EFFECT OF LIQUIDITY AND SOLVENCY TO PROFITABILITY

(Case study of Coal Mining Subsector Company Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2009 to 2015)

PENGARUH LIKUIDITAS DAN SOLVABILITAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS

(Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Subsektor Pertambangan Batubara Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2009 – 2015)

By:

Willy Dwi Adriyanto
21113104

Wati Aris Astuti SE., M.Sc., Ak., CA.

Accounting Studies Program. economics and Business Faculty
Indonesian Computer University

ABSTRACT

Profit is one of the main goals of the establishment of a company. Profitability is one of the ratios that can be used to measure a company's ability to make a profit. This study is intended to Determine the effect of liquidity and solvency on profitability in coal mining subsector companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2009-2015.

The analysis method used is descriptive and verification with quantitative approach. The population in this research are 23 Coal Mining Subsector companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange for seven years (2009-2015). The sample collection technique has been done by using a purposive sampling method with certain criteria. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis.

The results of hypothesis testing in this study show that (1) liquidity ratio has a positive and insignificant effect on profitability ratios, (2) solvency ratio has a negative and significant effect on the profitability ratios in coal mining subsector companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 7 years (2009-2015).

Keywords: Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability

I. PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background Research

In essence, the goal of every company is to get the optimal profit, gain or profit is one of the main objectives the establishment of any business enterprise, without the profit of the company is not able to meet other objectives, namely growth that constantly (going concern) and social responsibility (corporate social responsibility) (Ratno Agriyanto, 2014: 6). To ensure that the company is able to generate profits, the management company must plan and control the profits, the two determinants of income: (1) earnings are inflows or increase in value of the assets of an entity or settlement of liabilities of the entity, or a combination of both of them for a certain period derived of delivery / production of goods, rendering of services on implementing other measures related to the company's main activity is running, (2) cost is all sacrifices that need to be made for a production process, expressed in units of money according to prevailing market prices, either existing or occurring (Ellys Delfrina Sipangkar,2008).

Profitability is the net result of a number of policies and decisions of the company, the profitability ratios measure the company's ability to generate profits (Kashmir, 2014: 196). "Profitability is the relationship between revenues and costs generated by using the firm's asset-both current and fixed-in-productive activities" (Gitman, 2003: 591).

Profitability in relation to the sale consists of the gross profit margin and net profit margin, profitability in relation to investments made up the rate of return on assets and return on equity (Van Horne and Wachowicz, 2013: 222).

Asset management in the company needs serious attention by the company, which is associated with a decision expected to be, because the assets are managed well and their debts are less than the amount of existing assets will help increase profits, and as a task manager calculates the amount of profit which can be firm and who will pay for the debts of the company (M.Khafidz Mansur, 2015).

A company that has the power to pay may not be able to meet financial obligations immediately to be met, the company that has the power to pay so large that it is able to meet all financial obligations were soon to be fulfilled, said that the company is liquid and otherwise do not have the power to pay is illikuid (Riyanto, 2010: 25).

Liquidity Ratio is a ratio that illustrates the company's ability to meet obligations (debt) short term, the importance of liquidity can be seen by considering the impact of the inability of the company meet its short term obligations, lack of liquidity hinder the company to benefit from the discount or the opportunity to benefit also means a restriction of opportunities and management actions (Fred Weston quoted from Kashmir, 2014: 129).

The level of liquidity or current ratio of a company may be enhanced by good debt (current liabilities) specific efforts are made to add to the current assets, with current assets of certain efforts are made to reduce the amount of current debts and to reduce the amount of current debts together with reducing current assets (Riyanto, 2010: 28).

The higher the liquidity of the more let the company's position in the eyes of creditors because there is a greater likelihood that the company will be able to pay its obligations on time, on the other hand the terms of the shareholders, high liquidity is not always beneficial because it potentially raises funds idle that could be used to invest in projects that benefit the company (Tunggal, 2007: 157).

The company's inability to meet current liabilities may lead to the sale of investments and assets with a forced and not lead to insolvency and bankruptcy, so that if a company fails to meet its current liabilities, then its survival in question, in other words, the health of a company that is reflected by the high liquidity ratio (Wallace: 2008).

Aside from the problem of asset management, the company should also be able to tackle the source of funds, the fulfillment of funding sources can also be obtained from the company's internal, namely the withdrawal of capital through the sale of shares, or of the company's retained earnings that are not shared and reused as a capital, or the company issuing bonds to the public, and of external companies, either through borrowing from creditors, namely the bank or non-bank institutions (M.Khafidz Mansur, 2015).

The greater the proportion of debt in the capital structure of a company, the higher the fixed expenses and repayment commitments incurred, if the firm uses more debt compared to equity capital, the solvency of the greater because of the interest expense to be borne also increase in height, and this will result in a company's profitability decreased (John J.Wilde, 2005: 112).

Solvency indicates the company's ability to meet its financial obligations if the company is liquidated, either financial liabilities Short-term and long term, a company which is solvable means that the company has assets worth enough to pay all the debts of her and vice versa companies that do not have enough wealth to pay its debts referred to the company that insolvable (Munawir: 2007).

The solvency ratio can provide information on whether capital firm enough to support the company's operations and is able to absorb the losses of companies that occurred in the investment of funds or a reduction in assets, and companies that have a solvency ratio of high risk larger losses than companies with a solvency ratio low (Septiawan Eka, 2009).

The solvency Rrasio comparing how much total debt to be secured by the total assets, this will be referred to by investors and creditors in making an investment in a company that they consider to have a good financial performance (Septiawan Eka, 2009).

Solvency margin may be enhanced by increasing the assets without incurring debt or add a relatively greater asset than additional debt, reduce debt without reducing assets or reduce debt is relatively larger than the depletion of assets (Riyanto, 2010: 25).

Both the first and second way is nothing but require additional equity capital, if the first alternative additional equity capital is added to the assets while the second alternative additional equity capital used to reduce or repay debt (Riyanto, 2010: 26).

So based on the above to find out how big the influence of the liquidity and solvency of the company's profitability, the authors conducted research on: "Liquidity and Solvency Influence On Profitability (Study on Coal Mining Subsector Company Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI)".

1.2 Formulation of the problem

Based on the above, the formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. How big is the liquidity ratio effect on profitability in the mining sub-sector coal company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).
2. How big is the solvency ratio effect on profitability in the mining sub-sector coal company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).

1.3 Research purposes

The purpose of this study include the following:

1. To determine how much influence the liquidity ratios on profitability in mining sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI).
2. To determine how much influence the solvency ratio on profitability in mining sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI).

II. LITERATURE, FRAMEWORK FOR THINKING AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Literature review

2.1.1 Liquidity

Definition of liquidity are as follows:

"Liquidity is the ratio to demonstrate or measure the company's ability to meet its obligations that have matured, both obligation to parties outside the company (liquidity entity) as well as in the company (the company's liquidity)" (Kashmir, 2014: 129).

, As for the other notion of liquidity are as follows:

"Liquidity is the ability of the company to pay its obligations must be fulfilled immediately. Obligations that must be met is short-term debt, therefore this ratio can be used to measure the level of security of short-term creditors, as well as measuring whether the company's operations will not be disrupted if the short-term liabilities is immediately charged "(Sutrisno, 2012; 215).

$$CR = \frac{Aktiva\ Lancar}{Hutang\ Lancar} \times 100\%$$

Source: Van Horn and Watchowic (2012: 206)

2.1.2 Solvency

Definition of solvency are as follows:

"The solvency ratio is the ratio to measure a company's ability meet long-term obligations" (Agus Sartono, 2012: 120).

As for the other sense of the solvency ratio is:

"The solvency ratio is a ratio used to measure the extent of the company's assets are financed by debt" (Kashmir, 2014: 151).

That is how much the debt burden borne by the company as compared to its assets. In a broader sense it is said that the solvency ratio is used to measure a company's ability to pay its liabilities, both short term and long term if the company is dissolved (liquidated)

$$DAR = \frac{Total\ Hutang}{Total\ Aktiva} \times 100\%$$

Source: Kashmir (2014: 151)

2.1.3 profitability

Profitability can be interpreted as follows:

"Profitability ratio is the ratio to assess the company's ability to make a profit" (Kashmir, 2014: 196).

As for the other notion of profitability is as follows:

"Profitability ratio is a ratio to measure the effectiveness of the overall management of the size indicated by the level of profits in hubungannnya with sales and investment" (Irfan Fahmi, 2013: 51).

$$ROA = \frac{Net\ Income}{Total\ Asset} \times 100\%$$

Source: Werner (2013: 63)

2.2 Framework

2.2.1 Liquidity Influence On Profitability

"The ability to make a profit is inversely related to liquidity. Liquidity increased the cost of the ability to obtain the profit decline. The ability to obtain profit (profitability) to move in the risk. To obtain a high level of profitability, the risk should be in line with returns, the risk in question may be how the company is willing to take the decision to invest cash used "(James C. Van Horne, John M. Machowicz, 2012: 313).

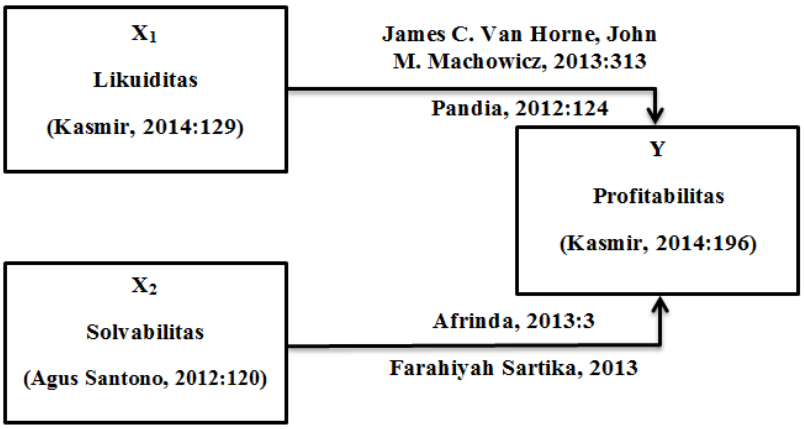
"If the company wants to have a high level of liquidity, the company will be at a high safety but will have a low level of Profitability" (Pandia, 2012: 124).

2.2.2 Solvency Influence On Profitability

"The greater the solvency ratio, indicate that the greater the cost to the company to meet its obligations. It can lower the profitability of which is owned by the company. So the higher the solvency of the company, the company's ability to generate lower profits "(Stewart C. Myers cited in Afrinda, 2013: 3).

"If a company uses more debt as a source of funding, the interest expense on the liability also increased. Basically, if a company increases the amount of debt as a source of funds that will increase the financial risks and the company will get a chance to get a bigger profit. However, if the company can not manage the funds obtained from the loans productively, it can be a negative influence and impact on the declining profitability of the company. Conversely, if the debt can be managed well and used for productive investment projects, it can have a positive influence and impact on improving the profitability of the company "(Farahiyah Sartika, 2013).

Under the framework of this research, researchers say or describe the paradigm of this study are as follows:



Gambar 2.1
Paradigma Penelitian

2.3 hypothesis

Based on the thought above, the author tries to formulate the hypothesis that the tentative conclusions of the study as follows:

H1: Liquidity Impact On Profitability

H2: Solvency Impact On Profitability

III. OBJECT AND METHODS

3.1 Research methods

Define methods of research are as follows:

"Research Methods is basically a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of which is the discovery, verification and development of a knowledge so that the results can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems" (Sugiyono, 2013: 2).

The method used in this research is descriptive and verification method with quantitative approach.

3.1.1 Object of research

Definition of the object of study is as follows:

"An attribute or the nature or value of people, objects or activities that have a certain variation defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions" (Sugiyono, 2013: 20).

Then the object of this research is Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability in Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

3.2 operationalization variable

The definition of the operationalization of the variables are as follows:

"The definitions are based on the properties defined things that can be observed. The concept can be observed or observation is important, as it can be observed that opens up possibilities for anyone other than the researchers to do similar things, so that what was done by researchers open to be re-examined by others "(Sumadi, 2013: 29).

This study uses three variables: the independent variables (X1 and X2) as independent variables and the dependent variable (Y) as the dependent variable. The explanation for each variable is as follows:

1. Independent variables

   Definition of the independent variable or variables (independent variables) are:

   "The independent variable (independent variable) is a variable whose value does not depend on other variables" (Danang Sunyoto, 2013: 24).

   In this study, the independent variable is the Liquidity and Solvency.

2. Dependent variables

   Definition of the dependent variable or dependent variable (dependent variable) is:

"The dependent variable (dependent variable) is the variable size depending on the value of the independent variable" (Danang Sunyoto, 2013: 24).

In this study, the dependent variable is profitability.

table 3.1
operational Variables

variables	Concept	Indicator	Scale
Liquidity (X1)	Likuuiditas is the company's ability to pay its current debt (short-term liabilities). These capabilities include the ability to change the non-cash assets into cash.	$CR = \frac{Aktiva\ Lancar}{Hutang\ Lancar} \times 100\%$ (Van Horn, 2012: 206)	ratios
Solvency (X2)	Solvency is the ability of the company to meet all its obligations. Solvency indicates the company's ability to pay off all the debt that is using all its assets.	$DAR = \frac{Total\ Hutang}{Total\ Aktiva} \times 100\%$ (Kashmir, 2014: 151)	ratios
Profitability (Y)	Profitability or ability to earn income is a measure of the percentage by which to assess the extent to which the company is able to generate profits at an acceptable level.	$ROA = \frac{Net\ Income}{Total\ Asset} \times 100\%$ (Werner, 2013: 63)	ratios

3.3 Data source

Sources of data in this research is secondary data sources internally. Definition of secondary data is as follows:

"The data is sourced from the records that exist in the company and from other sources, namely by making the study of literature by studying the books that had to do with the object of research or can be done using data from the Central Bureau of Statistics' (Danang Sunyoto, 2013: 21).

While understanding of internal secondary data is as follows:

"The secondary data obtained from the object's internal research or data collected from a company that made the object of research" (Danang Sunyoto, 2013: 27).

As an empirical study the secondary data in this study a company's financial statements for the last 7 years commencing from the year 2009 to 2015 on Coal Mining Subsector Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

3.4 Population and Sample Withdrawal

3.4.1 Population

Understanding of the population is as follows:

'House of generalization which consists of: objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are applied by researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions "(Sugiyono, 2013: 80).

The population in this study is the Company's financial statements Coal Mining Subsector listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange as many as 161 income statement and balance sheet of the Company 23 during the 7 period.

3.4.2 sample

The samples are part of the overall number and characteristics possessed by the population. The definition of the sample is as follows:

"Part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population" Sugiyono, 2013: 81). The sample used in this study using purposive sampling technique.

Definition of purposive sampling is as follows:

"Sampling technique with a certain consideration" (Sugiyono, 2013: 84).

table 3.2
Companies That Being Samples

No.	Company name
1	Adaro Energy Tbk.
2	Bumi Resources Tbk.
3	Bayan Resources Tbk.
4	Petrosea Tbk.
5	Coal Mine Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk.

3.5 Method of collecting data

Data collection methods used in this study in two ways, namely Research Field (Field Research) and Library Studies (Library Reseach).

3.6 Data Testing Methods

3.6.1 Classic assumption test

Classic assumption test is used to obtain a good regression model, independent of data storage that consists of multicoloniarity, heteroskedassitas, autocorrelation and normality.

a) Normality test

According to Imam Ghozali (2016: 154) normality test objectives are:

"To determine whether the data on the regression equation generated normal distribution or distribution is not normal. The regression equation is said to be good if it has a data independent variables and the dependent variable near-normal or normal distribution at all ".

b) test Multicolinearity

According to Imam Ghozali (2016: 103) multicoloniarity test objectives are:

"To test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables (independent), a good regression model should not happen correlation between the independent variables, if the independent variables correlated with each other, then these variables are not orgonal. Orgonal variable is the independent variable correlation values between the members of the independent variables equal to zero ".

c) test Heteroskidastity

According to Imam Ghozali (2016: 134) states that heteroscedasticity test is:

"To test whether the regression model occurred inequality residual variance from one observation to another observation. If the variance of the residuals of the observations to other observations remain, then called homoskedastisitas and if different is called heteroscedasticity ".

d) autocorrelation test

According to Imam Ghozali (2016: 107) states that autokolerasi test is:

"To test whether the linear regression model was no correlation between bullies error in period t with bullies error period t-1 (previously)".

3.6.2 draft Analysis

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

For regression analysis used in this study using multiple regression models. According Sugiyono (2014: 277) explains that multiple regression is as follows:

"Multiple regression analysis used by researchers, when the researcher intends to predict how the situation (rise and fall) the dependent variable (criterion), when two or more independent variables as predictors factors manipulated (dinaik lower value)."

In this study, multiple linear regression anlisis used to prove the extent to which the relationship of selling price and the cost of distribution to sales volume. Anaisis multiple linear regression is used to predict how the situation (rise and fall) the dependent variable, when two or more independent variables as indicators. This analysis is used to involve two or more independent variables between the dependent variable (Y) and the independent variables (X1 and X2).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research result

4.1.1 Analysis Correlation Coefficient

Correlation analysis aims to look at the extent of the relationship or closeness that occurs between independent variables with the variables presented terikat.Berikut correlation coefficient values with the help of SPSS software v21.1.

a. Correlation Between Liquidity and Profitability

Obtained information that the correlation (R) obtained between liquidity and profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 to 2015 amounted to 0.610. 0.610 value is in the interval from 0.60 to 0.799 including strong category with positive direction (Sugiono, 2012: 296). So it can be seen that there is a strong positive relationship between liquidity and profitability (ROA), where the higher liquidity it will be followed by the higher profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015.

b. Correlation Between Solvency and Profitability

Obtained information that the correlation (R) obtained between solvency and profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015 amounted to -0.901. Values according Sugiono 0.901 (2012: 296) is in the interval 0.80 to 1.00 including a very strong category with a negative direction. So it can be seen that there is a strong negative relationship between solvency and profitability (ROA), where the solvency position it leads to the decline in profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 to 2015 and vice versa.

4.1.2 Analysis of Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (r 2) is used to measure how far the ability of independent variables simultaneously to contribute to or influence on the dependent variable. By using SoftwareSPSS V.21.

Unknown value of the coefficient of determination or R square of 0.817 or 81.7%. This shows that the liquidity and solvency variables simultaneously influence on profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015 amounted to 81.7%, while the remaining 18.3% is the influence or contribution of other variables not studied beyond research. As for seeing the contribution of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be found by multiplying the value of beta with zero order.

The following is a partial result of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable formula X beta of zero order:

1. variable Liquidity = 0.088 x 0.610 = 0.054, or 5.4%
2. variable Solvency = -0.847 x -0.901 = 0.763 or 76, 3%

From the calculation above, it is known that the total contribution of 81.7% turned out to 76,3% by the solvency and liquidity of 5.4%. So it can be seen that the solvency of the most dominant contribution to profitability (ROA).

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Liquidity Influence On Profitability Analysis

The relationship between liquidity and profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 to 2015 amounted to 0.610. Value 0.610 including strong category with a positive direction, where the higher liquidity it will be

followed by the higher profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015.

And based on data analysis and hypothesis testing performed in this study, it can be seen that the liquidity factor but not significant positive effect on profitability with a value of 5.4% and the remaining 94.6% influenced by other factors. A positive relationship between CR with ROA means that the increase in liquidity will be followed by an increase in profitability.

The theory states that the liquidity effect on profitability is, "The ability to make a profit is inversely related to liquidity. Liquidity increased the cost of decreased ability to earn profits "(James C. Van Horne, John M. Machowicz, 2012: 313). That is when the company's liquidity increases will be coupled with a decrease in profitability.

So based on the phenomenon that occurred in 2012 in PT.Adaro Energy, liquidity (CR) companies decreased from the previous year of 1.7% to 1.6%. However, the level of profitability (ROA) decreased quite dramatically from previous year 10.2% to 6.2%. This is not in accordance with the theory that the ability of profit is inversely related to liquidity. However, this result is not consistent with the theory, because it is directly proportional to the level of liquidity of the company's profitability. Because when liquidity increases then be accompanied by an increase in the company's profitability caused by the increase in the assets of the company. This happens because when it turns increased liquidity also increased the company's current assets is greater than the current debt. Where current assets are usually influenced by the company's cash and inventory.

This study had significant results because the value of t is less than t table and the significance value greater than 0.05 so that the hypothesis is rejected, which shows that a 5% error dengantingkat can be seen that the liquidity effect but not significant effect on profitability. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Linda Ratnasari (2016) where liquidity is not significant effect on profitability.

So this result is not consistent with studies conducted by Waqas Bin Khidmat (2014) which shows that liquidity partial significant positive effect on profitability. So the hypothesis is rejected.

4.2.1 Solvency Influence On Profitability Analysis

Against the relationship between solvency and profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015 amounted to -0.901. Value of 0.901 including a very strong category with a negative direction, where the higher the solvency of it will be followed by further decline in profitability (ROA).

And based on data analysis and hypothesis testing performed in this study, it can be seen that the solvency factor significantly and negatively related to the value of 76.3% and the remaining 23.7% influenced by other factors. In other words, the increase in the DAR will be followed by a decrease in ROA enterprises.

This is consistent with the theory that the solvency of the effect on profitability, "The greater the solvency ratio, indicate that the greater the cost to the company to meet its obligations. It can lower the profitability of which is owned by the company. So the higher the solvency of the company, the company's ability to generate lower profits "(Stewart C. Myers cited in Afrinda, 2013: 3). That is when the solvency of the company increased the profitability of the company will decrease. This is caused by the company's total debt has increased.

So based on the phenomenon of the company PT.Adaro Energy, level of solvency (DAR) in 2012 and 2014 the company decreased to respectively from 56.8% to 55.2% and from 52.2% to 49.2%. But the company's profitability in 2012 and 2014 also decreased, which should have been when solvency (DAR) decreased profitability (ROA) should rise. Because when solvency down meaning that the total debt of companies that are affected by trade payables decreased. This shows the smaller also the cost to the company to meet its obligations.

The results are consistent with research conducted by Amrita Maulidia Rahmah (2016), where the results of research that has been done shows that there is a negative and significant effect partially between solvency and profitability.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been presented in the previous chapter, the author took some conclusions as follows:

1. Liquidity is not a significant positive effect on profitability Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015. Where the higher the liquidity, the higher the profitability of the company.
2. Solvency significant negative effect on profitability (ROA) at Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2015. Where the higher the solvency of the lower profitability of the company.

5.2 Suggestion

5.2.1 Practical advice

1. In order to influence liquidity in determining the optimal profitability Subsector Coal Mining Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009 - 2015, then the company should have to pay attention to the level of liquidity was good and stable. Assets needed most liquid so that the velocity of money is used productively, thereby increasing the profits from the company and be able to pay its short term obligations that have matured. Using cash as possible in generating productive activities. In addition the company needs to pay attention to the productive use of cash in operating activities, investing and financing companies to increase corporate profits and especially the money on hand to pay short-term obligations that have matured.
2. In meeting the financing needs of debt, should not exceed the total assets of the company to continue to improve profitability every year. Withhow to reduce the use of foreign capital and increase the use of its own capital, because the company has a high debt ratio can experience financial problems.

5.2.2 Academic advice

To see the consistency of the results from year to year and more powerful truth on these results, future studies should be able to add another variable, add the sample to be studied, it can also extend the research period will be examined.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Afrinda, Nidya. 2013*. Analisis Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Solvabilitas terhadap Profitabilitas pada Perusahaan Makanan dan Minuman yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta.* Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi. Universitas Sriwijaya*.*

Agus Sartono*. 2012. Manajemen Keuangan Teori dan Apikasi.* Forth Edition. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

Amrita Maulidia Rahmah, Wayan Cipta, Fridayana Yudiaatmaja. 2016. *PENGARUH LIKUIDITAS, SOLVABILITAS, DAN AKTIVITAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PADA PERUSAHAAN OTOMOTIF YANG TERDAFTAR DI BEI PERIODE 2012-2014*. e-Journal Bisma Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jurusan Manajemen, Vol. 4.

Andi Supangat. 2010*. Statistik Dalam Kajian Deskriptif, Inferensi, dan. Nonparametrik*. Jakarta : Kencana Prenada Media Group.

Bunga Asri Novita Sofie. 2015. *PENGARUH STRUKTUR MODAL DAN LIKUIDITAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS. e-Journal Akuntansi Trisakti Volume. 2 Nomor. 1 Februari 2015 Hal. 13 – 28 ISSN : 2339-0832.*

C. Van Horne, James, M. Machowicz John, *Prinsip-prinsip Manajemen Keuangan (Buku 2) (12th Edition),* Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2005.

Danang Sunyoto.2013.*Metodologi Penelitian Akuntansi*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama Anggota Ikapi.

Ellys Delfrina Sipangkar. 2008. Akuntansi Bank. Jakarta: Kencana.

Fahmi, Irham. 2013. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Frianto Pandia, 2012. Manajemen Dana dan Kesehatan Bank, Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.

Gitman, Lawrence J. 2003, *"Principles of Manajerial Finance",* International Edition, 10th edition, Pearson Education, Boston.

Kasmir. 2008. Bank dan Lembaga Keuangan Lainnya. Revision edition 2008. Jakarta: PT. RAJAGRAFINDO PERSADA.

Kasmir. 2012*. Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.

Kasmir. 2013. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Lie Kris Santo. 2015. *PENGARUH RASIO LIKUIDITAS DAN RASIO SOLVABILITAS TERHADAP RASIO PROFITABILITAS PERUSAHAAN.* Skripsi. Universitas Katolik Parahyangan Fakultas Ekonomi.

Linda Ratnasari. 2016. *PENGARUH LAVERAGE, LIKUIDITAS, UKURUAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PADA PERUSAHAAN OTOMOTIF DI BEI.* Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Manajemen : Volume 5, No.6, June 2016. ISSN : 2461-0593.

Murhadi, Werner R. 2013. *Analisis Laporan Keuangan Proyeksi dan Valuasi Saham.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Myers, Stewart C. 1984. "*the Capital Structure Puzzle".the Journal of Finance*. 39/3,575 – 592.

Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2012. *Penelitian Sastra: Teori, Metode, dan Teknik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Sartika, Farahiyah. 2013. *PENGARUH EFISIENSI MODAL KERJA, LIKUIDITAS, DAN SOLVABILITAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS (Studi Pada Perusahaan Farmasi yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2007-2011).* Vol 2, No 1: Semester Ganjil 2013/2014 *- S1 MANAJEMEN.*

Sugiyono. 2014. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Manajemen*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. 2013. *Statistika untuk Penelitian*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Sugiono, 2011. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan. Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D)*; Alfabeta. Bandung.

Sumadi Suryabrata. 2013. *Metodologi Penelitian.* Note No.24.Jakarta : Raja Grafindo.

Sutrisno. 2012. Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia. Jakarta: Kencana.

Umi Narimawati. 2010. Penulisan Karya Ilmiah. Jakarta: Genesis.

Waqas Bin Khidmat. 2014. *IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY & SOLVENCY ON PROFITABILITY CHEMICAL SECTOR OF PAKISTAN.* EMI, Vol. 6, Issue 3, 2014 ISSN: 1804-1299 (Print), 1805-353X.

http://elib.unikom.ac.id

www.idx.co.id

www.sahamok.com