PENGARUH PERPUTARAN PIUTANG DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS (ROA)
(Survei Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Otomotif Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

Profitability (ROA) is the company's ability to earn a profit or advantage. The purpose of this research was to test and analyze the effect of the rotation and the size of the company's receivables against the profitability (ROA).

The research method used is descriptive method quantitative approach with verifikatif. This research uses a 13 company as its population and 10 companies that serve as samples on the automotive sector sub manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period 2011-2015, with purposive sampling technique While using the methods of analysis used in this study was multiple linear regression on the significance level of 5%. The program used in analyzing data using Statistical for Social Sciences (SPSS) ver. 16.0.

Research results on the automotive sector sub manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period 2011-2015 shows that partially turnaround receivable and the size of the company has influence significantly to profitability (ROA). With the huge influence of each are medium and low.

Keyword : Receivable turnover, firm size and profitability (ROA).

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 background to the study

Profitability ratio used in this research is the Return On Asset (ROA). Return On Assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows the result (return) over the total assets used in the company. In addition, ROA give a better size up the company's profitability because it showed the effectiveness of management in the use of assets to earn income (Cashmere, 2012:201).

The profitability of an enterprise that can be measured by the ability of the company to use the assets or capital works productively. The magnitude of the working capital should correspond to the needs of the company, due to excessive or working capital shortage is equally bring negative impact for the company. Working capital is defined as an investment that is embedded in the current assets or assets short-term, such as cash, bank, securities, accounts receivable, inventory and assets lancer (Cashmere, 2012:250). Accounts receivable is one of the most important elements in the working capital of a company (Yayah, 2016:115).

Accounts receivable are a number of bills that will be accepted by the company are generally in the form of cash from the other party (Hery, 2013:181). Accounts receivable current assets is an important component in the economic activity of an enterprise because it is the current assets of the company after the cash. Accounts receivable arising due to the sale of goods or services in credit, it could be through the granting of loans. Accounts receivable occurred because the sale of these goods and services made in credit that typically performed to enlarge sales (Mohammad Muslich, 2003:258). The accounts receivable turnover ratio is used to measure how long the billing accounts receivable during a period or how many times the funding that was planted in accounts receivable is spinning in one period (Cashmere, 2012:176). Rotation period or period of terikatnya capital in accounts receivable is subject to the terms of the payout.

The more lenient or longer payment terms, means the longer period of capital tied up in receivables, which means that during a certain period cycle all its level is lower, high low receivables turnover effect directly against her little big capital invested in accounts receivable (Bambang Arwana, 2010:90).

1.2 Identify Problem

1. Profitability (ROA) experienced a decline in company financing (multifinance), PT Astra International, Tbk and PT Astra Otoparts Tbk.
2. accounts receivable turnover Ratio increased corporate financing (multifinance) and PT Astra Otoparts Tbk should be able to obtain greater profit, but accounts receivable turnover ratio that occurs that increases thus can not be won even greater profit or not is improves profitability (ROA).
3. The increase in the ratio of the size of the company at PT Astra International, Tbk and PT Astra Otoparts Tbk cannot also increase profitability (ROA). It proved its profitability (ROA) continues to decline.

1.3 outline of the Problem

Based on the background that has been outlined above, the researcher formulates a problem, namely:

1. How much influence turnaround receivable against Profitability (ROA) at the company's manufacturing sub sector registered automotive dibursa indonesia 2011-2015 period?
2. How big is the influence of the size of the company toward profitability (ROA) at the company's manufacturing sub sector registered automotive dibursa indonesia 2011-2015 period?

1.4 purpose and research purposes

1.4.1 Research

The purpose of this research was to obtain data and information regarding the influence of the rotation and the size of the company's Receivables against the Profitability (ROA) on Automotive Sector Sub Companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange.

1.4.2 research objectives

1. To know the magnitude of the influence of rotation of receivables towards profitability (ROA) in the automotive sector sub manufacturing company listed in Indonesia stock exchange period 2011-2015.
2. To know the magnitude of the influence of the size of the company toward profitability (ROA) in the automotive sector sub manufacturing company listed in indonesia stock exchange 2011-2015.

1.5 Usability Research

1.5.1 the practical Usability

This research is expected to provide problem solving on the influence of rotation of the Receivable and the size of the company toward Profitability (ROA) in the automotive Sector Sub manufacturing company listed in the Indonesia stock exchange.

1.5.2 Academic Uses

1. For other researchers
   This research can be a reference material for the improvement or development of the material for other researchers who want to investigate in the field or the same problem.

2. Science for developers
   Can provide a new researcher papers can support in the development of the study of the influence of the rotation and the size of the company's Receivables against the Profitability (ROA).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW, a FRAMEWORK of THOUGHT and HYPOTHESIS

2.1 literature review

2.1.1 accounts receivable Turnover

2.1.1.1 Understanding accounts receivable

According to Bambang Arwana (2010:176) that:

"Accounts receivable Turnover is the ratio between sales and average accounts receivable".

$$\frac{\text{Penjualan}}{\text{Rata-rata piutang}}$$

According to Hery (2013:26) that:

"Accounts receivable turnover Indicator is the ratio between sales by the average accounts receivable"

$$\frac{\text{Penjualan bersih}}{\text{Rata-rata piutang}}$$

2.1.2 Company Size

2.1.2.1 the sense of size of Company

According to Niresh (2014:57) that:

"The size of the company is a major factor to • determine the profitability of a company with the usual concept known as economies of scale". The meaning of economies of scale refer to the low-cost advantages gained by big companies because they can produce a product with a low price per unit. Large-size companies buy raw materials (production inputs) in large numbers so that the company will get a discounted price (quantity discount) more from suppliers ".

2.1.2.3 Company Size Indicator

According to Saidi (2004:50) indicator of the size of the company is the U.S. follows:

$$\text{Ukuran Perusahaan} = \text{Ln. Total Aktiva}$$

2.1.3 Profitability (ROA)

2.1.3.1 the notion of profitability

According to Werner (2013:63) that:

"The ratio of the company's ability to depict profitability mengahasilkan profit"

2.1.3.2 the purpose and benefits of Profitability Ratios

The purpose of the use of profitability ratios for the company, as well as for parties outside the company, namely:

1. To measure or calculate the profit the company earned in a given period;
2. To assess the position of the company's profit for the previous year by year
3. now;
4. To assess the development of earnings from time to time;
5. To assess the magnitude of the net profit after tax of capital itself;
6. To measure the productivity of the entire Fund company that used its own capital or loan capital.

2.1.3.3 Profitability Indicators

The indicator of profitability ratios with the authors take the approach of ROA, with the formula:

$$ROA = \frac{Net\ income}{Total\ Asset}$$

Net income = net income
Total Assets = Total assets

2.2 framework for Thinking

2.2.1 Influence Turnaround Receivable Against Profitability (ROA)

According to Wiagustini (2010:16) that:

"The larger the receivables the greater necessity of funds invested in accounts receivable, accounts receivable and the greater the larger the risk arising anyway, besides it will enlarge the profitability".

According to Bambang Arwana (2010:176) that:

"The greater the number of receivables turnover means higher profitability, but also along with it also enlarges the risk might be going over likuditasnya".

2.2.2 influence of size of PerusahaanTerhadap Profitability (ROA)

According to Bambang Arwana (2010:299) a great company in which the shares are spread very widely, any expansion of capital stock will only have little influence to the possibility of loss or the anxiety control of dominant parties against the company in question.

Instead, a small company in which its shares only scattered small environment, increased the number of shares would have had a great influence to the possibility of loss of control of the dominant parties against the company in question.

2.3 the hypothesis

Based on the framework of thought developed it can be formulated the hypothesis in this study as follows:

H1: accounts receivable Turnover effect significantly to profitability (ROA)

H2: the size of the company's influential significantly to profitability (ROA)

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 research methods

The methods used in this research is descriptive and quantitative approach with verifikatif. Using research methods will be known a significant relationship between the variables examined, so that the conclusions will clarify an idea of the object examined.

In this study, the authors use their descriptive and verifikatif methods are used to find out the influence of the rotation and the size of the company's receivables against the profitability (ROA) and test the theory with testing a hypothesis of what is accepted or rejected.

3.2 Operasionalisasi Variables

According to Andi Supangat (2010:9) that:

"Operasionalisasi variables do the identification of variables, there are how many of the variables used in the study was planned, using the scale of anything in any separation from and including do variable which will serve as a free variable and variables which serve as a free variable, if used more than one variable in the side of his observations".

Operasionalisasi variable is required to determine the type, scale and indicator of the corresponding variables in the research, so the hypothesis testing with statistical tools can be done correctly in accordance with the title of the research on the influence of rotation of the receivable and the size of the company toward profitability (ROA).

3.3 Data sources and Data collection Techniques

The data used in this research is quantitative data that is in the form of numbers that shows the value of the quantities or variables that represent it. The data used in this research is secondary data

Data collection techniques used in this research are:

1. Research field (Field Research)
   The author takes the secondary data in the form of the document shaped the annual financial report of the company manufacturing sub sector of the automobile listed on the Indonesia stock exchange in the period 2011-2015, the data can be directly accessed at www.idx.co.id.
2. Research Libraries (Library Research)
   The author conducting searching, studying and collecting the theory as well as other ingredients that support for writing-related issues discussed by way of reading books budget officers and other ancillary books – books.

3.4 The sample population, as well as time and place of research

3.4.1 Population

According to Husein Umar (2013:77) that:

"The population of the region is defined as a generalization of the object or the subject has certain characters and has the same chance to be selected to become a member of the sample".

According to Andi Supangat (2013:3) that:

"The population that is the set of objects that will be used as research material (penelahan) with the same characteristics".

3.4.2 Withdrawal Sample

Then according to the Andi Supangat (2013:27) that:

"The sample is part of a population that is taken or is determined based on the characteristics and specific technique".

As for the sampling technique used in this study i.e., the sampling purposive. One method that can be used to determine the number of samples.

The author samples taken in this study is the annual financial reports of the company Manufacturing Sub sectors of Automobiles registered in BEI from the year 2011-2015 with the following criteria:

1. The company that publishes the annual financial statements in the period 2011-2015 IE 5
2. The existence of the phenomenon associated with the variables examined in the financial statements.

3.4.3 the place and time of research

a place or location where the research is research that is done. For the study, titled "the effect of the rotation and the size of the company's Receivables against the Profitability (ROA)", where the data is financial statements, then the location of the research be in the Indonesia Stock Exchange Office Area of Bandung on JL. h. Mustofa PH No. 33, Cibeunying Kaler, Neglasari, Bandung city, West Java 40124 Tel. (022) 20524208. As for the timing of the implementation study starting in 2017

3.5 Data Collection Methods

According to Sugiyono (2013:210) "multiple linear regression analysis is the analysis of the use of researchers, when it is intended to predict how the State of the dependent variable (kriterium), when two or more independent variables as predictors of factors (lower dinaik value)". So multiple regression analysis would be done when its independent variable amounts of at least two.

1. Test for Normality
   Test data used to test the normality of variables (X) and (Y) variable in the regression equation generated. A normal or Gaussian, Gaussian, not normal. The regression

equation is said to be good if it has free variables and bound variables are data a normal approach or normal Gaussian altogether. Classical assumptions of normality test by means of statistics.

2. Test Heteroskedastisitas
   In the multiple regression equations need to be also tested about whether or not a variant of the residual of the observation that one with another observation.
3. Test for Multicollinearity
   This kind of classic assumption test applied to multiple linear regression analysis which consists of two or more free variables or independent variables which will be measured keeratan non antarvariabel relations through the correlation coefficient magnitudes (r). It is said to occur if the correlation coefficient is multicollinearity, antarvariabel non greater than 0.60. It is said is not the case if the correlation coefficient is multicollinearity free antarvariabel less than or equal to 0.60.
4. Test Autocorrelation
   The regression equation is that do not have the problem of autocorrelation, in case of the equation then becomes the autocorrelation is not good or not worth used predictions. The problem of autocorrelation arises if there is a new correlation between errors linearly bullies period t (be) with error bullies period t-1 (earlier).

3.6 Data testing methods

3.6.1 the draft Analysis

Analysis the researchers use the data which has been described by using the method of analysis of descriptive (qualitative) and verifikatif (quantitative) and quantitative approach.

A Multiple Linear regression analysis.

Researchers using multiple linear regression analysis according to the Andi Supangat (2010:336) when more than one free variable then the regression equation used multiple linear regression that is. Multiple linear regression analysis used researchers with a view to knowing the extent of the relationship and the size of the company's accounts receivable turnover against profitability (ROA). Then Sugiyono (2012:261) explained that the form of multiple linear regression equation of this is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Description:
Y = Profitability (ROA)
X 1 = Accounts Receivable Turnover
X 2 = The Size Of The Company
α = Constants Intersep
variable regression Coefficient β1 = accounts receivable turnover
β2 = coefficient of regression variables are the size of the company
ε = Level error (the error term)

B. analysis of the correlation Coefficient

Andi Supangat (2010:339) explains that the coefficient of correlation is the level of relationships between two or more variables. Next Narimawati Umi (2010:49) explains that the correlation test is used to find out whether or not a strong relationship between variables X and Y of the correlation coefficients Analysis. used IE as follows:

1. Partial Correlation Analysis
   Partial correlations were used in this research is to know the relationship of each of the variables and the size of the company's accounts receivable turnover against profitability (ROA).
   According to Jonathan Sarwono (2011:89) the partial correlation formula that is as follows:

$$rx_1y = \frac{rx_1y - rx_2yrx_1x_2}{\sqrt{[1 - rx_2y^2][1 - rx_1x_2{}^2]}}$$

$$rx_2y = \frac{rx_2y - rx_1yrx_1x_2}{\sqrt{[1 - rx_1y^2][1 - rx_1x_2{}^2]}}$$

Description:
r = Correlation Coefficient
x = Free Variable (independent)
y = Variable (the dependent)

2. Multiple Correlation Analysis

According to Andi Supangat (2010:340) multiple correlation analysis can measure levels of relationship that happens between two or more variables. Multiple correlation analysis used in this study is to measure the strong weak relationships between variables and the size of the company's accounts receivable turnover against profitability (ROA). The formula of multiple correlation is:

$$RY.X_1X_2 = \frac{b_1 \Sigma X_1Y + b_2X_2Y}{\Sigma Y^2}$$

Sumber: Husein Umar (2011:233)

Description:
Multiple Correlation Coefficient r =
X 1 = Accounts Receivable Turnover
X 2 = The Size Of The Company
Y = Profitability (ROA)

C. Analysis of the coefficient of Determination

According to Umi Narimawati (2010:50) koefisiensi analysis of determination (KD) is used to see how large the independent variable (X) variables to the dependent (Y) that is expressed in percentage. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is calculated using the following formula:

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

Sumber: Umi Narimawati (2010:50)

Description:
Kd = Coefficient Of Determination
the correlation Coefficient R2 =

3.6.2 methods of hypothesis testing

The hypothesis that will be used in this research is concerned with whether there is correlation and the influence of the independent variables X 1 and X 2 are significantly towards the dependent variable (Y). According to Sugiyono (2012:159) tested the hypotheses can be formulated as follows:

1. Partial Test

   To test whether there is a significant influence of the free variables (X) against variable (Y), further testing is performed by using statistical tests t as follows:

   a. t-test Formula used is:
      The results compare with the table of non-degree t to n-k-1 with 5% significance level.
   b. Hypothesis

H01; ρ = 0, rotation of the Receivables no effect significantly to Profitability (ROA).
H11; ρ ≠ 0, accounts receivable Turnover effect significantly to Profitability (ROA).
H02; ρ = 0, the size of the company do not affect significantly to Profitability (ROA).
H12; ρ ≠ 0, the size of the company's influential significantly to Profitability (ROA).

c. determine the level of significance.
Determined with 5% of the non-degree (dk) = (n-k-1), to determine the ttabel as the boundary region of acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis. Significant rate used was 0.05 or 5% because it judged sufficient to represent the relationship of the variables examined is the level of significance that is commonly used in a research.

d. determine the conclusion based on a comparison of t-countdown with the t-table. H0 is rejected if t-t-table < count (α = 0.05).
Testing: if withdrawal criteria using the level of confusion (α = 0.01) for tested two parties, then acceptance or rejection criteria i.e. hypothesis as follows:
   - If t-female ≥ t-table then H0 area denial, mean Ha accepted meaning between free and bound variables variable has to do.
   - If t-count ≤ t-table then there's large room, reception, H0 means Ha denied that means between free and bound variables are variables have nothing to do.

IV. RESULTS of the RESEARCH and the DISCUSSION

4.1 research results

Methods of analysis used in this study is a descriptive analysis and multiple regression analysis. Descriptive analysis conducted in this study i.e., the maximum and minimum values of each variable are examined with the aim of knowing the development of each variable in the automotive companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange 2011 year period up to the year 2015.

4.1.1 Descriptive analysis results

Before discussing the influence of the rotation and the size of the company's Receivables against the Profitability (ROA), the first to be discussed about the developments that become the focus in this study i.e., size of the company's accounts receivable Turnover and profitability (ROA) on automotive companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period in 2011-2015.

4.1.2 Verifikatif analysis results

After the variable data description outlined research, further to find out whether there is influence of the rotation and the size of the company's Receivables against the Profitability (ROA) then do the test statistics are partial. Testing will be done through the following stages: a classic assumption test testing, multiple linear regression analysis, correlation coefficient of partial and multiple determination coefficient, and hypothesis testing. These tests are carried out with the help of program Statistical Product Service Solutions (SPSS) version 16, obtained test results as follows:

1. Classic Assumption test results
Prior to hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression analysis, there are some assumptions that must be fulfilled in order for the conclusion of such a regression is not bias, including a test of normality, test multikolinieritas test heteroskedastisitas and autocorrelation test. To strengthen the results of regression obtained classical assumptions of regression testing is performed, in which the results obtained are as follows:
   a. the results of Testing Normality
   The assumption of normality is a very important requirements on testing its meaningfulness (significance) regression coefficient regression models, if not

Gaussian then the conclusion of the test t still dubious, because the test statistic t in regression analysis derived from the normal distribution. Study on test of normality was done through the slope of the curve (skewness = α3) or the value of the keruncingan curve (kurtotis = α4) compared to the value of the Z table.

b. Multicollinearity test results
Multikolinieritas means the existence of a strong link between some or all of the free variables in the regression model. If there is Multikolinieritas then the coefficient of regression is not necessarily his fault, the levels become very large and usually marked by the determination coefficient values are very large but partial regression coefficients on testing, there is no or very little if there was once a significant regression coefficients. This research used the value of the variance inflation factors (VIF) as an indicator of whether or not there is a multikolinieritas between the free variables.

c. test results Heteroskedastisitas
This testing is done with the aim to find out whether in a regression model of the residual variance inequality occurred one other observation to observation. Good regression models should be independent of the issue of heteroskedastisitas. Visually, the heteroskedastisitas can be detected on a scatterplot graph between the prediction variable (ZPRED) with a value of residualnya (SRESID). If there is no clear pattern, as well as the dots randomly scattered above and below the 0 on the Y axis, it can be inferred that the regression model is independent of the issue of heteroskedastisitas. To test whether a variant of residual homogeneous seen from Graph Scatterplot.

d. Autocorrelation test results
Autocorrelation test aimed at testing whether in linear regression models there is a correlation between the error of a bully in the period t of a bully with an error in the period t-1 (earlier). If there is a correlation, then called the autocorrelation problem. On testing autocorrelation test use Durbin-Watson to find out whether or not there is autocorrelation in regression model and the following values of the Durbin-Watson are obtained through estimation of regression model results.

2. Multiple Linear Regression analysis results
Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the influence of independent variables namely Receivables Turnover and the size of the company towards Profitability (ROA). Mathematical model of the relationship between two variables is the multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Sumber: Sugiyono (2012:261)

3. Accounts receivable Turnover Against Influence Profitability (ROA)
   a. accounts receivable Turnover Against Correlation analysis of Profitability (ROA)
   To know the keeratan of the relationship between the rotation of Receivables towards Profitability (ROA) used partial correlation analysis.
   b. analysis of the determination of the Turnover of receivables Towards Profitability (ROA)
   The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is calculated using the following formula:

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

(Umi Narimawati, 2010:50)

Description:
Kd = Coefficient Of Determination
the correlation Coefficient R2 =

4. Influence of the size of the company Towards Profitability (ROA)
   a. analysis of the correlation of the size of the company Toward Profitability (ROA) Profitability (ROA) used partial correlation analysis. By using the

b. analysis of the determination of the size of the company Toward Profitability (ROA) The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is calculated using the following formula:

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

(Umi Narimawati, 2010:50)

Description:
Kd = Coefficient Of Determination
R2 = the correlation Coefficient

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Influence Against accounts receivable Turnover Profitability (ROA) on Automotive Companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange Years 2011-2015

Accounts receivable turnover in comparison with indicators of net sales by the average accounts receivable on automotive companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange years 2011-2015 suffered because of fluctuations caused by the ups and downs of the number of sales, third-party receivables, accounts receivable accounts receivable and closely related parties other Receivables Turnover led to a company that is always changing. As for the results of research that has been done is obtained the value of the correlation between the accounts receivable Turnover with Profitability (ROA) when the size of the company hasn't changed is 0.455 means Turnaround Receivable have relationships are with Profitability (ROA). This is apparent from the correlation values between 0.40 to 0.599 who belongs in the category of being. The relationship that has a positive meaning, every increase in the Turnover of receivables it will improve Profitability (ROA) and likewise vice-versa. In a number of the larger accounts receivable turnover means the faster funds invested in accounts receivable can be charged to cash and certainly can increase the company's ability to generate profits (profitability). Management of accounts receivable that will have an effect on corporate profits, which ultimately affect the profitability of the company. Profitability (ROA) shows company's ability in generating profits, efficiency and effectiveness of management in managing the assets of the company. This is in accordance with the theory of said Sofyan Harahap Syafri (2010:306), that the higher level of cash and accounts receivable turnover turnaround increasingly higher levels of profitability including ROA. Because with the amount of accounts receivable turnover, chances are the company's profit also will be even greater, regardless of any risk of the emergence of accounts receivable. So that the accounts receivable can be collectible then profits companies will be large.

The results of this research explains that influential accounts receivable Turnover significantly to Profitability (ROA). This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by I Wayan Suteja son and I Gde Ary Wirajaya (2013), Clairene E.E. Santoso (2013), Nina Sufiana and Ni Ketut Purnawati (2013), which shows that the Turnover of receivables effect significantly to Profitability (ROA).

4.2.2 Company Size Influence Towards Profitability (ROA) on Automotive Companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange Years 2011-2015

The size of the company with an indicator of Total Assets on Ln. automotive companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange years 2011-2015 experienced fluctuations because of the ups and downs caused by the amount of assets of investment entities, associations and joint control entities, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, fixed assets closely related parties, and other assets that caused the company's ever-changing Size. As for the results of research that has been done is obtained the value of the correlation between the size of the company with Profitability (ROA) when the rotation of a Receivable not changed is 0.332 means the size of the company has relationships with low Profitability (ROA). This is apparent from the value of the correlation between 0.20 to 0.399 who belongs in the category. The relationship that has a positive meaning, every increase in the size of the company then it will improve Profitability (ROA) and likewise vice-versa. If the size of the company as measured by total assets the

greater its value and use of company assets can be done effectively and efficiently then the ability of the company in generating profit will increase, and when the company's profit increase, it can increase Profitability (ROA) company. This is in accordance with the theory that said by Ferry and Jones in Panjaitan (2004) that the greater the number of company size, the higher profitability (ROA) acquired the company because the company's size can be expressed in total assets total assets then the greater the larger the size of the company anyway.

The results of this research explains that influential Company Size significantly to Profitability (ROA). This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by the Ucca Pavitrin Koriawan Made and Ni Putu Wirawati Gst. (2014), Yunni Rusmawati Dj (2016), Ida Bagus Gede Indra the ancient Wedhana and Putu Yajna (2015) which shows that the size of the company's influential significantly to Profitability (ROA).

V. CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

a. Accounts receivable Turnover effect significantly to Profitability (ROA). There are relations which are currently and it has a positive meaning, any increase in Receivables Turnover then it will improve Profitability (ROA) and likewise vice-versa. In a number of the larger accounts receivable turnover means the faster funds invested in accounts receivable can be charged to cash and certainly can increase the company's ability to generate profits (profitability).
b. The size of the company's influential significantly to Profitability (ROA). There is a relationship that is low and it has a positive meaning, every increase in the size of the company then it will improve Profitability (ROA) and likewise vice-versa. If the size of the company as measured by total assets the greater its value and use of company assets can be done effectively and efficiently then the ability of the company in generating profit will increase, and when the company's profit increase, it can increase Profitability (ROA) company.

5.2. Any suggestions

Conclusion based on the above, the authors provide some suggestions as follows:

5.2.1 practical advice

1. For the company

   Companies should pay more attention to policy related accounts receivable with credit tightening payment terms so that it can be decided how the proper billing. The policy of collecting receivables a company is a procedure that must be followed in collecting piutang-piutangnya whenever it is due. Thus, if the accounts receivable of the company can be collectible optimally, the company can maintain its ability to produce profits so that profitability (ROA) companies can increase. Then in order to increase the size of the company, then the company should be able to increase the acquisition of profit annually by using assets optimally and increase with more efficient load and costs incurred. In addition the company can perform more effective marketing strategies to increase revenues, so the company's capability in generating profits can be increased.
2. For investors

   For investors who are or will be investing in the automotive Companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange, expected more careful in analyzing the company's fundamentals and analyze the company's performance. Investors need to consider accounts receivable Turnover Ratio and the size of the firms not to invest in capital into companies that could potentially do not generate optimal profit.

5.2.2 Academic Advice

1. For the development of Science

   The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge of the latest information as well as add to the development of science regarding particular financial accounting accounts receivable Turnover and size influence the company toward Profitability (ROA).

2. For other researchers
   It is expected the next researcher can examine the accounts receivable Turnover and size of companies with different measurement standards from this research, as well as the expected to examine variables other than Receivables Turnover and the size of the company, as there are other factors that can affect the Profitability (ROA). In addition, the authors suggest to add a year period examined and add other objects in order to strengthen the research results.

VII. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

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VIII. LAMPIRAN

Tabel 3.1
Operasional Variabel

Variabel	Konsep	Indikator	Skala
Perputaran Piutang	"Perputaran piutang adalah rasio yang digunakan untuk mengukur berapa lama periode penagihan piutang selama satu periode akuntansi". Hery (2012:24)	Perputaran piutang = Penjualan bersih Rata-rata piutang Menurut Hery (2012:24)	Rasio
Ukuran Perusahaan	"Ukuran perusahaan merupakan nilai yang menunjukkan besar/kecilnya perusahaan". Butar dan Sudarsi (2012)	Ukuran Perusahaan = Ln (*Total Assets*) Hartono (2013:282)	Rasio
Profitabilitas (ROA)	"Rasio profitabilitas menggambarkan kemampuan perusahaan untuk mengahasilkan keuntungan". Werner (2013:63)	*Return On Total Assets* = *Net Income* *Total Assets* Werner (2013:63)	Rasio

Tabel 3.5
Pedoman untuk memberikan Interpretasi Koefisien Korelasi

Interval Koefisien	Tingkat Hubungan
0,00 – 0,199	Sangat rendah
0,20 – 0,399	Rendah
0,40 – 0,599	Sedang
0,60 – 0,799	Kuat
0,80 – 1,000	Sangat Kuat

(Sumber: Sugiyono, 2012:184)

Tabel 4.7
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Normalitas
Kemiringan Kurva (Skewnes) dan Keruncingan Kurva (Kurtosis)

Descriptive Statistics

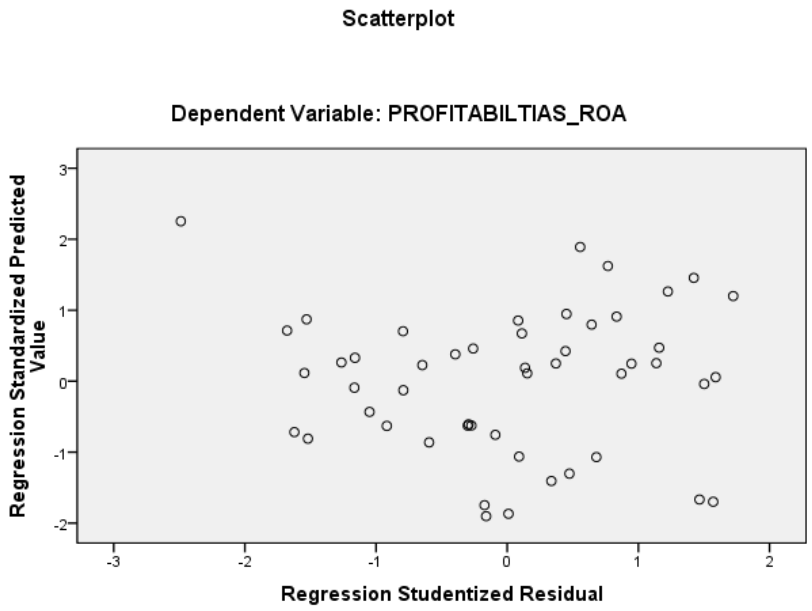
	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Unstandardized Residual	50	-.229	.337	-.743	.662
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Tabel 4.8
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Multikolinieritas

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	.865	1.156
	UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	.865	1.156

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILTIAS_ROA



Gambar 4.5
Grafik Scatterplot

Tabel 4.9
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Autokorelasi
Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.476[a]	.226	.193	.073312	1.818

a. Predictors: (Constant), UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN, PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG

b. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILTIAS_ROA

Tabel 4.10
Hasil Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.123	.067		-1.836	.073

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILTIAS_ROA

Tabel 4.11
Hasil Korelasi Parsial Perputaran Piutang
dengan Profitabilitas (ROA)

Correlations

Control Variables			PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	PROFITABILTIAS_ROA
UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	Correlation	1.000	.455
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.001
		df	0	47
	PROFITABILTIAS_ROA	Correlation	.455	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.001	.
		df	47	0

Tabel 4.12
Hasil Uji Hipotesis Parsial Pengaruh Perputaran Piutang
Terhadap Profitabilitas (ROA)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.123	.067		-1.836	.073
	PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	.013	.004	.483	3.504	.001
	UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	.005	.002	.333	2.415	.020

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILTIAS_ROA

Tabel 4.13
Hasil Korelasi Parsial Ukuran Perusahaan
dengan Profitabilitas (ROA)

Correlations

Control Variables			UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	PROFITABILTIAS_ROA
PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	Correlation	1.000	.332
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.020
		df	0	47
	PROFITABILTIAS_ROA	Correlation	.332	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.020	.

Correlations

Control Variables			UKURAN_ PERUSAHAAN	PROFITABILTIAS_ ROA
PERPUTARAN_ PIUTANG	UKURAN_ PERUSAHAAN	Correlation	1.000	.332
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.020
		df	0	47
	PROFITABILTIAS_ROA	Correlation	.332	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.020	.
		df	47	0

Tabel 4.14
Hasil Uji Hipotesis Parsial Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas (ROA)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.123	.067		-1.836	.073
	PERPUTARAN_PIUTANG	.013	.004	.483	3.504	.001
	UKURAN_PERUSAHAAN	.005	.002	.333	2.415	.020

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILTIAS_ROA