THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUIDITY, SOLVABILITY AND PROFITABILITY TO STOCK PRICE ON SECTOR FOOD AND BEVERAGE LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE PERIOD 2015-2019

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Abstract– *The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debt To Asset Ratio, Return on Assets, and Return On Equity To Stock Price. This research uses secondary data with a sampling of 10 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange with the observation year 2015-2019. Sampling technique used was purposive sampling with multiple linear regression analysis methods. The conclusion is that Current Ratio, Return On Assets and Return On Equity have an effect on Stock Prices. While Return Quick Ratio and Debt To Asset Ratio is not influence to stock price.*

Keywords: *Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Return On Assets, Return On Equity, and Stock Price*

I. INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a country is greatly influenced by the development and success of existing companies. One of the main goals of the company is to get the maximum profit / profit so that it can continue (going concern) and can attract investors to invest their funds in the company.

Stocks are an investment instrument that many investors choose because stocks are able to provide an attractive rate of return. Assessing stock prices is very important and fundamental for investors before investing because stocks are one of the most promising types of investment for investors.

As for the factors that affect the level of stock price movements, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors, also known as fundamental factors, are factors that originate from within the company and can be controlled by the company's management. This internal factor is related to the income that investors will get in the form of dividends and capital gains. External factors are non-fundamental factors, usually macro in nature, such as the political and security situation, changes in currency exchange rates, fluctuations in bank interest rates and deliberate rumors by speculators or people who want to profit from the situation.

The food and beverage sector is required to be competitive and continue to innovate in creating a high quality product that is able to compete globally to meet consumer demand. The potential of the food and beverage industry in Indonesia itself has great potential, because people need food and beverages to be consumed every day. This is a great opportunity in the business sector in the food and beverage industry.

From the above phenomenon, the development of stock prices in the 2015-2019 period in food and beverage manufacturing companies has fluctuated every year. Stock price fluctuations can reduce investor confidence to invest or invest. Based on the frequent fluctuations in stock prices, it can be said that it is influenced by company performance factors and macroeconomic factors. The company's performance is reflected in operating profit and net income per share as well as several ratios that illustrate the strength of management in managing the company. One of the most common analytical reports is financial ratio analysis. These financial ratios include liquidity, solvency, activity, profitability, growth, and valuation. For this reason, the researcher chooses the liquidity variable which is proxied by the current ratio and the quick ratio, the solvency proxy for the debt to asset ratio, and the proxies for profitability from return on assets and return on equity, the researcher also applies a sample period limit of 5 (five) years. This is based on the relevance of using financial statement data that is not too long but sufficient to represent the entire sample.

II. LITERATURE STUDY

2.1. Review of Previous Research Results

The first research was conducted by Cristin Oktavia Tumandung, Sri Murni, and Dedy N. Baramuli (2017). This study aims to examine the effect of financial performance to stock prices in Food and Beverage Companies listed on the IDX for the 2011-2015 period. This research method using quantitative methods. Withdrawal of research samples using purposive sampling method. The samples used were 11 companies. The analysis technique used was the f test analysis and t test analysis. The results of the test show that the return on equity and the debt to equity ratio partially have a significant effect on stock prices. Different test results for variable current ratio and total asset turnover do not have a significant effect to stock prices. Simultaneously, the variables of current ratio, return on equity, debt to equity ratio and total asset turnover have an effect to stock prices.

The second research was conducted by Sofi Alfia Fitri (2016). This study aims to determine the effect of Price Earning Ratio, Return On Equity, Debt to Equity ratio, Total Assets Turnover, and Current Ratio on stock prices. This research was conducted at food and beverages companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2010-2014 period. The research method used in this research is purposive sampling method. The results showed that the variable price earning ratio, return on equity, debt to equity ratio, total assets turnover, and current ratio had an effect on stock prices.

The third research was conducted by Anita Suwandi, Suhendro, Anita Wijayanti (2017). This study aims to examine the effect of profitability from ROA, ROE, EPS, and NPM on stock prices of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2015. This research method is quantitative with data processing analysis from the Indonesian Capital Market Directory in 2015. Secondary data collection with documentation . The data analysis technique used is validity test, reliability test, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, t test, F test, coefficient of determination (R2). The results of this study indicate that the variables ROA, ROE, NPM, and EPS have an effect on stock prices.

The fourth research was conducted by Diana Irsanti Haloho, Saprina Perangin Angin and Sendi Paulina Malau (2019). This study aims to determine the effect of QR, DER and NPM on stock prices. This research was conducted at food and beverage sub-sector companies listed on the

Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 period. The research method used in this research is purposive sampling method and get 10 listed companies engaged in food and beverage that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2018 and the analysis technique used is linear regression analysis. The results showed that the variables QR, DER and NPM had an effect on stock prices.

The fifth research was conducted by Sopyan and Didin Hikmah Perkasa (2019). This study aims to determine the effect of DER, ROA and PER on stock prices. This research was conducted on 9 companies that meet the criteria and a total of 16 companies for five years. The research method used in this research is saturated sample method and the analysis technique used is linear regression analysis. The results showed that DER and ROA variables had no effect on stock prices. Meanwhile, PER has an effect on stock prices.

The sixth study was carried out by Marie Ligocká and Daniel Stavárektahun (2019). This study aims to examine the relationship between financial ratios and stock prices of food companies listed on certain European Stock Exchanges. The sample period is from 2005 to 2015. The GMM method is used to examine the relationship between stock prices of food companies and L2, L3, NWC, Leverage, ROA, ROE, ROCE, DR and ER. It used to be found that Austrian stock prices are affected by ROE, Polish stock prices are influenced by ROE, ROCE and NWC, and Swiss stock prices are not influenced by financial ratio analysis. Despite the fact, basic financial ratios are included in the analysis; the relationship between certain financial ratios and stock prices of food companies is sporadic. We try to identify the causes of the results. It seems that the strongest relationship is between the financial ratios and stock prices of Polish food companies; it can be attributed to the situation of the Polish stock market is one of the most developed stock markets in Central and Eastern Europe. Due to different findings especially in Austria and Switzerland, there is also the idea that investors could be more interested in general variables as macroeconomic factors and industry-specific and their did not evaluate firm characteristics as important and significant variables. This supports the idea that investors may have weaker financial education and they cannot partially evaluate financial information.

The seventh research was conducted by Sitti Murniati (2016). This study The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of proxies of capital structure for debt to assets ratio (DAR) and debt to equity ratio (DER), company size and profitability proxied by return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE). and net profit margin (NPM) against share price in Food and Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This study used an associative approach. The population in this study were food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2011-2014. The sampling method used was purposive sampling and the number of samples obtained was 11 companies with 44 observations. The hypothesis was tested using analysis multiple regression. The results of this research are 1) the proxy for the capital structure to the ratio of debt to assets (DAR) has a significant negative effect on stock prices, this means that if the DAR value decreases, the stock price will increase, 2) the capital structure proxy for debt to equity ratio (DER) has an effect significant positive effect on stock prices, meaning that the higher the DER value is then followed by a decrease in stock prices, 3) Company size has a significant positive effect on stock prices, this shows that the relationship between SIZE and stock prices is in the same direction, if SIZE increases, stock prices will increase, 4) profitability proxied with return on assets (ROA) has a significant positive effect on stock prices, this means that company assets make profits can affect stock prices, 5) profitability proxied with return on equity (ROE) has a significant negative effect, this means that if the decrease in ROE will be followed by a decrease in share prices, and 6) Proxied profitability an b y Net profit margin (NPM) has a significant negative effect on stock prices, this means that while net income increases, total sales will increase due to high costs incurred by the company so that NPM has no effect on stock prices.

The eighth research was conducted by Aty Herawati and Angger Setiadi Putra (2018). This study aims to determine the effect of fundamental factors, such as Debt Equity Ratio (DER), Asset Returns (ROA), Current Ratio (CR), Price Earnings Ratio (PER), and Total Asset Turnover (TATO), on stock prices. The object of this research is the food and beverage industry which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2012 - 2015. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange website (www.idx.co.id). The research design used was the causal research method and the sampling technique used was the purposive sampling method. There were 11 out of 17 companies that met the criteria during the four-year observation, Titik. Data were analyzed using panel data regression analysis techniques using three approaches - General Effects, Fixed Effects, and Random Effects. The Chow, Hausman Test, and Lagrange multiplier tests were used for model selection using the F test and statistical tests. The results of the research through the use of the F test indicate that the increase or decrease in stock prices is influenced by ROA, CR, DER, TATO and PER. The results of the t statistical test show that ROA and TATO have a partial effect on stock prices, while DER, CR and PER variables do not affect the stock prices of food and beverage companies.

2.2. The Foundation of Theory

2.2.1. Signaling Theory

According to Fahmi (2019: 21) Signaling Theory is a theory that discusses the ups and downs of market prices so that it will have an influence on investors' decisions. Any information that occurs in the condition of the stock always influences the decision of investors as the party who captures, reads and analyzes the signal.

2.2.2. Agency Theory

Agency problems arise when managers deviate from the goal of maximizing shareholder wealth by placing their personal goals ahead of shareholder goals. This problem will in turn create agency costs (Gitman and Zutter 2015: 68). The company manager is the agent chosen by the shareholders to make routine decisions in the company. Generally, shareholders assess the performance of the manager by seeing how much profit can be obtained in a certain period of time.

2.2.3. Capital market

According to Law No. 8 of 1995, the capital market is an activity that is concerned with public offerings and securities trading, public companies related to the securities they issue, as well as institutions and professions related to securities. While the Stock Exchange is a stock exchange. an institution that provides a system facility to bring together sellers and buyers of long-term securities between various companies for the purpose of trading company securities that are listed on the Stock Exchange.

2.2.4. Financial Statements

According to PSAK No. 1 of 2018, financial statements are structured presentations of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. According to Brigham & Houston (2015: 84) financial reports must be made according to general principles so that they can be easily understood by users of financial statements.

2.2.5. Stock Price

According to Darmadji and Fakhrudin (2012: 102) share price is the price that occurs on the stock exchange at a certain time. According to Hartono (2017: 200) states that the share price is the price of a share that occurs on the stock exchange at a certain time determined by market players and determined by the demand and supply of the shares concerned in the capital market.

In this study, the stock price is taken from the year-end closing stock price because the stock price is an indicator of the success of management in managing the company. If the stock price of a company always increases, investors can judge that the company is successful in managing its company. The measurement of the share price variable is the closing stock price.

$$\text{Stock Price} = \text{Closing Price}$$

2.2.6. Liquidity Ratio

According to Fahmi (2019: 121), the liquidity ratio is the ability of a company to meet its short-term obligations in a timely manner. This means that if the company is billed, it will be able to meet the debt (pay), especially debt that is due.

According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 119) the current ratio is a measure of liquidity which is calculated by dividing the company's current assets by current liabilities. Based on the calculation of the ratio, a company that has a small current ratio indicates that the company has less working capital (current assets) to pay its short-term obligations and vice versa. The current ratio formula is as follows:

$$\text{Current Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

According to Brigham (2015: 676), the quick ratio is a liquidity ratio that shows the company's ability to meet or pay liabilities or current debt (short-term debt) with current assets without taking into account the inventory value. According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 120) the Quick Ratio formula is as follows:

$$\text{Quick Ratio (QR)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

2.2.7. Leverage Ratio

According to Hery (2018: 190), the solvency ratio or leverage is a ratio used to measure the extent to which the company's assets are financed with debt. According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 126) Debt to Assets Ratio (debt ratio). If the ratio is high, it means that there is more funding with debt, then it will be more difficult for companies to obtain additional loans because of the debt with the assets they have. Likewise, if the ratio is low, the smaller the company will be financed with debt. Standard measurement to assess whether the company's ratio is good or not, the industry average ratio is used. The Debt To Asset Ratio formula is as follows:

$$\textit{Debt To Asset Ratio (DAR)} = \frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$$

2.2.8. Profitability Ratio

According to Brigham and Houston (2015: 139), the profitability ratio is a ratio that reflects the final results of all financial policies and operating decisions. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of management effectiveness of a company.

According to Fahmi (2019: 137) this ratio looks at the extent to which the investment that has been invested is able to provide returns as expected. According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 130) that return on assets is a ratio to measure the overall effectiveness of management in generating profits with assets which exis.

The following is the formula used to calculate the return on assets. ROA results are expressed as a percentage (%). According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 130), the Return on Assets formula is as follows:

$$\textit{Return OnAssets}\ \textbf{(ROA)} = \frac{\textbf{Net Profit After Tax}}{\textbf{Total Assets}}$$

According to Fahmi (2019: 137) this ratio examines the extent to which a company uses its resources to be able to provide profit or equity. According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 130) Return on equity is a ratio to measure net profit after tax with own capital. This ratio shows the efficient use of own capital.

ROE results are expressed as a percentage (%). The higher this ratio, the better, meaning that the position of the company owner is getting stronger, and vice versa. The Return On Equity formula is as follows:

$$\textit{Return On Equity}\ \textbf{(ROE)} = \frac{\textbf{Net Profit After Tax}}{\textbf{Total Equity}}$$

2.3. Hypothesis Development

Based on the formulation of the problem, the hypotheses proposed in this study are:

1. It is suspected that there is a significant positive effect of the current ratio on stock prices.
2. It is suspected that there is a significant positive effect of the quick ratio on stock prices.
3. It is suspected that the debt to asset ratio has a significant positive effect on stock prices.
4. It is assumed that there is a significant positive effect of return on assets on stock prices.
5. It is suspected that there is a significant positive effect of return on equity on stock prices.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research strategy in the form of a relationship with a causal analysis approach, namely the type of research that explains the causal relationship of a phenomenon. The purpose of this quantitative strategy is to find out and in order to provide an explanation of liquidity, solvency and profitability of stock prices. Meanwhile, the causal analysis approach has independent variables, namely the liquidity variable proxied in the current ratio (CR) and the quick ratio (QR), the solvency variable proxied in the debt to asset ratio (DAR) and the profitability variable proxied in return on assets (ROA).) and return on equity (ROE) and related variables, namely the variable stock price using the closing price.

According to Sugiyono (2019: 126), population is a generalization area consisting of: objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study uses the population of all food and beverage companies that are go-public and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) with a research period of 5 years, from 2015 to 2019 as many as 24 companies.

According to Arikunto (2013: 174), the sample is a part or representative of the population under study. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2019: 127) the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In this study, the sampling technique was taken using a purposive sampling method. The sample criteria used in this study are:

1. Manufacturing companies that are included in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. The reason why companies choose food and

beverage companies is because they have more current assets, fixed assets, high current debt and are needed by more people than any other sector.

2. Food and beverage sector manufacturing companies that publish complete financial reports as of December 31 and IPO for the 2015-2019 period. The reason is to know the information in the calculation.
3. Food and beverage sector manufacturing companies that did not experience losses in their financial statements during 2015-2019. This information is needed by researchers to strengthen predictions to generate profits and the results have a positive effect.

Table 1. Sample Selection
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No.	Information	Total
1.	Food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2019	24
2.	Food and beverage sector companies whose financial reports are incomplete during and only IPO for the 2015 - 2019 period	(11)
3.	Food and beverage sector manufacturing companies that experienced losses during the 2015-2019 period	(3)
4.	Final Sample	10

Source :www.sahamok.com

Based on the research sample criteria described above, the food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2015-2019 period passed the criteria, namely 10 companies. The data analysis of this study used classical assumption testing consisting of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test and used a hypothesis testing analysis consisting of multiple linear regression analysis, determination coefficient (R2 test), correlation coefficient, partial test (t), and the model feasibility test (test - f) using SPSS version 19.0.

IV. RESEARCH RESULT

4.1. Descriptive statistics

According to Sugiyono (2016) Descriptive Statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Test

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	40	.58	7.60	2.7338	1.71463
QR	40	-1.33	3.62	1.5733	1.22508
DAR	40	1.57	27.70	9.0930	7.21041
ROA	40	.04	.24	.1088	.05326
ROE	40	.07	.65	.1778	.09426

STOCK PRICE	40	308.00	13475.00	3920.0750	3196.03789
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Source : Data were processed using SPSS 19

From table 2 above, it can be seen that the descriptive statistical results of each research variable are as follows:

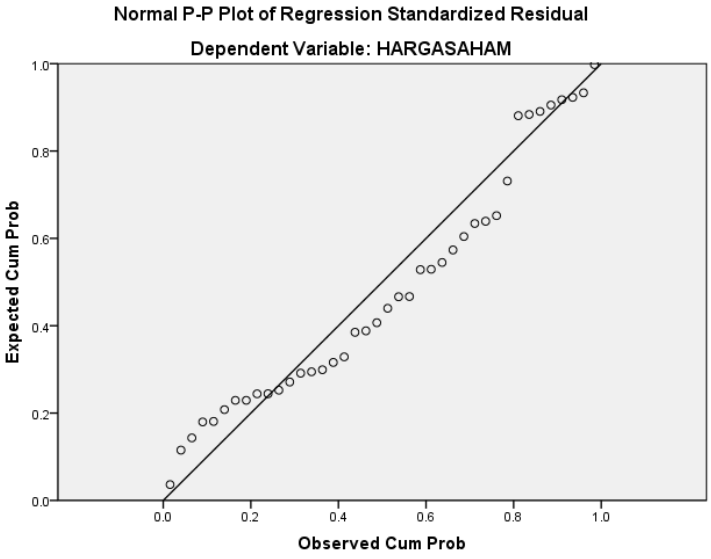
1. The variable current ratio has a minimum value of 0.58, a maximum value of 7.60, with an average (mean) of 2.7338, and a standard deviation of 1.71463.
2. The quick ratio variable has a minimum value of -1.33, a maximum value of 3.62, with an average (mean) of 1.5733, and a standard deviation of 1.22508.
3. The debt to asset ratio variable has a minimum value of 1.57, a maximum value of 27.70, with an average (mean) of 9.0930, and a standard deviation of 7,21041.
4. The return on asset variable has a minimum value of 0.04, a maximum value of 0.24, with an average (mean) 0.1088, and a standard deviation of 0.05326.
5. The return on equity variable has a minimum value of 0.07, a maximum value of 0.65, with an average (mean) of 0.1778, and a standard deviation of 0.09426.
6. The stock price variable has a minimum value of 308.00, a maximum value of 13475.00, with an average (mean) of 3920.0750, and a standard deviation of 3196.03789.

4.2. Classic assumption test

The classical assumption is a requirement that must be met in multiple linear regression analysis. The classical assumption test in this study consists of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test. and satisfaction is declared valid, because r-count has a value greater than 0.30.

Normality test

The way to detect it is by looking at the spread on the diagonal source on the Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residual graph as a basis for decision making. If it spreads around the diagonal line, then the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. The following are the results of the Normality Probability plot test image:



Picture 1. **Normality Test (*Normality Probability plot*)**

Source: Data processed with SPSS 19.0

From picture 1 of the graph above, it can be concluded that the results of data processing in this study are normally distributed, where the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line or is not spread far from the diagonal line. Thus it can be said that the requirements for normality in this study can be met and are suitable for use in research.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test in this study was used to test whether the regression model correlated between independent variables. In a good regression model there should be no correlation between the independent variables. This can be seen from the tolerance value and the varieance inflation factor (VIF) value in the regression model. If the tolerance value is> 0.1 and the VIF value is <10, the regression model is free from multicollinearity.

Tabel 3. Uji Multikolinearitas

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5178.246	2340.754		2.212	.034		
	CR	-1037.877	580.921	-.557	3.059	.009	.254	3.943
	QR	-563.175	431.588	-.216	-1.305	.201	.900	1.111
	DAR	-43.316	87.012	-.098	-.498	.622	.639	1.564
	ROA	48939.518	29707.040	.816	5.500	.011	.101	9.950
	ROE	-13857.428	13325.466	-.409	10.800	.000	.159	6.270

a. Dependent Variable: STOCK PRICE

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

From the table above it is known that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of each variable is Current Ratio (X1) 3,943, Quick Ratio (X2) 1,111, Debt To Asset Ratio (X3) 1,564, Return On Asset (X4) 9,950, and Return. On Equity (X5) 6,270, indicates a VIF value <10. As for the tolerance value for each variable, namely Current Ratio (X1) 0.254, Quick Ratio (X2) 0.900, Debt To Asset Ratio (X3) 0.639, Return On Asset (X4) 0.101, and Return On Equity (X5) 0.159 indicates a tolerance value> 0.1. So that it can be concluded that the variables in this research do not have multicollinearity.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to determine whether there is a correlation between the data in the observed variables. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. Autocorrelation testing in this study uses the Durbin-Watson test (DW-test), resulting in calculated DW values (d) and table DW values (dL & dU) with the following decision making:

1. If the DW value lies between the lower limit and the upper limit (dL <d <dU) or DW is located between 4-dU and 4-dL (4-dU <DW <4-dL) the result cannot be concluded because it is in an area inconclusive.
2. If the DW value exceeds 4-dL (DW-4-dL), it means that there is negative autocorrelation.
3. If the DW value <dL, it means there is positive autocorrelation.
4. If the DW value is located between the upper limit and 4-dU (dU <DW <4-dU), it means that there is no autocorrelation.

The following is a table of the results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test in this study:

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.403[a]	.162	.039	3132.58900	1.481

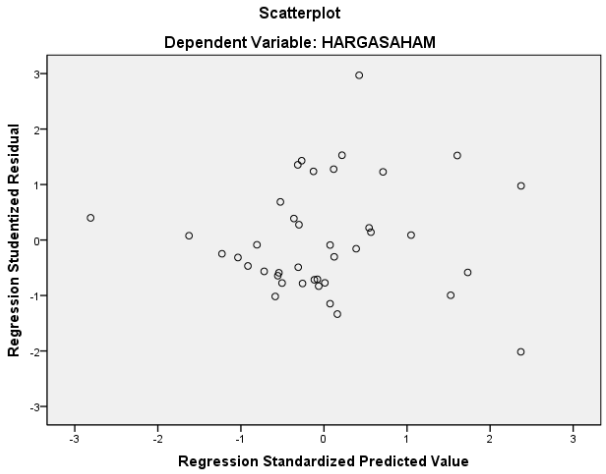
a. Predictors: (Constant), ROE, CR, QR, DAR, ROA
b. Dependent Variable: STOCK PRICE

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

From the table above, it can be seen that the DW value of this regression model is 1.481, while the value of the DW table with a significance of 0.05 with the amount of data (N) = 40 and the number of independent variables (K) = 5, the dL value is 1.2305 and dU of 1.7859. Because the DW value of 1.481 is in the area between dU 1.2305 and 4-dU (4 –1.7859 = 2.2141), or dU <DW <4-dU (1.7859 <1.481 <2,2141), it can be It was concluded that there was no autocorrelation in this study and the regression model was feasible to use.

Heteroscedosticity Test

The Heteroscedasticity test is conducted to determine any deviations from the classical assumptions of the regression model, where the regression model must be met with the absence of heterocedasticity. The following is a picture of the results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study:



Picture 2. Uji Heteroskedostisitas

4.3. Hypothesis Testing

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In the path diagram, a one-way arrow is used which states the direct effect of the independent or independent variable (X) on the dependent or dependent variable (Y) where the dependent variable is predicted through the independent variable individually, so that it can be used to decide whether the dependent variable increases or decreases. done by increasing or decreasing the independent variable. Then the regression equation is:

$$\mathbf{SP = a + \beta_1 CR + \beta_2 QR + \beta_3 DAR + \beta_4 ROA + \beta_5 ROE + e}$$

SP= 5178,246 – 1037,877CR – 563,175QR – 43,316SOLVA + 48939,518ROA

–13857,428ROE + e

Information:

SP	= Stock Price
a	= constanta
β_1, β_2,β_3, β_4 β_5	= Variable Regression Coefficient respectively
CR	= *Current Ratio*
QR	= *Quick Ratio*
DAR	= *Debt To Asset Ratio*
ROA	= *Return On Asset*
ROE	= *Return On Equity*
e	= *Error*

Coefficient of Determination (Uji R^2)

The coefficient of determination R2 in essence measures how far the ability of capital to explain variations in the dependent variable. The test of determination is the most important measure in regression, because it can inform whether or not the regression model is estimated, or in other words, the number can measure how close the estimated regression line is to the real data. For regression with more than two independent variables, adjusted R2 is used as the coefficient of determination.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.403[a]	.162	.039	3132.58900

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROE, CR, QR, DAR, ROA
b. Dependent Variable: Stock Price

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

Based on table 5 above, it can be explained that the adjusted R Square value is 0.162 or 16.2%. This shows that the percentage contribution of the current ratio, quick ratio, debt to asset ratio, return on assets and return on equity to stock prices is 16.2%. The remaining 83.8% is influenced by other variables, namely earnings per share and total asset turnover which are not

explained in this study.

Correlation Coefficient

To find out how big the relationship between the six variables is the dependent variable and the independent variable. The following is a table of results from the correlation coefficient test in this study:

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient Test

Correlations

		CR	QR	SOLVABILITAS	ROA	ROE	HARGASAHAM
CR	Pearson Correlation	1	-.024	-.296	.637**	.134	-.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.884	.064	.000	.409	.722
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40
QR	Pearson Correlation	-.024	1	-.131	-.064	-.146	-.183
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.884		.421	.693	.370	.259
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40
DAR	Pearson Correlation	-.296	-.131	1	-.554**	-.510**	-.148
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.064	.421		.000	.001	.362
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40
ROA	Pearson Correlation	.637**	-.064	-.554**	1	.779**	.210
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.693	.000		.000	.192
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40
ROE	Pearson Correlation	.134	-.146	-.510**	.779**	1	.233
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.409	.370	.001	.000		.147
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40
HARGASAHAM	Pearson Correlation	-.058	-.183	-.148	.210	.233	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.722	.259	.362	.192	.147	
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

a. Relationship between Current Ratio (X1) and Stock Price (Y)
   The relationship between the current ratio and the stock price is -0.058, the correlation is classified as weak with a negative direction. This means that if the current ratio increases, the stock price will decrease, and if the current ratio decreases, the stock price will increase. In the column sig. (2-tailed) there is 0.722 (0.722> 0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between the current ratio and the stock price.
b. Relationship between Quick Ratio (X2) and Stock Price (Y)
   The relationship between the quick ratio and the stock price is -0.183, the correlation is classified as weak with a negative direction. This means that if the quick ratio has increased,

the stock price will decrease, and if the quick ratio has decreased, the stock price will increase. In the column sig. (2-tailed) there is 0.259 (0.259> 0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between the quick ratio and the stock price.

c. Relationship between Debt To Asset Ratio (X3) and Stock Price (Y)
The relationship between the Debt To Asset Ratio and the stock price is -0.148, the correlation is classified as weak with a negative direction. This means that if the solvency has increased, the stock price will decrease, and if the solvency has decreased, the stock price will increase. In the column sig. (2-tailed) there is 0.362 (0.362> 0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between solvency and stock prices.

d. Relationship between Return On Asset (X4) and Stock Price (Y)
The relationship between return on assets and stock prices is 0.210. The correlation is strong with a positive direction. This means that if the return on assets has increased, the stock price will increase, and if the return on assets has decreased, the stock price will increase. In the column sig. (2-tailed) there is 0.192 (0.192> 0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between return on assets and stock prices.

e. Relationship between Return On Equity (X5) and Stock Price (Y)
The relationship between return on equity and stock prices is 0.210. The correlation is strong with a positive direction. This means that if the return on equity has increased, the stock price will increase, and if the return on equity has decreased, the stock price will increase. In the column sig. (2-tailed) there is 0.147 (0.147> 0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between return on equity and stock prices.

T-test results Partial test (t-test)

aims to determine the influence of each independent variable individually (partially) on the dependent variable. The value of the T-test can be seen from the P-value (in the column sig.).

Tabel 7. Uji Parsial (Uji t)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5178.246	2340.754		2.212	.034		
	CR	-1037.877	580.921	-.557	3.059	.009	.254	3.943
	QR	-563.175	431.588	-.216	-1.305	.201	.900	1.111
	DAR	-43.316	87.012	-.098	-.498	.622	.639	1.564
	ROA	48939.518	29707.040	.816	5.500	.011	.101	9.950
	ROE	-13857.428	13325.466	-.409	10.800	.000	.159	6.270

a. Dependent Variable: STOCK PRICE

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

Known:

n = 40, k = 5

Calculation t_{table} :

df = n-k-1

= 40-5-1

= 34 significance 0,05

T_{table} : 2,03

Based on the table 4.18 above, the following results are obtained:

1. Testing the Variable Regression Coefficient Current Ratio
   Partially the sig.t value is 0.009 <0.05, besides that it can be seen from the t count value 3.059> 2.03 t table, then the current ratio has a significant effect on stock prices (H1 accepted).
2. Testing the Variable Regression Coefficient Quick Ratio
   Partially the sig.t value is 0.201> 0.05, other than that it can be seen from the t value -1.305 <2.03 t table, then the quick ratio has no effect and is not significant to stock prices, (H2 is rejected).
3. Testing the Variable Regression Coefficient Debt To Asset Ratio
   Partially, the sig.t value is 0.622> 0.05, besides that it can be seen from the t value -0.498 <2.03 t, so the debt to asset ratio has no and insignificant effect on stock prices (H3 is rejected).
4. Testing the Variable Regression Coefficient of Return On Asset
   Partially the sig.t value is 0.011 <0.05, besides that it can be seen from the t value of 5,500> 2.03 t table, then return on assets has a significant effect on stock prices (H4 accepted).
5. Testing the Variable Regression Coefficient of Return On Equity
   Partially the sig.t value is 0,000 <0.05, besides that it can be seen from the t value of 10,800> 2.03 t table, then return on equity has a significant effect on stock prices (H5 accepted).

F Test Results

The F test is conducted to describe how far the influence of the independent or independent variables (current ratio, quick ratio, debt to asset ratio, return on assets, and return on equity) together in explaining the related or dependent variables of stock prices. F table can be searched in statistical table with a significance level of 0.05. To calculate F table, the provisions of df2 = n - k - 1 are used (n = number of data, k = number of independent variables).

Table 8. Statistical Test F

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	64725797.476	5	12945159.495	11.319	.000[a]
	Residual	3.336E8	34	9813113.862		
	Total	3.984E8	39			

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROE, CR, QR, DAR, ROA
b. Dependent Variable: STOCK PRICE

Source: Data processed by SPSS 19

This means that Fcount 11.319> Ftable 2.49, it can be seen that the sig is 0.000. Because the significant research is less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05) it is accepted, meaning that there is a simultaneous influence on current ratio, quick ratio, debt to asset ratio, return on assets. , and return

on equity to stock prices and the model in this study is feasible to use.

4.4. Interpretation of Research Results

4.4.1. Current Ratio Relationship to Stock Prices

The results of this study show partially that the current ratio has a relationship or a relationship with stock prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. This research is in line with research conducted by Fitri (2016). According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 119) the current ratio is a measure of liquidity which is calculated by dividing the company's current assets by current liabilities. Thus, the current ratio can show the extent to which current assets guarantee payments from their current liabilities. The level of the current ratio of a company reflects the ability of a company to pay its liabilities.

4.4.2. Quick Ratio Relationship to Stock Prices

The results of this study show partially that the quick ratio has no or no relationship to stock prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. This study is in line with research conducted by Sari et al., (2019). According to Fahmi (2019: 125) the quick ratio is a measure of short-term solvency test that is more accurate than the current ratio because the numerator eliminates inventories that are considered current assets that are a little less liquid and may be a source of loss. This ratio is a ratio that shows the company's ability to meet, pay its liabilities or current debt with current assets without taking into account the value of the inventory. A low quick ratio will lead to a lack of investor confidence in investing their capital in the company.

4.4.3. Debt To Asset Ratio Relationship to Stock Prices

The results of this study indicate partially that the debt to asset ratio has no or no relationship to stock prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. This research is in line with research conducted by Sopyan and Perkasa (2019). According to Fahmi (2019: 174) debt to asset ratio is a description of a company's ability to fulfill and maintain its ability to always be able to fulfill its obligations to pay debts on time. The debt to asset ratio variable reflects long-term risk. The size of the debt to asset ratio in the company has not been able to influence the high and low share prices, this means that the debt to asset ratio is not a major consideration for investors when buying shares. When the debt to asset ratio increases, the company's stock price will decrease. Therefore, it depends on how the company manages it well. If debt can be managed properly, the company's performance will be good and it can also increase the company's share price.

4.4.4. Return On Asset Relation of to Stock Price

The results of this study indicate partially that return on assets has a relationship or is there a relationship with stock prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. This research is in line with research conducted by Suwandi et al., (2017), Herawati and Putra (2018). According to Gitman and Zutter (2015: 130), return on assets is a ratio to measure the overall effectiveness of management in generating profits with existing assets. Return on assets shows the company's ability to generate profits using the company's total assets (wealth). The greater the return on assets, the better the company's performance because the rate of return (return) is greater. With the increase in share purchases, it will affect the increase in the company's share price.

4.4.5. Return On Equity Relationship of to Stock Prices

The results of this study show partially that return on equity has a relationship or a relationship with stock prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015-2019 period. This research is in line with research conducted by Tumandung et al., (2017), Fitri (2016), Suwandi et al., (2017). According to Fahmi (2019: 137) this ratio examines the extent to which a company uses its resources to be able to provide profit or equity. Return on equity is used to measure the performance of a company's management in managing existing capital to generate profit after deducting tax. The greater the ROE, the greater the level of profit achieved by the company so that it allows a company in problematic conditions to become smaller. Information on increasing ROE will be accepted by the market as a good signal that will provide positive feedback for investors in making decisions to buy shares.

V. SUMMATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of liquidity, solvency and profitability on share prices in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2015-2019 period in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In the Current Ratio variable in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the last 5 years the results show positive (3.059). The current ratio value reflects that the company is able to pay its liabilities, so that the company does not lack the capital to pay its debts and the company is in good condition. This shows that the current ratio can have a relationship and are interrelated and provide good results directly on investors' interest in investing so that stock prices can increase.
2. In the Quick Ratio variable in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the last 5 years the result is negative (-1,305). The quick ratio value reflects a low company, so that the company is considered unable to fulfill and pay its liabilities to change up or down, but the value of the quick ratio has nothing to do with the company's stock price, but to eliminate inventories that are considered current assets that are a little less liquid and possibly become source of loss to the company.
3. In the variable Debt To Asset Ratio Assets in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the last 5 years the result is negative (-0.498). In this study, the value of the debt to asset ratio is considered to have no direct relationship to investors 'interest in investing, because changes in the increase or decrease in the value of the debt to asset ratio will not be related to the company's stock price, but it is related to investors' assessment of the company's risk in investing.
4. The Return On Assets variable for food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the last 5 years has a positive result (5,500). The return on assets value shows that the company's performance is getting better and the rate of return is getting bigger. So that return on assets shows the company's ability to generate profits using the total assets (wealth) owned by the company. With the increase in share purchases, it will result in an increase in the company's share price.
5. The Return On Equtiy variable in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the last 5 years the result is positive (10,800). This is because the greater the ROE, the greater the level of profit achieved by the company so that it allows a company in problematic conditions to become smaller. Information on increasing ROE will be accepted by the market as a good signal that will provide positive feedback for investors in making decisions to buy shares.

5.2. Advice

The suggestions given by the author after conducting this research are as follows

1. For further researchers

1. It is recommended to test other variables such as net profit margin, earning per share, total assets turnover, price earning ratio, etc. which are not tested in this study related to stock prices.
2. The research period can be extended and with a larger sample size. Extension of the research period and increasing the number of samples in order to provide better results.
3. Can use other sectors such as trade, services and investment, property and real estate sectors. Or the basic industrial sector and chemicals.
4. For future researchers to find and read more reference sources so that the results of further research will be better.

2. For Investors
   1. Recommendations for investors are to choose companies with high share prices.
   2. In investing, you must pay attention to the information in the financial statements, especially the statement of financial position, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement as a consideration in making appropriate and profitable investment decisions. It is recommended for investors to be able to see the development of company performance, especially in generating profits, so that by investing they can get the expected return.
3. For the Company
   1. In an effort to prevent loss of trust from investors and from the public. So companies must be wiser in controlling financial stability in order to be more effective and efficient.
   2. This should be the basis for the company as information and benchmarks for assessing company performance.
   3. Management of companies with high levels of profitability are advised to reduce costs and increase sales and invest in profitable projects in order to increase profitability and dividends distributed to shareholders.

5.3. Limitations and Development of Further Research

In conducting this research there are limitations that may cause interference, affect the results or in the interpretation of the research results, namely as follows:

1. The data used in this study are secondary data, so the authors cannot control and monitor the possibility of errors in the calculation.
2. This study only uses five independent variables, while there are other variables that have the possibility of affecting stock prices. Therefore, the results of this study cannot fully be used as a basis for decision making.
3. In this study, the sample selection was limited to food and beverage companies, the short observation period in this study was only 5 years 2015-2019.
4. After carrying out the process of elimination, the samples used in this study were only 10 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with the observation year (2015-2019).

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