

THE EFFECT OF LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL STRUCTURE, DIVIDEND POLICY ON FIRM VALUE THROUGH PROFITABILITY AS INTERVENING VARIABLE

David Wijaya
H. M. Effendy Pakpahan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the influence of the variables, liquidity as measured by the current ratio, capital structure as measured by the debt-to-equity ratio, and dividend policy as measured by the dividend payout ratio, on the variable firm value as measured by price to book value through the profitability as measured by return on asset. The population in this study were 38 consumption industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. The sampling technique used the purposive sampling technique with 14 companies selected as research samples. In this study, the research data analysis used the path analysis model. The result showed that liquidity has no effect on profitability and firm value. Capital structure has a significant and positive effect on profitability and firm value, while dividend policy has a significant positive effect on profitability but has no effect on firm value. Profitability also has a significant positive effect on firm value, where profitability is capable to mediate the effect of capital structure and dividend policy on firm value but is unable to mediate the relation between the influence of liquidity on firm value.

Keywords: Liquidity, Capital Structure, Dividend Policy, Profitability, Firm Value

INTRODUCTION

Investment is a new trend that is currently taking place where the interest comes from various circles, which is from businessman to the younger generation/millennials. These developments have an impact on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) which experienced a surge in transaction volume due to ongoing trends, so that it becomes an alternative for companies to obtain funds/capital, where on the Indonesia Stock Exchange companies can buy and sell securities, with the aim of obtaining funds for company development.

To make investors to be interested in investing their capital, the company's management require to increase the value of the company, because this factor has an impact on the company's stock price on the stock exchange. Firm value, or called Enterprise Value (EV), is an indicator for the market and investors in assessing a company. The high value of the company will be accompanied by a rate of increase in the welfare of stock investors when the stock price increases, so that it will indirectly attract other investors either to see or directly buy the company's shares.

An investor must first look at the information and data from the company before he is sure that he will invest his capital in the company. The indicators to measure the ability of a company can be done through an analysis of the performance of the company. The company's performance which is reflected in its financial statements is one of the determining factors which is the basis/benchmark for investors to determine their stock investment. The company's performance that is classified as good will certainly have an impact on increasing returns to be obtained by investors, making their shares more attractive to be bought by other investors.

One way to analyze the company's performance is to assess the liquidity. Liquidity reflects how the company settles financial debts that must be resolved immediately. Liquidity is usually analyzed using Current Ratio (CR) indicator. How the company's strength in resolving its current debt with available current assets can be described by the current ratio (Sujarweni, 2017). Companies that have ability to pay off their debts are certainly become a positive point for investors in assessing a company, so that companies with high current ratio values are very attractive to investors because it can affect the company's stock price.

The company's capital structure is a comparison between total liabilities and equity which will later be used for the benefit of the company. In making decisions regarding funding for the company's working capital, it must be done carefully, because these decisions can affect the company's performance and affect the level of succeeding in the welfare of the shareholders. Leverage analyzes how a company can settle all its financial debts in the form of short-term debt and long-term debt. The Capital Structure variable in this study uses Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) indicator, which is a ratio that assesses the overall proportion of debt to capital (Hery, 2018). The ability of a company to pay its obligations using its own capital can be seen with DER. The high level of DER indicates the greater the level of the company's capital structure is capitalized on debt to its capital.

The value of the company is also influenced by how much dividends the company pays. The company's profits which are partly given to investors in accordance with the number of shares owned are called dividends (Musthafa, 2017). Companies that pay high dividends usually can increase their share prices as well, which also can impact the value of the company. On the other hand, companies that distribute small dividends tend to have low stock prices. Under these conditions, the number of dividends distributed to shareholders is usually regulated in the policies of each company and determined in the company's GMS. Although dividends can have an influence on the value of the company, it can also be found that some companies do

not distribute dividends on the grounds that the company prefers to reinvest the company's profits in the form of retained earnings, because the company thinks it is better for the profits generated to be reinvested in the company.

Profitability can also be used to assess the company's performance. Profitability describes how the ability to generate profits from a company. The study assesses profitability with Return on Assets (ROA) indicator, which is a ratio that reflects how high the influence of assets is in generating profits. That is, ROA serves to find out from every rupiah in the assets owned by the company, how much net profit can be obtained by the company (Hery, 2018).

The stock price of a company can describe the value of a company. The price formed from the sales and purchase transaction of the company's shares is called the company's market value, because the actual value of the company's assets can be seen from the market price of its shares. The stock market value as an indicator that forms the value of the company is mainly influenced by the existence of investment opportunities, where these opportunities are a good signal that the company will experience growth in the future so that it triggers an increase in the value of the company. Increasing the value of the company is something that is mandatory with the reason to improve the welfare of investors.

RESEARCH METHODS

The quantitative research method is the research design carried out in this study. Quantitative research methods can be explained in the form of a method based on the philosophy of positivism used in conducting research on certain samples or populations, data is collected using research instruments, data analysis is statistical/quantitative which intends to test hypotheses that have been applied (Sugiyono, 2012). This study has a population of 38 consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. From the existing population data, then the selected sample will be taken as the object of research. In collecting data, non-probability sampling method is used, namely purposive sampling. This method of determining the sample from the population is carried out based on certain criteria where data is obtained from the financial statements of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period through the website www.idx.co.id.

In this study, the variables are Liquidity, Capital Structure and Dividend Policy as the independent variables, Profitability as an intervening variable and Firm Value as the dependent variable. The operational definition of a variable is a detailed explanation that further describes the specific characteristics that are more substantive in a concept.

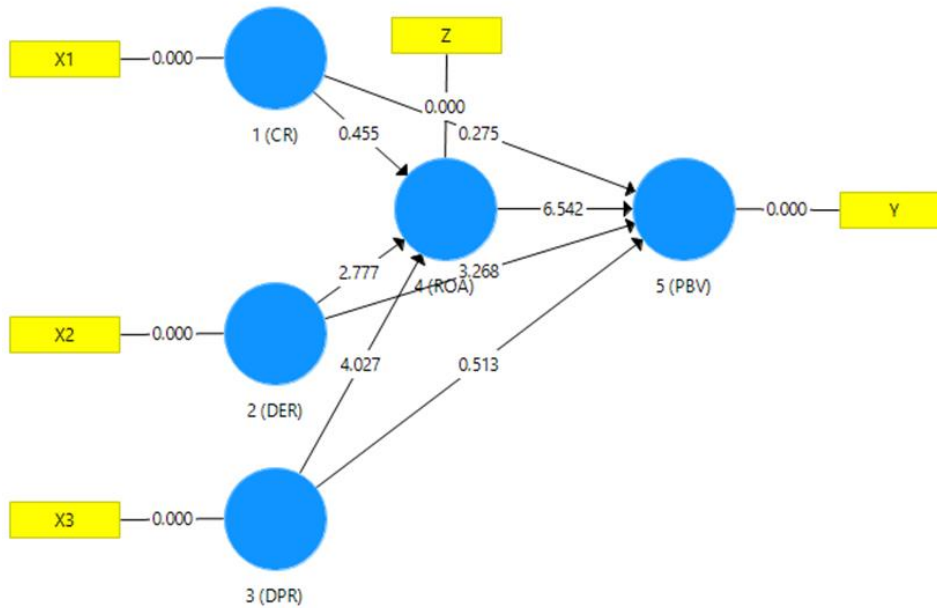
Table 1. List of Variable Operations

No.	Variable	Indicator	Scale
1	Firm Value (Y)	Price to Book Value = $\frac{\text{Price of a Share of Stock}}{\text{Book Value per Share}}$	Ratio
2	Liquidity (X1)	Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	Ratio
3	Capital Structure (X2)	Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	Ratio
4	Dividend Policy (X3)	Dividend Payout Ratio = $\frac{\text{Dividend per Share}}{\text{Earnings per Share}}$	Ratio
5	Profitability (Z)	Return on Asset = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	Ratio

RESEARCH RESULT

In the SEM-PLS method, in evaluating the results there are 2 stages used, namely the outer model and the inner model. Where the initial process is to make a path (path diagram) containing endogenous and exogenous latent variables before carrying out the evaluation stages of the outer model and inner model. For the path at the start of the analysis can be made in the following form:

Picture 1. Path



The evaluation of the inner model in SEM in PLS is carried out through R-Square (R^2) testing and significance testing with path coefficient estimates.

Table 2. R-Square Table

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Z (ROA)	0.334	0.304
Y (PBV)	0.763	0.749

Table 3. Research Data Bootstrapping Calculation

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STVED)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
X1(CR) -> Z(ROA)	0.064	0.070	0.140	0.455	0.649
X2(DER) -> Z(ROA)	0.447	0.453	0.161	2.777	0.006
X3(DPR) -> Z(ROA)	0.471	0.477	0.117	4.027	0.000
X1(CR) -> Y(PBV)	0.023	0.018	0.083	0.275	0.783
X2(DER) -> Y(PBV)	0.398	0.398	0.122	3.268	0.001
X3(DPR) -> Y(PBV)	-0.039	-0.042	0.077	0.513	0.608
Z(ROA) -> Y(PBV)	0.677	0.695	0.104	6.542	0.000
X1(CR) -> Z(ROA) -> Y(PBV)	0.043	0.045	0.097	0.448	0.654
X2(DER) -> Z(ROA) -> Y(PBV)	0.303	0.305	0.096	3.163	0.002
X3(DPR) -> Z(ROA) -> Y(PBV)	0.319	0.337	0.116	2.748	0.006

In Table 2, it is known that the number for the R-Square obtained in the Z variable (ROA) is 0.334 which can be explained that the ability of the exogenous latent variable to explain the variability of the Return on Assets (ROA) construct is 33.4%, for the remaining 66.6% is the effect of other variables which are not in the study. Furthermore, the R-Square value of the Y variable (PBV) is 0.763, which means that the level of the exogenous latent variable in explaining the variability of the Y variable construct (PBV) is 76.3%, for the remaining 23.7% is the influence of other variables that do not exist in research.

In carrying out the significance test, it is necessary to calculate t-table and t-count, which can be seen in the Table 3, where the significance level is 0.05, then t-table is 1.96, so that the effect of exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables can be described as:

1. The Variable Current Ratio (CR) to Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.064, meaning that there is a positive influence between X1 and Z with P Values > significant value ($0.649 > 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 0.455, which shows that t-statistics < t-table ($0.455 < 1.96$), it can be concluded that the Liquidity has no significant effect on the Profitability.
2. The variable Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.447, meaning that there is a positive influence between X2 on Z with P Values < significant value ($0.006 < 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 2.777, which shows that t-statistics > t-table ($2.777 > 1.96$), it can be concluded that Capital Structure has a positive and significant effect on Profitability.
3. The Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) variable to Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.471, meaning that there is a positive influence between X3 on Z with P Values < significance value ($0.000 < 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 4,027, which shows that t-statistics > t-table ($4,027 > 1.96$), it can be concluded that Dividend Policy has a positive and significant effect on Profitability.
4. The Variable Current Ratio (CR) to Price to Book Value (PBV) has a parameter coefficient of 0.023, meaning that there is a positive influence between X1 on Y with P Values > significance value ($0.783 > 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 0.275, which shows that t-statistics < t-table ($0.275 < 1.96$), it can be concluded that Liquidity has no effect on Firm Value.
5. The variable Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Price to Book Value (PBV) has a parameter coefficient of 0.398, meaning that there is a positive effect between X2 on Y with P Values < significance value ($0.001 < 0.05$), with t-statistics numbers worth 3.268, which shows that t-statistics > t-table ($3,268 > 1.96$), it is concluded that Capital Structure has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.
6. The Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) variable to Price to Book Value (PBV) has a parameter coefficient of -0.039, meaning that there is a negative effect between X3 on Y with P Values > significance value ($0.608 > 0.05$), with t-statistics numbers worth 0.513, which indicates that t-statistics < t-table ($0.513 < 1.96$), it can be concluded that the Dividend Policy has no effect on Firm Value.
7. The Return on Assets (ROA) variable on Price to Book Value (PBV) has a parameter coefficient of 0.677, meaning that there is a positive influence between Z on Y with P Values < significance value ($0.000 < 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 6.542, which shows that t-statistics > t-table ($6.542 > 1.96$), it can be concluded that Profitability has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.
8. Variable Current Ratio (CR) to Price to Book Value (PBV) through Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.043, meaning that there is a positive influence between X1 on Y through Z with P Values > significance value ($0.654 > 0.05$), with t-statistics value of 0.448, which shows t-statistics < t-table ($0.448 < 1.96$), it can be concluded that Liquidity Level through Profitability Level has no effect on Firm Value.
9. The variable Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to Price to Book Value (PBV) through Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.303, meaning that there is a positive effect between X2 on Y through Z with P Values < significance value ($0.002 < 0.05$), with t-statistics value of 3.163, which indicates that t-statistics > t-table ($3.163 > 1.96$), it can be concluded that Capital Structure through Profitability has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.
10. Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) variable on Price to Book Value (PBV) through Return on Assets (ROA) has a parameter coefficient of 0.319, meaning that there is a positive influence between X3 on Y through Z with P Values < significant value ($0.006 < 0.05$), with a t-statistics value of 2.748, which indicates that t-statistics > t-table ($2.748 > 1.96$), it can be concluded that Dividend Policy through Profitability has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value.

DISCUSSION

1. The effect of Liquidity on Profitability

The results of the study stated that liquidity has no impact on profitability. Although a high level of liquidity indicates the company is becoming more liquid so that the company does not experience problems in paying its term debt and operational activities in supporting the company's profitability are also guaranteed, but it does not mean a high and low liquidity always has an impact on the company.

The main profit entry of the company is in its operating profit where the availability of current assets is an important thing in it. However, there are some companies that are declared healthy have a small current ratio, because the company has a good cash flow pattern, can earn bigger profits than companies with a larger current ratio. Empirical data also proves that there are companies with small current ratios that can earn larger profits. So that the level of liquidity does not affect the level of profitability. The research is in accordance with the results studied by (Ambarwati, Yuniarta, & Sinarwati, 2015) who conclude that liquidity has no significant effect on profitability.

From this discussion, it can be concluded that the Liquidity has no significant effect on the Profitability. This happens because the hypothesis is not supported by empirical data.

2. The effect of Capital Structure on Profitability

The results of the study stated that the capital structure had a positive and significant effect on the profitability. This indicates that the higher the level of debt can also increase the level of profit or company profits. Whereby determining the proportion of debt and equity that is good can have an influence on the profits earned by the company. When the sales situation is high and production works cost-effectively based on consumer demand, with the help of long-term debt in an optimal capital structure situation, of course, you can get synergistic leverage to generate a lot of profits.

In addition, a large level of debt does not always indicate that the company is unable to generate profits, because there are several advantages of using debt, one of which is that it can increase the benefits of tax savings from debt so that it becomes an advantage for the company. The results of the study are in accordance with the research of (Gunde, Murni, & Rogi, 2017) who also concluded that leverage has a significant effect on profitability.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the Capital Structure has a significant positive effect on the Profitability.

3. The effect of Dividend Policy on Profitability

The results of the study stated that the dividend policy has a positive and significant effect on the profitability. The number of dividends given to shareholders will surely be determined first by management. The management of the company as a person in it certainly knows more about the condition of the company, so that if the level of dividend distribution exceeds the predictions of investors, this is a sign/signal of management projecting that the company's future profits will be better, and vice versa. The results of the study are in accordance with the research of (Resti, Purwanto, & Ermawati, 2019) with the conclusion that dividend policy affects the level of profitability.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that Dividend Policy has a significant positive effect on Profitability.

4. The effect of Liquidity on Firm Value

The results of the study stated that the liquidity had no effect on firm value. The liquidity of a company can reflect how the company operates. Investors in assessing the company of a company also see the liquidity of the company.

However, in determining whether the company is worth investing in, the current ratio indicator has not been able to answer it, because from empirical data it is found that several companies with small current ratios but have high company values, so that the liquidity position is not considered in investing, means that the level of liquidity has no effect to firm value. This research is supported by another study by (Sudiani & Darmayanti, 2016) which concludes that liquidity has no effect on firm value. (Uzliawati, Nofianti, & Ratnasari, 2016) 's research also states that liquidity has no effect on firm value.

From this discussion, it can be concluded that liquidity has no significant effect on firm value. This happens because the hypothesis is not supported by empirical data.

5. The effect of Capital Structure on Firm Value

The results of the study show that capital structure has a positive and significant effect on firm value. This indicates that the higher the level of debt, the higher the value of the company. Companies whose capital structure is more financed by debt than capital will certainly have a high risk, especially the financial risk in the form of interest expense on loans. However, a large debt level does not always mean the company is a bad company. If the company is observant in managing the loan funds effectively and efficiently, it is not impossible for the company to be able to increase its business. Because with the support of debt taken by the company, the company can continue to develop further, such as by purchasing productive assets, expanding, or developing its business with the aim of making profits so that the value of the company can be increased. The results of this study are supported by research by (Uzliawati, Nofianti, & Ratnasari, 2016) who conclude that capital structure has a positive and significant effect on firm value.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that capital structure has a significant positive effect on firm value.

6. The effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value

The results of the study stated that dividend policy had no effect on firm value. Companies that regularly distribute large nominal dividends certainly have a significant impact on the value of the company. The dividend policy assessed using the DPR, if it is higher, it will benefit investors which then affects the stock price.

However, in some conditions where the company's dividend policy in determining the number of dividends given to shareholders does not influence the value of the company, because large dividends do not directly reflect the good company. Keep in mind that not all investors want cash dividends, because there are also those who want the profits to be reinvested in the form of retained earnings in the hope that the investments can be profitable which can indirectly increase stock prices, which in the end shareholders can get high capital gains. The research is supported by research by (Resti, Purwanto, & Ermawati, 2019) who conclude that dividend policy has no effect on firm value.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that dividend policy has no significant effect on firm value. This happens because the hypothesis is not supported by empirical data.

7. The effect of Profitability on Firm Value

The results of the study stated that the profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value. A company which succeeds in making profit every year in its financial statements will certainly attract the investors. Where profitability has a causal relationship to the value of the company, which is if the company's performance is judged by the profitability media in a good situation, of course it can have a positive impact on the value of the company.

This indicates that the higher the profit generated by the company, it will impact on the increasing value of the company. An indicator that is often used by investors when assessing a company is to see how the company makes profits. Companies that are diligent in making profits and consistently increase every year, of course, can ensure the investors in stating that the company is good so that it has an impact on the value of the company. The results of the study are in accordance with research by (Resti, Purwanto, & Ermawati, 2019) where profitability has a significant effect on firm value.

From the discussion, it can be concluded that the profitability has a significant positive effect on firm value.

8. The effect of Liquidity on Firm Value through Profitability

The results of the study stated that the liquidity through the profitability has no effect on firm value. A good company's liquidity is certainly one of the considerations for investors to assess the company's performance. Because investors consider a company with good liquidity to be able to meet all working capital needs in its production activities, so that investors can judge the company to have prospects in generating profits.

Although a high level of liquidity indicates the company has current assets that can be utilized to be processed into sales or income which can have an impact on the value of the company. However, this does not have an impact on the value of the company, because investors have more views that the liquidity factor is considered unable to assess whether the company is good or not, especially there are several large companies that have a low current ratio but relatively high profitability. This research is supported by (Febriani, 2020) 's research which concludes that liquidity does not have a significant effect on firm value through profitability.

From the previous discussion, it can be concluded that liquidity has no significant effect on firm value through profitability. This happens because the hypothesis is not supported by empirical data.

9. The effect of Capital Structure on Firm Value through Profitability

The results of the study mention that the capital structure through profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value. In managing company funds, both from loans/debt or from own capital, if it is managed in an optimal proportion, it will certainly provide company benefits, especially in terms of finance. The impact is that if the company's profitability is high, of course the company's value is also good.

Investors in investing always avoid the risk. Companies with high debt certainly have more risk. So that the management of the company's capital structure funds both from loans/debt or from own capital, if being managed optimally, it will provide company benefits, especially in terms of finance. So that companies that can manage both short-term and long-term debt at a stable level of profitability can certainly convince investors that they can maximize the value of the company. The results of the study are in line with the research of (Putra & Wiagustini, 2013) who concluded that there is an effect of leverage on firm value through profitability.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that capital structure has a significant positive effect on firm value through profitability.

10. The effect of Dividend Policy on Firm Value through Profitability

The results of the study stated that dividend policy through profitability had a positive and significant effect on firm value. Giving dividends indirectly means the company provides indirect information to investors, which is the number of dividends given can indicate how the company is currently growing. The increase in dividend payments is a sign that the company's prospects are running smoothly and progressing, and as a result, the value of the company can increase due to increasing shareholder confidence in the company. The results of the study are in accordance with (Hafeez, Shahbaz, Iftikhar, & Butt, 2018) 's research which concludes that dividend policy influences company performance.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that dividend policy has a significant positive effect on firm value through profitability.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been described before, then the conclusions that can be drawn from this research are:

1. Liquidity has no significant effect on Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that although the Liquidity increases or decreases, it will not affect the Profitability.
2. Capital Structure has a significant positive effect on Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Capital Structure increases, the Profitability will also increase, on the contrary if the Capital Structure decreases, the Profitability will also decrease.
3. Dividend Policy has a positive and significant impact on Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Dividend Policy increases, the Profitability will also increase, on the contrary if the Dividend Policy decreases, the Profitability will also decrease.
4. Liquidity has no significant effect on Firm Value in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that although the Liquidity increases or decreases, then it will not affect the Firm Value.
5. Capital Structure has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Capital Structure increases, the Firm Value will also increase, and if the Capital Structure decreases, the Firm Value will also decrease.
6. Dividend policy has no significant effect on Firm Value in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Dividend Policy increases or decreases, it will not affect the Firm Value.
7. Profitability has a positive and significant impact on Firm Value in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Profitability has increased, then the value of the company will also increase, otherwise if the Profitability has decreased, then the value of the company will also decrease.
8. Liquidity does not have a significant effect on Firm Value through Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Liquidity increases or decreases through the Profitability, then it will not affect the Firm Value.
9. Capital Structure has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value through the Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Capital Structure increases through the Profitability, then the Firm Value will also increase, on the contrary if the Capital Structure decreases through the Profitability, the Firm Value will also decrease.
10. Dividend Policy has a positive and significant effect on Firm Value through Profitability in the consumption industry sector for the 2015-2019 period. This means that if the Dividend Policy increases through the Profitability, then the Firm Value will also increase, on the contrary if the Dividend Policy decreases through the Profitability, the Firm Value will also decrease.

SUGESSTION

Consumption industry companies need to pay attention to aspects of the level of profitability, the company's capital structure which is mostly financed by debt if it can generate profits for the company, then of course it can increase investor interest in the company because they assess the company is performing well. Companies in managing the level of debt should maximize the benefits of the debt. Investors in assessing the company's performance, one of which is by looking at the profits generated by the company. Companies that can distribute high dividends certainly indicate that the company generates high profits. Companies should pay attention to the number of dividends to be distributed to shareholders. The company should not focus too much on the company's liquidity, but the level of liquidity should be regulated so that it is not too high, so that there are no idle funds.

REFERENCE

- Ambarwati, N. S., Yuniarta, G. A., & Sinarwati, N. K. (2015). Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Likuiditas, Aktivitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Profitabilitas pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *e-Journal SI Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha*, III(1), 1-11.
- Febriani, R. (2020). Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Leverage terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Profitabilitas sebagai variabel intervening. *PROGRESS: Jurnal Pendidikan, Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, III(2), 216-245.
- Gunde, Y. M., Murni, S., & Rogi, M. H. (2017). Analisis Pengaruh Leverage terhadap Profitabilitas pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Industri Food and Beverages yang terdaftar di BEI (Periode 2012-2015). *Jurnal EMBA*, V(3), 4185-4194.
- Hafeez, M. M., Shahbaz, S., Iftikhar, I., & Butt, H. A. (2018). Impact of Dividend Policy on Firm Performance: Evidence from the Manufacturing firms in Pakistan. *International Journal of Advance Study and Research Work*, I(4), 1-5.
- Hery. (2018). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Jakarta: PT. Grasindo.
- Musthafa. (2017). *Manajemen Keuangan*. Yogyakarta: CV. Andi Offset.
- Putra, Y. Y., & Wiagustini, N. L. (2013). Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Leverage terhadap Profitabilitas dan Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Perbankan di BEI. *Jurnal Wawasan Manajemen*, I(3), 215-232.
- Resti, A. A., Purwanto, B., & Ermawati, W. J. (2019). Investment opportunity set, dividend policy, company's performance, and firm's value : Some Indonesian firms evidence. *Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, XXIII(4), 611-622.
- Sudiani, N. K., & Darmayanti, N. P. (2016). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Pertumbuhan, dan Investment Opportunity Set terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*, V(7), 4545-4574.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D)*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.
- Sujarweni, V. W. (2017). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press.

Uzliawati, L., Nofianti, N., & Ratnasari, D. P. (2016). Struktur Modal, Investment Opportunity Set, Likuiditas dan Nilai Perusahaan. *Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan, XX(2)*, 195-203.

David Wijaya
Department of Management Universitas Prima Indonesia
Email: david93huang@gmail.com

H. M. Effendy Pakpahan
Department of Management Universitas Prima Indonesia
Email: effendy.pph.ep@gmail.com