ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh hutang jangka panjang, hutang jangka pendek, dan perputaran modal kerja terhadap profitabilitas pada perusahaan *food and beverages* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) tahun 2015-2019.

Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 29 perusahaan *food and beverages*. Teknik Pengambilan sampel mengunakan metode *purposive sampling* dan diperoleh 12 Perusahaan sampel. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian Kuantitatif, dengan menggunakan metode analisis regresi linier berganda.

Hasil Penelitian Menunjukan Hutang Jangka Panjang berpengaruh Signfikan dan negatif terhadap profitabilitas, semakin besar hutang jangka panjang maka semakin tinggi beban bunga yang ditanggung, sehingga dapat mempengaruhi kreditur untuk memijamkan dananya. Hutang Jangka Pendek berpengaruh signifikan dan positif terhadap profitabilitas, jika hutang jangka pendek tinggi akan meningkatkan keuntungan pengembalian dana yang cepat. Perputaran modal kerja berpengaruh signfikan dan negatif terhadap profitabilitas, naik turunya perputaran modal kerja dapat mempengaruhi profitabilitas yang didapatkan.

Sebaiknya perusahaan memperhatikan hutang jangka panjang, peningkatan hutang jangka pendek, dan peningkatan perputaran modal kerja agar dapat memaksimalkan profitabilitas dimata kreditur.

Kata Kunci : Hutang jangka Panjang, Hutang jangka Pendek, Perputaran Modal Kerja.

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the effet of long and shor-term debts also working capital flow on profitability of Food and Beverages companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2019

The population was 29 Food and Beverages companies. Moreover, the data collection technique used purposive sampling In line with, there were 20 companies as the sample. Furthermore, the research was quantitative with multiple linear regression as the data analysis technique.

The research result concluded that long-emm debts had a negative and signiticant effect on profitability. It meant, the higher the long-term debts was, the higher the amount of interest cost would be taken. As a consequence, it could affiect the creditor to lend its funds. Likewise, working capital flow had a negative and significant effect on profitability. In other words, the fluctuation of its flow would affect profitability. On the other hand, short-temm debts had a positive and ignificant effiect on profitability. It meant, when shor-term debtswere high, it increased the advance of faster fund retum.

In suggestion, companies had to consider its long-term debts, advance of short-term debts and working capital flow, in order to maximize profitability within the creditors.