

ABSTRAK

Saham merupakan instrumen investasi yang sangat diminati pada oleh para investor karena saham dapat memberikan keuntungan yang tinggi disamping itu saham juga memiliki resiko yang tinggi pula. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kinerja keuangan terhadap harga saham perusahaan *food and beverages* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2012-2016, baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Kinerja keuangan yang diteliti meliputi *Current Ratio* (CR), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), *Return on Equity* (ROE), *Total Assets Turnover* (TATO), dan *Price Earning Ratio* (PER). Jenis penelitian ini adalah *causal explanatory*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan *food and beverages* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2012-2016. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 12 perusahaan yang diperoleh dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan dengan teknik analisis regresi berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara simultan variabel *Current Ratio* (CR), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), *Return on Equity* (ROE), *Total Assets Turnover* (TATO), dan *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) berpengaruh terhadap harga saham. Secara parsial variabel *Current Ratio* (CR), *Return on Equity* (ROE), dan *Total Assets Turnover* (TATO) berpengaruh terhadap harga saham, sedangkan tidak terdapat pengaruh secara parsial *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) dan *Price Earning Ratio* (PER) terhadap harga saham.

Kata kunci: kinerja keuangan, *current ratio*, *debt to equity ratio*, *return on equity*, *total assets turnover*, *price earning ratio*, harga saham

ABSTRACT

Stocks are an investment instrument that many investors choose because of stocks able to provide a high level of profit but have the same level of risk. The purpose of this study is to find the influence of financial performance with stock prices of food and beverages companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2012-2016, both partially and simultaneously. The financial performance included Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return on Equity (ROE), Total Assets Turnover (TATO), dan Price Earning Ratio (PER). This type of research is causal explanatory. The population in this study is companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The sample, consisting of 12 companies, was selected using purposive sampling method. They were analyzed using multiple regression technique. The result indicates that simultaneously Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return on Equity (ROE), Total Assets Turnover (TATO), dan Price Earning Ratio (PER) have influence on the stock price. Partially, Current Ratio (CR), Return on Equity (ROE), and Total Assets Turnover (TATO) have influence on the stock price, while Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and Price Earning Ratio (PER) have no influence on the stock price.

Keywords: financial performance, current ratio, debt to equity ratio, return on equity, total assets turnover, price earning ratio, stock price

DAFTAR ISI

HALAMAN JUDUL

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	III
PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TUGAS AKHIR.....	IV
PERNYATAAN PUBLIKASI TUGAS AKHIR.....	V
KATA PENGANTAR	VI
ABSTRAK	IX
ABSTRACT.....	X
DAFTAR ISI.....	XI

BAB I PENDAHULUAN..... 1

1.1 Latar Belakang	1
1.2 Rumusan Masalah	10
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian	11
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian	12

BAB II LANDASAN TEORI 14

2.1 Saham.....	14
1. Pengertian Saham.....	14
2. Jenis Saham dan Karakteristiknya	15
3. Harga Saham	18
4. Jenis-jenis Harga Saham	19
5. Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Harga Saham	21
2.1.2 Kinerja Keuangan	23
1. Pengertian Kinerja Keuangan	23
2. Ukuran Kinerja Keuangan	25
3. Analisis Rasio Keuangan	27
2.2 Penelitian yang Relevan.....	31
2.3 Kerangka Pemikiran	35
2.4 Model Penelitian	40

2.5 Perumusan Hipotesis.....	41
BAB III METODE PENELITIAN	42
3.2 Populasi dan Sampel Penelitian.....	42
3.3 Definisi Operasional Variabel (DOV)	45
3.4 Teknik Pengumpulan Data.....	48
3.5 Teknik Analisis Data	49
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN.....	55
4.1 Deskripsi Variabel Penelitian	55
4.2 Pengujian dan Hasil Penelitian	64
4.2.1 Hasil Uji Asumsi Klasik	64
4.2.2 Hasil Uji Hipotesis	68
4.2.3 Hasil Analisis Regresi Berganda.....	73
4.3 Pembahasan	75
BAB V PENUTUP.....	83
5.1 Simpulan	83
5.2 Keterbatasan Penelitian.....	84
5.3 Saran	85
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	87
LAMPIRAN.....	91