

Gastronomic Storytelling: A Cultural Journey in Fine Dining

Martha Tri Lestari¹, Sri Dewi Setiawati², Lusy Mukhlisiana³

^{1,2,3} School of Communication & Social Sciences, Telkom University, Bandung Indonesia

Abstract

This paper explores the phenomenon of storytelling within the context of fine dining as a rich and complex form of cultural expression. Fine dining transcends mere culinary experience; it serves as a narrative that links food, culture, and social experience. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the research collects data through interviews with gastronomic practitioners, including chefs, restaurant owners, and fine dining patrons across various locations. Analysis reveals that each dish presented carries a profound story, reflecting culinary traditions, local ingredients, and the influences of globalization. Storytelling in fine dining acts as an effective marketing tool while enhancing customer experiences by providing emotional and intellectual context to the food they enjoy. This research also highlights how visual elements and restaurant atmosphere contribute to the overall narrative, creating a multisensory experience that reminds visitors of the cultural values embedded in each dish. This paper asserts the importance of storytelling in fine dining as a means to preserve and celebrate cultural heritage, while building connections between restaurants and customers.

Keywords: Fine Dining, Storytelling, Cultural Heritage, Gastronomy, Customer Experience

INTRODUCTION

Fine dining is a dining concept that offers a formal dining experience wrapped in luxury. In the city of Bandung, data from PRFM Radio indicates there are 11 restaurants that embrace the fine dining theme, out of a total of 339 restaurants in the city of Bandung. The details of the number of operating restaurants are explained in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Details of the Number of Restaurants in Bandung City Based on BPS Data for 2020 (Rachmawati, 2023)

| No | Kind of Resto | Total in the year 2020 | Percentage |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Restoran cepat saji (fast food) | 139 | 41% |
| 2 | Fast casual dining | 48 | 14,16% |
| 3 | Casual style dining | 142 | 41,89% |
| 4 | Fine dining 10 2,95% | 10 | 2,95% |
| | Amount | 339 | 100% |

Although fine dining restaurants represent only 2.95% of the total number of restaurants in Bandung-Indonesia, they have successfully attracted significant consumer attention. This is evidenced by Bandung being recognized as a culinary capital in Indonesia. Among the many fine dining establishments in Indonesia, one that stands out is *"Mari Merangkai Bunga*

Seroja" (MMBS), which focuses on serving fine dining that highlights Sundanese specialties. This unique approach offers tourists an opportunity to explore a formal and luxurious dining experience centred around Sundanese cuisine, which is usually presented in a simple and casual manner.

MMBS was established by four founders who share a common goal of introducing Sundanese culture not just through culinary offerings, but also through the stories behind each dish. The richness of Sundanese cuisine, whether authentic to Sundanese culture or adapted and developed within it, is presented alongside compelling narratives. These stories provide consumers with a unique experience when enjoying their meals.

Despite MMBS being one of the successful fine dining restaurants in the competitive gastronomic industry, various challenges persist for fine dining restaurant managers. The primary issue is the significant price comparison and ingredient sourcing that may deter consumers from making purchases (Lim et al., 2022). Most fine dining restaurants offer ingredients that lack halal certification, posing an additional challenge to the success of fine dining establishments in Indonesia. Given that Indonesia has a predominantly Muslim population, standardization through halal certification is crucial for the success of fine dining restaurants (Felix et al., 2023).

In terms of communication strategies, fine dining restaurants often use terminology that is difficult for the public to understand. This barrier can hinder the development of consumer appeal and the positive dining experience related to interactions in fine dining activities (Arora & Singer, 2006b; Harrington et al., 2011; Ma et al., 2014). Meanwhile, MMBS has successfully built its fine dining strategy through the stories behind each dish, providing a positive experience for its consumers, encouraging them to return. This focus is the basis of this research, which emphasizes the need to explore storytelling strategies in fine dining to develop a culturally based storytelling model (Yamauchi & Hjorth, 2024). This model will serve as a role model for developing the fine dining gastronomic industry in Indonesia, especially considering the high interest from international tourists in Indonesia's gastronomy rich in culture and local wisdom. The growth of the gastronomic industry in Indonesia could consequently support the development of the country's tourism sector.

Fine dining has been recognized since ancient times in China, Egypt, and Rome. However, it started becoming known in Indonesia during the colonial era through the European culture introduced by the Dutch. The term fine dining during the colonial period was associated with *Rijstaffel*, linked closely to the culture of lavish dining. During the colonial era, *Rijstaffel* was primarily known in three major Indonesian cities: Surabaya, Batavia, and Bandung. Today, only Hotel des Indes (Batavia) and Savoy Homann (Bandung) remain. During the Old Order period, fine dining was heavily influenced by European culture. In the New Order era, the number of fine dining restaurants in Indonesia increased along with the rise of the middle and upper classes as consumers. French fine dining establishments emerged during this time, incorporating local ingredients into fusion dishes. In the 2000s, fine dining that featured Indonesian cuisine began to gain recognition. It was during this period that fine dining was employed as a strategy of *gastrodiplomacy*, showcasing the richness of Indonesian gastronomy to attract tourists. Although it has been further developed, more effort is needed to enhance the fine dining concept as an attractive strategy for Indonesian gastronomic offerings. This research aims to establish a role model for advancing gastronomy through fine dining. Through this role model, it is hoped that a framework will emerge to build a *gastrodiplomacy* strategy, promoting rich and culturally infused Indonesian dishes to invite more international tourists (Arora & Singer, 2006a; Shahzadi et al., 2018; Yeh & Huan, 2017).

This study will be examined through a qualitative approach using a case study method to create a comprehensive model. The focus will be on “Storytelling in Fine Dining from a Cultural Perspective,” with subtopics discussing the narratives behind dishes and personalized interactions with chefs. The objective of this research is to develop a model for storytelling in fine dining restaurants.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research will be conducted using a qualitative approach with a case study method. The case under examination is the storytelling strategy in fine dining restaurants. The case study method is deemed appropriate because this research includes subjects such as the managers of MMBS who are involved in building the storytelling strategy, including the owner, manager, chef, and writer, totalling 10 individuals. Additionally, there will be supporting informants among the patrons, numbering 5 individuals, and 2 representatives from the government in the West Java tourism industry.

Data collection for this study will be conducted through interviews, field observations, and supporting documents related to the issues at hand. The data processing for this research will utilize NVIVO version 15, the latest version available. By using NVIVO, a pattern of fine dining storytelling within a cultural approach will be generated.

Table 2. Research Roadmap for Gastronomic Fine Dining

| 2024 | 2025 | 2025 | 2026 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Strategy for Indonesian Malaysian Halal Gastronomy as an Effort to Support Nation Branding | Strategy for Indonesian Malaysian Halal Gastronomy as an Effort to Support Nation Branding | Strategy for Indonesian Malaysian Halal Gastronomy as an Effort to Support Nation Branding | Strategy for Indonesian Malaysian Halal Gastronomy as an Effort to Support Nation Branding |

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that storytelling strategies play a crucial role in enhancing the fine dining experience at ‘*Mari Merangkai Bunga Seroja*’ (MMBS). Through interviews with the restaurant's founders and staff, it was revealed that each dish is accompanied by a unique narrative that connects patrons to Sundanese culture and heritage. This narrative approach not only enriches the culinary experience but also fosters a deeper appreciation among diners for the food they consume.

The study highlights the importance of cultural context in storytelling. By integrating elements of Sundanese folklore, local ingredients, and traditional cooking methods into their narratives, MMBS effectively transports guests into the heart of Sundanese culture. Patrons reported feeling a sense of connection to the region through these stories, which significantly enhances their dining experience.

Another significant finding is the impact of storytelling on customer engagement. The personalized interactions between staff and diners, particularly during the explanation of dishes, create memorable moments that encourage repeat visits. Guests expressed that the

storytelling aspect made them feel valued and connected to the restaurant's mission of celebrating Sundanese culture.

Despite the successes observed at MMBS, the research also identified several challenges in the fine dining sector. Participants noted issues such as high ingredient costs, lack of halal certification for certain items, and the use of complex culinary terminology that can alienate potential customers. These barriers contribute to a perception of exclusivity, which may deter broader consumer engagement.

There are two informants who say that their experiences in selecting culinary options, particularly in fine dining, are based on their childhood memories when they were taken by their parents to explore various cuisines and the accompanying ambiance, *"Until I had children, I finally implemented the same approach with my kids. They are very excited to share about new restaurants. My child in middle school has started doing this too. Because their mother shares the same childhood memories of enjoying culinary experiences, we often try new places together"*. This corresponds to the opinion stated by Arora, R., & Singer, J. (2006b); *"This research investigates the influence of satisfaction and customer value on post-consumption attitude as well as intention to return and to recommend a fine dining restaurant"*.

From a cultural perspective, there is a phenomenon of the discontinuation of the preservation of traditional foods passed down through generations. Therefore, it is necessary for fine dining entrepreneurs to create communication strategies that convey the traditional food culture presented in a way that resonates with the current generation. The storytelling method can be used as one of the strategies in packaging communication for the current generation, including conveying the culture of traditional food. An effective storytelling method can influence public opinion and serve as a channel of information between the communicator and the audience. For instance, when the government communicates public policies, programs, and important information to the community, it can significantly impact public opinion. This corresponds to the opinion of Felix, A., Steven Jonathan Salim, Juan Matthew Karsten, Handoko, Anlovsky, & Daniel. (2023).

The research further discusses the use of technology, specifically NVIVO, in analysing and synthesizing data on storytelling. By employing qualitative data analysis software, patterns within the narratives and their impact on customer experience were effectively identified. This methodological approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of how storytelling can be systematically implemented in fine dining settings.

CONCLUSION

The findings from this study underscore the importance of storytelling in fine dining as a means of preserving cultural heritage while enhancing customer experience. MMBS serves as a successful model for integrating narrative into culinary practices, demonstrating that storytelling can dramatically impact engagement and satisfaction in gastronomy. Future research could explore additional aspects of storytelling in different cultural contexts, further enriching the understanding of its role in the fine dining industry.

References

1. Arora, R., & Singer, J. (2006a). Cognitive and Affective Service Marketing Strategies for Fine Dining Restaurant Managers. *Journal of Small Business Strategy*, 17(1), 51–61. http://search.proquest.com/docview/201476417?accountid=2837%5Cnhttp://ad4tq3gq5x.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z39.882004&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF8&rfr_id=info:sid/ProQ:abiglobal&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&rft.genre=article&rft.jtit

2. Arora, R., & Singer, J. (2006b). Customer Satisfaction and Value as Drivers of Business Success for Fine Dining Restaurants. *Services Marketing Quarterly*, 28(1), 89–102. https://doi.org/10.1300/J396v28n01_05
3. Felix, A., Steven Jonathan Salim, Juan Matthew Karsten, Handoko, Anlovsky, & Daniel. (2023). Pemanfaatan Teknologi Layanan Fine Dining untuk Meningkatkan Customer Experience dan Influence Satisfaction. *Technomedia Journal*, <https://doi.org/10.33050/tmj.v8i3.2170> 8(3 Februari), 91–104.
4. Harrington, R. J., Ottenbacher, M. C., & Kendall, K. W. (2011). Fine-Dining Restaurant Selection: Direct and Moderating Effects of Customer Attributes. *Journal of Foodservice Business Research*, 14(3), 272–289. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15378020.2011.594388>
5. Lim, W. M., Aggarwal, A., & Dandotiya, R. (2022). Marketing luxury services beyond affluence in the new normal: Insights from fine dining during the coronavirus pandemic. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 66, 102936. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2022.102936>
6. Ma, E., QU, H., & Eliwa, R. A. (2014). Customer Loyalty With Fine Dining: The Moderating Role of Gender. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 23(5), 513–535. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2013.835250>
7. Rachmawati. (2023). Rekomendasi Restoran Fine Dining Terbaik di Kota Bandung. <https://prfmnews.pikiran-rakyat.com/bandung-raya/pr-137266906/11-rekomendasi-restoran-fine-dining-terbaik-di-bandung-dengan-hidangan-paling-istimewa?page=all>
8. Shahzadi, M., Malik, S. A., Ahmad, M., & Shabbir, A. (2018). Perceptions of fine dining restaurants in Pakistan: What influences customer satisfaction and behavioral intentions? *International Journal of Quality and Reliability Management*, 35(3), 635–655. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJQRM-07-2016-0113>
9. Yamauchi, Y., & Hjorth, D. (2024). Tradition, entrepreneurship, and innovation: The craft of Japanese fine dining. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 18(4), 841–862. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1512>
10. Yeh, S.-S., & Huan, T.-C. (2017). Assessing the impact of work environment factors on employee creative performance of fine-dining restaurants. *Tourism Management*, 58, 119–131. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2016.10.006>