *Geoforum*, 119, 21–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.12.024>.
- Ginano, A. B. R., Kusen, A. W. S., & Mawara, J. E. T. (2018). Kehidupan Jalan Roda Kota Manado. *HOLISTIK, Journal of Social and Culture*. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/holistik/article/view/19496>.

- Grinshpun, H. (2021). Making Coffee, Making Space: Coffee Shops as Sites of Cultural Encounter. In *Crossing Cultural Boundaries in East Asia and Beyond* (pp. 125–146). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004435506\\_007](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004435506_007).
- Gunter, M. J., Murphy, N., Cross, A. J., Dossus, L., Dartois, L., Fagherazzi, G., Kaaks, R., Kühn, T., Boeing, H., & Aleksandrova, K. (2017). Coffee drinking and mortality in 10 European countries: a multinational cohort study. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 167(4), 236–247. <https://doi.org/10.7326/M16-2945>.
- Hardiyanti, N. Y., & Puspa, R. (2021). Coffee culture di Indonesia: Pola konsumsi konsumen pengunjung kafe, kedai kopi dan warung kopi di Gresik. *Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi*, 1(2), 93–106.
- Hasrin, A., Sidik, S., & Sasea, S. C. (2023). Religious Experiences of the Muslim Community in Tomohon City. *Unima International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (UNICSSH 2022)*, 1916–1924.
- Hasrin, A., Umaternate, A. R., & Sidik, S. (2020). Kawasan Wisata Kuliner Jalan Roda (Jarod) Sebagai Ruang Ekspresi Waktu Luang (Leisure) Masyarakat Kota Manado. *Community: Pengawas Dinamika Sosial*, 6(1), 58. <https://doi.org/10.35308/jcpds.v6i1.1868>.
- Hoekstra, M. S., & Pinkster, F. M. (2019). ‘We want to be there for everyone’: imagined spaces of encounter and the politics of place in a super-diverse neighbourhood. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 20(2), 222–241. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649365.2017.1356362>.
- Holm, E. D. (2010). *Coffee and the city: towards a soft urbanity*. Oslo School of Architecture and Design.
- Jones, H., Neal, S., Mohan, G., Connell, K., Cochrane, A., & Bennett, K. (2015). Urban Multiculture and Everyday Encounters in Semi-Public, Franchised Cafe Spaces. *The Sociological Review*, 63(3), 644–661. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-954X.12311>.
- Karsten, L., Kamphuis, A., & Remeijnse, C. (2015). ‘Time-out’ with the family: the shaping of family leisure in the new urban consumption spaces of cafes, bars and restaurants. *Leisure Studies*, 34(2), 166–181. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2013.845241>.
- Kim, S. H., & Lee, S. (2017). Promoting customers’ involvement with service brands: evidence from coffee shop customers. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 31(7), 733–744. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSM-03-2016-0133>.
- Lannigan, J. (2020). Making a space for taste: Context and discourse in the specialty coffee scene. *International Journal of Information Management*, 51, 101987. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.07.013>.
- Lee, S., Lee, K. S., Chua, B. L., & Han, H. (2017). Independent café entrepreneurship in Klang Valley, Malaysia—challenges and critical factors for success: does family matter? *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 6(4), 363–374. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2016.05.002>.

- Lee, W. S., Moon, J., & Song, M. (2018). Attributes of the coffee shop business related to customer satisfaction. *Journal of Foodservice Business Research*, 21(6), 628–641. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15378020.2018.1524227>.
- Manzo, J. (2015). “Third-wave” coffeeshops as venues for sociality: On encounters between employees and customers. *Qualitative Report*, 20(6), 746–761. <https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2015.2141>.
- Maspul, K. A., & Almalki, F. A. (2023). The Impact of a Modern Coffeeshops on Social Behavior and Cultural Dynamics: A Case Study of Unaizah’Coffeeshops. *PESHUM: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 3(1), 65–82. <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v3i1.2305>.
- Miles Matthew, B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook*. Sage Publications.
- Nadizti, F., Hanan, H., & Syamwil, I. B. (2021). Spatial Experience for Third Places in the Digital Era. *ARTEPOLIS 8-the 8th Biannual International Conference (ARTEPOLIS 2020)*, 131–136.
- Okelifestyle. (2017, September 7). Jalan Roda Salah Satu Tempat Ngopi Tertua Di Kota Manado. *Okezone.Com*.
- Oldenburg, R. (1999). *The great good place: Cafes, coffee shops, bookstores, bars, hair salons, and other hangouts at the heart of a community*. Da Capo Press.
- Pozos-Brewer, R. (2015). Coffee shops: Exploring urban sociability and social class in the intersection of public and private space. *Unpublished Bachelor Degree Thesis, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Swarthmore College, USA*, 10.
- Rohman, A., & Pang, N. (2015). Seeking common ground: Coffee shops as information grounds in the context of conflict. *Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 52(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pra2.2015.145052010024>.
- Salem, V., Carolina Sasea, S., & Hasrin, A. (2022). The Existence of Rumah Kopi Gembira in Kawangkoan-North Sulawesi. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 149, 02048.
- Samoggia, A., & Riedel, B. (2018). Coffee consumption and purchasing behavior review: Insights for further research. *Appetite*, 129, 70–81. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2018.07.002>
- Sanusi, A., & Palen, L. (2008). Of coffee shops and parking lots: Considering matters of space and place in the use of public Wi-Fi. *Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)*, 17, 257–273. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10606-007-9062-3>.
- Setiati, G., Santosa, I., & Syarief, A. (2015). Gender dan place attachment pada coffee shop di Bandung (Studi kasus roemah kopi). *Jurnal Sositoteknologi*, 14(3), 298–310.
- Shaker, R., & Rath, J. (2019). The coffee scene in Glasgow’s West End: On the class practices of the new urban middle classes. *City, Culture and Society*, 17, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccs.2018.08.001>.

- Simões Aelbrecht, P. (2016). 'Fourth places': the contemporary public settings for informal social interaction among strangers. *Journal of Urban Design*, 21(1), 124–152. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2015.1106920>.
- Solikatun, S., Kartono, D. T., & Demartoto, A. (2015). Perilaku Konsumsi Kopi Sebagai Budaya Masyarakat Konsumsi (Studi Fenomenologi Pada Peminum Kopi Di Kedai Kopi Kota Semarang). *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*, 4(1).
- Spence, C., & Carvalho, F. M. (2020). The coffee drinking experience: Product extrinsic (atmospheric) influences on taste and choice. *Food Quality and Preference*, 80, 103802. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2019.103802>.
- Suleman, F. (2017). Keberagaman Budaya dan Agama di Kota Manado. *Endogami: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Antropologi*, 1(1), 55–62.
- Suwondo, B. (1978). *Sejarah Kebangkitan Nasional Daerah Sulawesi Utara*. Direktorat Jenderal Kebudayaan.
- Tokman, A., & Uk, A. (2001). *Negotiating Tradition, Modernity and Identity in Consumer Space: A Study of A Shopping Mall and Revived Coffeehouse Core*. Master's Thesis. Master of Science in Business Administration. Bilkent Universitesi Turkey.
- Tondobala, L. (2012). Kelayakan pusat Kota Manado sebagai destinasi pariwisata. *Media Matrasain*, 9(3), 82–103.
- Tran, Q. X., Dang, M. Van, & Tournois, N. (2020). The role of servicescape and social interaction toward customer service experience in coffee stores. The case of Vietnam. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 14(4), 619–637. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCTHR-11-2019-0194>.
- Umaternate, A. R., Fathimah, S., Hasrin, A., & Sidik, S. (2022). Memahami Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Minahasa, sebagai Upaya Membangun Harmonisasi Kehidupan Sosial Masyarakat. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 6(1), 3502–3507.
- Wright, S., Graham, T., & Jackson, D. (2015). Third space, social media, and everyday political talk. In *The Routledge companion to social media and politics* (pp. 74–88). Routledge.
- Yeetin, P., & Buakaew, J. (2018). Kopi coffee shops: Political interaction spaces for Trang locals. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, 39(2), 284–290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2018.05.001>.