When describing human behavior, social scientists and behavioral scientists hold that when people are exposed to particular stimuli, they do not instantly react but rather do so through internal organic body.  We have been curious in the process by which one phenomenon influences another because of this. By adding a third variable, they attempted to investigate the causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables and better comprehend their relationship, and it was discovered that the mediator and moderator components of this variable are separated.

A mediator variable is a variable that logically intervenes between independent and dependent variables in the causal relationship and is required to explain why or how.

For instance, client satisfaction will increase as a result of a company's satisfied products. In other words, consumers who are happy with the product will also be satisfied with the company; on the other hand, customers who are unhappy with the product will typically be less satisfied. The variable that describes how this relationship impacts is the mediator variable in this instance where there is a static correlation between product satisfaction and customer satisfaction. In this relationship, it may be inferred that as consumer trust in the the product's manufacturer increases, so does the positive correlation between product satisfaction and customer satisfaction. The purpose of the mediation effect study is to identify a variable that may more effectively explain the relationship that exists in the middle by determining if there is a meaningful influence between these two variables. A moderator variable is a variable that influences the amount and direction of the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The purpose of a moderation effect study is to determine how moderator factors affect the intensity or direction of the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The purpose is to determine if, and under what circumstances, when, or from whom, the relationship between the two variables is weaker or stronger. Researchers in several fields have researched this mediation impact and moderation effect. [] Additionally, studies have been conducted in the past to confirm the relevance of combining mediation effects and moderation effects for qualitative comprehension between variables. [] One example of this is the moderated mediation effect, which will be discussed in this article. The term "moderated mediation effect," was first introduced in 1984 by James & Bret [], refers to the regulation of a particular variable or the intensity of the mediation effect. In other words, the mediation effect is either reinforced or diminished as the value of the moderator variable increases (Jame & Bret, 1984). In Fig. 1, the mediation effect, moderation effect, and moderated mediation effect are represented as a simple model.

The regression-based assessment techniques developed by Sobel (1982), Baron and Kenny (1986), and Aroian and Goodman test methods have all been extensively utilized in recent thesis to conduct mediation analyses. However, the examination of the mediation effect using Baron and Kenny (1986) only establishes if the mediation effect exists or not; it does not establish its statistical significance. Furthermore, in the analytical sequence and judgment process in the case of statistical significance of the mediation effect, the other Sobel, Aroian, and Goodman methodes are not simple , and these methodes have weak statistical power and do not account for measurement mistakes in the study model. The method employing bootstrap has lately been utilized in several studies as a way to address this since it is thought to have limitations in terms of confirming the mediation model and that it is not accurate.

 In the meantime, the study of these mediation models was carried out using "precise numbers." However, there are certain statistics that are difficult to convey with precise numbers in reality because they contain ambiguous phrasing. It is simple to communicate language connotations like "some" and "moderate," but it might be challenging to work with precise numerical data. Particularly in the area of social science that deals with psychology, we often come across such ambiguous facts, and in trying to describe them in exact figures, we not only risk losing knowledge but also run into issues. It is true that a precise number cannot accurately capture a person's mental aspect, for instance, when a person's degree of stress is assessed as a variable. Additionally, even though this is stated numerically, each person's assessment scale is unique, so even if the data value is the same, it could really be a different value. As a result, if it is coded as it is, information loss is unavoidable. As a result, it makes sense to describe it as a soft number, like the fuzzy number that Zadeh initially proposed.

 Yoon carried out a mediation study based on fuzzy theory in 2020 []. However, there has been no research done on the bootstrap paper using fuzzy mediation and fuzzy moderated-mediation. (부트스트랩 장점 부각) In example, the bootstrap method, which requires millions of resampling operations, has been more popular lately as access has become simpler and computer speed has increased through the statistical software like AMOS. Therefore, in this study, we suggest utilizing the bootstrapping method to examine the fuzzy mediation model and the fuzzy moderated mediation model.