



The Effect of Mudharabah Financing, Musyarakah Financing and Ijarah Rent On Profitability In PT. Bank Syariah Indonesia.Tbk

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of Mudharabah Financing, Musharaka Financing and Ijarah Rental either partially or collectively on the level of profitability at PT. Bank Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. The research method used in this research is descriptive and verification methods with a quantitative approach. This study uses a multiple linear regression analysis model, using four classical assumptions, namely normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. Based on the results of research using multiple regression analysis, for Mudharabah Financing, it is concluded that Mudharabah Financing (X_1) has no significant effect on the level of Profitability Level (Y). Furthermore, for Musharaka Financing, it is concluded that Musharaka Financing (X_2) has a positive and significant effect on the level of profitability. Then for the Ijarah Rental, it is concluded that the Ijarah Rental (X_3) has no significant effect on the Profitability Level (Y). Then the conclusion is that Mudharabah Financing (X_1) and Ijarah Rental (X_3) have no significant effect on the Profitability Level (Y), while Musyarakah Financing has a significant effect on the Profitability Level (Y).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah dan Sewa Ijarah baik secara parsial maupun kolektif terhadap tingkat profitabilitas pada PT. Bank Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dan verifikatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan model analisis regresi linier berganda dengan menggunakan empat asumsi klasik yaitu normalitas, multikolinieritas, autokorelasi dan heteroskedastisitas. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan analisis regresi berganda, untuk Pembiayaan Mudharabah dapat disimpulkan Pembiayaan Mudharabah (X_1) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat Tingkat Profitabilitas (Y). Selanjutnya untuk Pembiayaan Musyarakah, dapat disimpulkan Pembiayaan Musyarakah (X_2) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap tingkat profitabilitas. Kemudian untuk Sewa Ijarah disimpulkan bahwa Sewa Ijarah (X_3) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas (Y). Maka kesimpulannya adalah Pembiayaan Mudharabah (X_1) dan Sewa Ijarah (X_3) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas (Y), sedangkan Pembiayaan Musyarakah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas (Y).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of Islamic banking institutions in Indonesia was driven by strong pressure from the Muslim community to avoid bank transactions that were seen as containing elements of usury. The prohibition of usury in Islam is the main guideline for Islamic banks in carrying out business activities, so that the debt contract between Islamic banks and customers must be in an interest-free corridor. The Islamic banking mechanism is a practice of the Islamic economic system which aims to ground the Islamic value and ethics system in the paradigm and practice in the economic field. Islamic banking in the country has gained a solid foothold after the existence of a package of banking regulations, which is related to the issuance of Banking Law No.7 of 1992 which was revised through Law No.10 of 1998, which firmly recognizes the existence and functioning of Islamic banks. . The role of sharia banking in Indonesian economic activities is not much different from conventional banking. The presence of Islamic banks is expected to boost the economy of a country. The objectives and functions of Islamic banking in the economy are: widespread economic prosperity, optimal economic improvement, equality of income and wealth, balanced value for money, management of savings and investment that ensures appropriate returns, and the best service.

Profitability is a ratio to measure the performance of a bank as a company management objective by maximizing shareholder value, optimizing various rates of return, and minimizing existing risks. In addition, profitability is also something that reflects the ability of each company to generate profits. The managerial performance of a company is said to be good if the level of company profitability is high. A bank's ability to generate profits will depend on the ability of the bank management to manage existing assets and liabilities. In this study, the authors use Return On Asset (ROA) to measure profitability, according to Muhammad (2013) ROA is a "The ratio that shows the bank's ability to generate profits, by explaining the productivity of the bank in managing funds to generate profits".

Bank Indonesia as a banking supervisor in Indonesia has set the best standard for a minimum ROA of 1.5% for each bank. The greater the ROA of a bank, the greater the level of profit that the bank has achieved and also shows the better position of the bank in terms of asset use (Dendawijaya, 2006: 120). The ROA condition every quarter at Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah has not reached the ideal condition, the average ROA each quarter is still below 1.5%. In addition, increasing and decreasing profit sharing and rents do not always increase the level of bank profitability. As shown in the table of the quarterly financial statements of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. for the period 20015-2019, as follows:

Table 1
Financial statements
PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.
Period 2015 - 2019 (In Million Rupiah)

2015	Mudharabah Financing	Musharaka Financing	Rent Ijarah	ROA profitability (%)
Quarter I	1,102,744	1,500,932	858,826	1.20
Quarter II	1,253,877	1,697,050	838,047	1.30
Quarter III	1,288,057	1,783,117	761,588	1.32
Quarter IV	1,279,950	2,168,804	729,323	1.43
2016				
Quarter I	1,233,878	2,456,887	705,023	1.65
Quarter II	1,296,899	2,732,566	676,699	1.59
Quarter III	1,293,605	2,856,345	634,73	1.53
Quarter IV	1,198,408	3,012,748	561,345	1.44
2017				
Quarter I	1,102,866	3,039,940	500,498	1.40
Quarter II	1.162.679	3.640.709	435.456	1,48
Quarter III	991.129	3.679.358	339.023	1,44
Quarter IV	888.794	4.586.209	192.132	1,31
2018				
Quarter I	815.159	4.701.713	113.758	1,35
Quarter II	1.132.183	5.548.811	88.158	1,42
Quarter III	1.034.985	6.373.592	86.319	1,42
Quarter IV	949.077	7.325.664	380.739	1,42
2019				
Quarter I	916.316	8.620.493	380.226	1,66
Quarter II	1.168.048	9.844.328	379.039	1,97
Quarter III	1.479.553	9.487.838	380.095	1,91
Quarter IV	1.595.373	9.917.161	382.299	1,82

Source: Financial Report of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk

According to a theoretical study, if mudharabah financing has increased, the level of profitability should also increase, and vice versa if mudharabah financing has decreased, the level of profitability should have decreased. In fact, in the fourth quarter of 2015, mudharabah financing decreased by Rp. 1,278,950,000,000 but the value of profitability increased. In 2016 in the second quarter the value of mudharabah financing increased by Rp.1,296,899,000,000, but the level of profitability decreased. In 2019 from the second quarter to the fourth quarter, mudharabah financing has increased every quarter, but the level of profitability has also decreased again.

The value of musyarakah financing tends to increase every quarter, but the value of musyarakah financing is not entirely followed by the level of profitability in accordance with the theory, which should have increased if the level of profitability increased then the level of profitability should have increased, and vice versa if musyarakah financing decreased, the level profitability should also decline. The fact is that in 2016, from the second quarter to the fourth quarter the value of musyarakah

financing increased by Rp. 676,699,000,000 in the second quarter, Rp. 634,730,000,000 in the third quarter, Rp. 561,345,000,000 in the fourth quarter, but the profitability rate decreased by 1.59%, 1.53%, and 1.44%. From 2017 to 2018, each quarter the value of musyarakah financing has increased, but the value of profitability tends to decline every quarter.

In the ijarah lease every quarter tends to increase, but the ijarah lease is not entirely followed by the level of profitability in accordance with the theory, which should be if the ijarah lease increases, the profitability level should also increase, and vice versa if the ijarah lease decreases, the profitability level should also follow. decrease. In fact, in 2015 in the second quarter to the fourth quarter the ijarah lease decreased by Rp. 838,047,000,000, Rp. 761,588,000,000 and Rp. 729,323,000,000, but the level of profitability has increased. In 2018, ijarah leases tended to decline but the profitability value was the same, namely 1.42%. Whereas in 2019 the second quarter and the fourth quarter of the ijarah lease experienced an increase, but the value of profitability decreased.

The financing system in Islamic banks is the most important business, because the largest income from the financing business is in the form of capital, namely in the form of revenue sharing. Harahap et al (2005) states that "the contracts that are widely used in buying and selling are murabaha, salam and istishna". Meanwhile, in profit-sharing financing, the most widely used contracts are mudharabah and musyarakah ". In fact, the financing using the profit sharing principle in Islamic banking which is most widely used is mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing. Therefore, the management of mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing must be more effective because it is likely to increase profitability (ROA), because mudharabah and musyarakah financing with profit sharing contracts will be able to contribute to the profit / profit of Islamic banks.

Mudharaba financing is a collaborative activity between two parties, where the first party contributes all the funds and the second party acts as a business manager, while the profits are divided according to the agreement and the losses are borne by the first party. Musyaraka financing is a collaborative activity carried out by two or more parties where each party contributes funds if they experience a gain or loss which will be shared according to the agreement. Indriani Laela Qodriasari (2014) states that mudharaba financing, musyaraka financing, murabaha and ijarah leases have a significant negative effect on profitability. Reinissa (2015) states that simultaneously mudharabah, musyarakah and murabahah have a significant effect on ROA, whereas the mudharabah partial test has no significant effect, but musyarakah and murabahah have a significant effect on ROA.

The purpose of the writer in conducting research is to get answers to problems that have been analyzed and identified, namely;

1. To determine whether there is an effect of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing and Ijarah leases on the level of profitability at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.
2. To find out how the influence of mudharabah financing on the level of profitability at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.
3. To find out how the influence of musharaka financing on the level of profitability at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.
4. To find out how the influence of Ijarah Rentals to the level of profitability at PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.

1.1. Profitability Level

There are several measures used to assess profitability ratios. Information regarding the condition and position of the company's profitability achievement must be calculated and analyzed every period to determine the company's development. The measure of a bank's profitability ratio analysis consists of Return On Equity (ROE), Return On Assets (ROA), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Operational Cost Ratio (BOPO).

Bank Indonesia, through Circular No. 9/24 / DPBs / 2007, explains that the purpose of the Return On Asset ratio is to measure the success of banking management in generating profits. The smaller the ROA ratio, this indicates the worse the bank's ability to manage assets to generate income and / or minimize costs. In determining the soundness level or financial performance of a bank, Bank Indonesia then sets a Return On assets (ROA) of at least 1.5% for determining good financial performance. Some of the advantages of ROA (Return On Assets) are that ROA is a denominator that can be applied to every organizational unit that is responsible for profitability and business units; ROA is easy to calculate, easier to understand, and meaningful because it is an absolute value; ROA is a comprehensive measurement which all affects the financial statements as reflected in this ratio.

1.2. Mudharabah Financing

From some of the definitions of mudharabah above, it can be concluded that mudharabah is a cooperation agreement between two parties between an Islamic bank (shahibul mall) and an entrepreneur (mudharib), where the bank (first party) provides all funds and the entrepreneur (second

party) works as a manager. Profits will be shared according to mutual agreement and losses will only be borne by the owner of the funds.

1.3. Musharaka Financing

From some of the definitions of musyarakah above, it can be concluded that musyarakah is a cooperation contract between two or more parties to carry out certain businesses where each party provides funds with the agreement that profits and risks are shared according to the agreement on new financing or existing financing.

1.4. Hypotesis

Rent Ijarah

Based on the rules of grammar Ijarah is selling benefits, therefore Ijarah is defined in terminology as a transaction that is allowed to obtain the benefits of goods that have been determined within a certain period. In the ijarah contract, there are three important elements, namely the existence of an agreement, namely consent and qabul, then there are two parties who will make transactions and the existence of material that becomes the object for the agreement.

A bank will be assessed for its good business performance if it can be assessed from its financial ratios. Ratio is a tool that is expressed in relative or absolute terms to explain certain relationships between one factor and another from a financial report. One of the most important ratios is the profitability ratio. The profitability ratio measures the effectiveness of management based on the results of the loans and investments of its customers. The higher the level of profitability of a bank, the higher the interest of investors to invest its assets and vice versa if the lower the level of profitability of a bank, the lower the interest of investors to invest its assets. Indicators that can be used to measure profitability performance are ROE (Return On Equity), which is a ratio that describes the amount of return on total capital to generate profits, and ROA (Return On Assets), which is a ratio that shows the ability of all existing assets and is used to produce the advantage. The provision of funds by Islamic banks is intended as one of the bank's efforts to increase profits, thereby increasing the level of bank profitability.

H₁: Mudharabah Financing, Musharaka Financing and Ijarah Leases affect level of profitability of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.

The Effect of Mudharabah Financing on the level of profitability.

Mudharabah contract, an agreement between two or more parties to cooperate, in mudharabah, the contractual relationship is not between the capital provider but between the provider of funds (Shahibul Maal) and the business manager (Mudharib), if profits will be shared according to the agreement and if experienced the loss will be borne by shahibul maal.

Mudharabah financing has a positive effect on the level of profitability because if mudharabah financing has increased, then the possibility of the bank to obtain financing income will also increase. So that it will generate profits, and increasing profits will increase profitability.

H₂: Mudharabah financing has a positive effect on the level of profitability of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk.

The Influence of Musharaka Financing on the Profitability Level

In an agreement with a musharaka contract, the two or more parties can collect their capital to form a company (Syirkah al Inan) as a legal entity. Each party has a share in proportion to their capital contribution and has the right to supervise (Voting Right) the company according to its proportion.

Musyarakah financing has a positive effect on the level of profitability, because if musharaka financing has increased, then the possibility for banks to obtain financing income will also increase. So that it will generate profits, and increasing profits will increase profitability.

H₃: Musyarakah financing has a positive effect on the profitability level of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk

The Effect of Ijarah Rental on the Profitability Level

In the principle of leasing the contract used is Ijarah, the ijarah contract also has a positive effect on increasing profitability, because if the ijarah lease increases, the possibility for the bank to earn rental income will also increase. So that it will generate profits, and increasing profits will increase profitability.

H₄ = Ijarah Rental has a positive effect on the level of profitability of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Sharia, Tbk.

2. METHODE

Research Methods Used

This research uses descriptive analytic method with a quantitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2010: 13), that "descriptive method is a method used to describe and analyze research results but is not used to make broader conclusions". The independent variables used in this study are mudharabah financing (X₁), musyarakah financing (X₂) and Ijarah lease (X₃). In this study the dependent variable is the level of profitability (ROA).

Data Collection Technique

The method of data collection is through literature study which is carried out by reviewing the literature related to research, journals, theses, and papers to obtain a comprehensive theoretical basis for Islamic banking, as well as by reviewing the quarterly financial reports from PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. 2015-2019 period.

Population and Sample

The population in this study is the Quarterly Financial Statements of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. 2015-2019 period, or as many as 20 quarters. The sample technique used in this research is purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining the sample with certain considerations. Samples were taken from the Quarterly Financial Statements of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah, Tbk. 2015-2019 period, or as many as 20 quarters.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a data analysis technique in statistics that is often used to examine the relationship between several variables and predict a variable (Kutner, Nachtsheim and Neter, 2004). To prove whether there is a functional relationship or a causal relationship between two or more independent variables X₁, X₂, X₃ on a dependent variable Y. The variables in this study are musyarakah financing, mudharabah financing and Ijarah rent, and one dependent variable is the level of profitability (ROA) (Y). The multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + X_1\beta_1 + X_2\beta_2 + X_3\beta_3 \dots e$$

Information:

Y = Variable Profitability

α = constant (Y value if $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n = 0$)

β_1 = Parameter (measurements in population) X_1

β_2 = Parameter (measures in population) X_2

β_3 = Parameters (measures in population) X_3

X_1 = Mudharabah variable

X_2 = Musyarakah variable

X_3 = Ijarah rental variable

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality test

Based on the results of data analysis for the normality test, it was found that the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) significance value of 0.200 was greater than 0.05. So based on the basis of decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Thus, the assumptions or normality requirements in the regression model have been met.

Table 2. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		20
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	10.40914945
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.094
	Positive	.084
	Negative	-.094
Test Statistic		.094
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

2. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance rules, if the VIF exceeds the number 10 or the Tolerance is less than 0.10, it is stated that there is a multicollinearity symptom, on the other hand, if the VIF is less than 10 or the tolerance is more than 0.10 then it is declared that

multicollinearity does not occur. From the following table, it is known that each VIF value is as follows:

- a) The VIF value for the mudharabah financing variable is 1.641 <10, then the mudharabah financing variable can be stated that there is no multicollinearity.
- b) The VIF value for the musharaka financing variable is 2.065 <10, then the musyarakah financing variable can be stated that there is no multicollinearity.
- c) The VIF value for the ijarah lease variable is 2.558 <10, then the ijarah rental variable can be stated that there is no multicollinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Pembiayaan Mudharabah	.609	1.641
	Pembiayaan Musyarakah	.484	2.065
	Sewa Ijarah	.391	2.558

a. Dependent variable: ROA

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

4. Autocorrelation Test

This test was carried out with spss 20 using the Durbin Watson test (DW-test). An observation is said to have no autocorrelation if the Durbin-Watson value is between -2 to +2. From the results of the regression calculation, the Durbin Watson test value is 1.029 which lies between -2 and +2, it can be concluded that the assumption is that there is positive autocorrelation.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.864 ^a	.746	.699	11.34311	1.029

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sewa Ijarah, Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah
b. Dependent Variable: ROA

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

B. Multiple Linear Regression Test

In the coefficients table, we get a multiple linear regression equation based on the value in column B, the first row shows the constant (a) and the next row shows the independent variable constant. By looking at the following table, a multiple linear regression equation can be prepared as follows:

$$\text{Share Price} = 72,999 + 3,574 \text{ Mudharabah Financing} + 5,947 \text{ Financing Musharaka} + 1,620 \text{ Rent ijarah}$$

- 1) The constant value is positive, which is 72,999, this shows that if the variables of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases are constant, it will increase the Return On Assets (ROA) in the following year by 72,999.
- 2) The regression coefficient of 3,574 for the mudharabah financing variable states that each 1% addition of mudharabah financing will reduce the Return On Assets (ROA) of 3,574.
- 3) The regression coefficient of 5,947 for the Musyarakah Financing variable states that every 1% addition of musharaka financing will increase the Return On Assets (ROA) of 5,974.
- 4) The regression coefficient of 1,620 for the Ijarah Rental variable states that every 1% addition of Sewa Ijarah will increase the share price by 1,620.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	72.999	15.968	
	Pembiayaan Mudharabah	3.574E-5	.000	.337
	Pembiayaan Musyarakah	5.947E-6	.000	.826
	Sewa Ijarah	1.620E-5	.000	.191
a. Dependent Variable: ROA				

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

C. Hypothesis Testing

1. F test (Simultaneous)

Based on the SPSS results in the table below, a significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 and the Fcount value of 15.678 > Ftable 2.72 indicates that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. With a significance level or probability of 0.000 < 0.05, it means that it has a significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA). So it can be concluded that the variables of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases together have a significant effect on ROA.

Table 6. Uji f simultan

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6051.543	3	2017.181	15.678	.000 ^b
	Residual	2058.657	16	128.666		
	Total	8110.200	19			
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Sewa Ijarah, Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah						

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

2. T test (partial)

The effect of each of the mudharabah financing variables, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases on ROA can be seen from the direction of the sign and the level of significance (probability). The variables of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases have a positive direction. The effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable that has been carried out can be explained as follows:

- a) Hypothesis testing of the effect of mudharabah financing on Return On Assets (ROA). From the results of the calculation of the test partially obtained a significance value of 0.053. Because the significance value is greater than 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected. This means that partially easyrabah financing variables do not have a significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA). And Tcount of mudharabah financing is $2.091 < T_{table} 2.109$, so the individual mudharabah financing variable has no significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA).
- b) Hypothesis testing of the effect of musharaka financing on Return On Assets (ROA). From the results of the partial test calculation, the significance value is 0.000. Because the significant value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that partially the musyarakah financing variable has a significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA). And the Musyarakah financing tcount is $4.566 > T_{table} 2.109$, so the individual musyarakah financing variable has a significant effect on Return On Assets (ROA).
- c) Hypothesis test of ijarah lease on Return On Assets (ROA). From the results of the partial test calculation, the significance value is 0.357. Because the significant value is greater than 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected (regression coefficient is rejected). This means that

partially the ijarah lease variable does not have a significant effect on stock prices. And T count for ijarah rent of $0.949 < T$ table 2.109, so the rent variable individually does not have a significant effect on Return on Assets (ROA).

Table 7. Partial t test

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	72.999	15.968		4.572	.000
	Pembiayaan Mudharabah	3.574E-5	.000	.337	2.091	.053
	Pembiayaan Musyarakah	5.947E-6	.000	.826	4.566	.000
	Sewa Ijarah	1.620E-5	.000	.191	.949	.357

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Source: SPSS output (2020 data processed)

3. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The table below shows the correlation coefficient (R) and the coefficient of determination (R square). The value of R explains the level of relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). When viewed from the value of R Square, the amount is 0.746, indicating that the proportion of the influence of the variable mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases on Return On Assets (ROA) is 74.60%. This means that the ratio of mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing, and ijarah leases has an influence on the share price of 74.60% while the remaining 25.40% (100% - 72.60%) is influenced by other variables that are not in the linear regression model.

Table 8. Koefisien determinasi

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.864 ^a	.746	.699	11.34311	1.029

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sewa Ijarah, Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah

5. CONCLUSION

Conclusion based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been stated in the previous section, the conclusion is that from the simultaneous testing, there is a significant influence between mudharabah financing, musharaka financing, and ijarah leases on the profitability level. That is, the more mudharabah financing, musharaka financing, and ijarah rental, the higher the level of profitability.

From the partial test, mudharabah financing and ijarah leases have no effect on return on assets (roa). The implication is that mudharabah financing and ijarah leases do not affect roa fluctuations. Meanwhile, from the partial test, musyarakah financing has an influence on return on assets (roa). The implication is mudharabah financing affects roa fluctuations.

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