

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama para investor adalah mendapatkan keuntungan dari investasi tersebut. Keuntungan yang diperoleh investor dari penanaman modal saham ini dapat berasal dari laba perusahaan yang dibagikan atau dividen, dan kenaikan atau penurunan harga saham. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah : untuk menguji pengaruh rasio likuiditas, rasio profitabilitas, dividen terhadap kestabilan harga saham. Untuk menguji pengaruh rasio likuiditas, rasio profitabilitas dan dividen yang diperkuat oleh reputasi kantor akuntan publik terhadap kestabilan harga saham.

Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan LQ-45 di BEI yang membagikan dividen tunai pada tahun 2016-2018, adapun jumlah sampel yang di peroleh dengan menggunakan metode purposive sampling sebanyak 26 perusahaan. Jenis data yang dipergunakan adalah data sekunder, dengan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data dokumentasi dari www.idx.co.id. Alat analisis yang dipergunakan adalah regresi berganda.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah : rasio Likuiditas yang diukur dengan *current ratio* berpengaruh negative tidak signifikan terhadap harga saham. Rasio profitabilitas yang di ukur dengan *Return on asset* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap harga saham. Dividen yang diukur dengan *dividen payout ratio* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap harga saham. Moderasi reputasi KAP terhadap hubungan rasio likuiditas, profitabilitas, dan dviden dengan kestabilan harga saham tidak terbukti.

Kata Kunci : Rasio Likuiditas, Rasio Profitabilitas, Dividen, Kestabilan Harga Saham, Reputasi KAP.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of investors is to get a profit from this investment. The profits that investors get from this share investment can come from distributed company profits or dividends, and increases or decreases in share prices. The objectives of this study are: to examine the effect of liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, dividends on stock price stability. To test the effect of liquidity ratios, profitability ratios and dividends which are strengthened by the reputation of the public accounting firm on stock price stability.

Based on the results of existing research, there is still a GAP or difference between the results of research from one another Ulupui (2007), Pardosi (2012), Kabajeh, et.al (2012, Komala and Nugroho (2013), Feri (2014), so that interesting for researchers to re-examine the effect of liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, dividends on stock price stability. To examine the effect of liquidity ratios, profitability ratios and dividends which are strengthened by the reputation of public accounting firms on stock price stability. The population in this study is the LQ-45 company. In the IDX, which distributed cash dividends in 2016-2018, the number of samples obtained using the purposive sampling method was 26 companies. The analytical tool used is multiple regression.

The results of this study are: Liquidity ratio as measured by the current ratio has a negative and insignificant effect on stock prices. Profitability ratios as measured by return on assets have a significant positive effect on stock prices. Dividends as measured by the dividend payout ratio have a significant positive effect on stock prices. The moderation of KAP's reputation on the relationship between liquidity ratios, profitability, and dividends with stock price stability is not proven.

Keywords: Liquidity Ratio, Profitability Ratio, Dividend, Stock Price Stability, Reputation of Public Accountant Firm.