Research Paper

Influence of Micro Fundamental Factors and Macroeconomics on Stock Return and Manufacturing Value of Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

Afriyani

Institute of Economic Science (STIE) Tri Dharma Nusantara, South Sulawesi, Macassar
Corresponding Author: Afriyani

ABSTRACT *: The purpose of the study is to analyze The influence of fundamentals on micro and macroeconomic on stock returns; The Influence of ownership structure, fundamentals of micro and macroecomic and stock return on the value of the company. The research in Indonesia Stock Exchange 148 companies 2016. Taken using purposive sampling method. The analysis technique used is The Structure Equation Modeling (SEM) with the help of the program Moment Analysis of Structure (AMOS) version 22. The results showed that (1) Fundamentals micro positive and not significant influence on stock returns; and macroenomic is positive and significant influence on stock returns; (2) Fundamentals micro and macroeconomic and stock returns positive and significant influence on the value of the company; (3) the fundamentals of micro and macroeconomic on the value of the company through stock returns.*
Keywords: Micro Fundamental factors, Macroeconomic, Stock Return and the value of the company

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the means to invest is through the capital market, capital market in Indonesia is currently experiencing rapid growth, and plays an important role in mobilizing funds from people who want to invest in the capital market. Capital markets allow investors to diversify investments, forming a portfolio that suits the risks they are willing to bear and the expected rate of return. Stock market is one of the investment options because of stock price movements that occur, an investor can earn revenue or return.Return of stock becomes a very important thing for an investor because in every investment activity definitely aim to be achieved is stock return. The absence of benefits derived from an investment activity, of course, investors are not interested to make investments that have no results. This causes investors to pay great attention to the return that will be obtained. Returns obtained can be either realization returns that have occurred or return expectations that have not occurred but is expected by the invetation that has not happened the future (Jogiyanto, 2010: 205).

Stock return is a measure seen by investors who will invest in a company, (Ang, 1997) the concept of return is the level of profit enjoyed by investors on an investment that it does. Return of shares represents income earned by shareholders as a result of investment activities in certain companies. The investors have a desire to invest in one of them is to buy shares of the company in the hope to get an investment return in accordance with what has been invested.

The calculation of return is necessary for investors to assess the performance of an investment. In addition, the calculation of return also affect the estimated return to be obtained in the future. Return is meant here is realized return or actual return earned investors (actual return). Return of an investment consists of two components: (1) yield of cash flow or cash flow (income) paid periodically, either in the form of interest (for investment in bonds) or dividends for investment in shares. (2) capital gain occurs when the stock price at the end of the period is higher than the initial price. While the capital loss occurs when the stock price at the end of the period is lower than the initial price. Both components form a total return. The return rate to be discussed in this study is the level of individual stock returns. (Van Horne and Wachowicz, Jr., 1998).

The Growth development of stock returns of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as in table 1 below:

Table 1: Returns of stocks of manufacturing companies listed on IDX in 2013 Up to 2015.

Year	Average (%)	Growth (%)
2013	1.66	-
2014	12,59	6,58%
2015	-12,65	-2,01
Average	0,53	1,53

Source: IDX data reprocessed.

Based on Table 1 above shows that the average rate of stock returns in 2013 is 1.66%, in 2014 at 12.59% and in 2015 at -12.65%, which means that in 2014 there will be an increase in the average growth rate average of 6.58%, from 2013, and in 2015 there was an average growth decline of 2.01% from 2014. Thus, the average movement of stock returns of manufacturing companies in BEI in 2013 - 2015 experienced an average growth rate average of 1.53%.

Investors who invested, surely he will require a certain rate of return and if the investment period has passed, the investor will be faced with the expectation return rate and the actual return rate obtained by investors from the investment activities may be different. To invest in stocks, a rational investor will invest his funds by choosing efficient stocks, which can provide maximum returns with a certain level of risk or a certain return with minimal risk. Due to the different interests between the company and the investor, the company should be able to take a dividend policy that brings benefits especially for the improvement of prosperity for shareholders. To know the stock return of the company, it can be seen from the level of profitability obtained by the company in running its operations. If the level of profitability achieved by a high company means that the return will be accepted also will be high and increase the value of the company.

The development of market capitalization which reflects the value of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2: Market Capitalization Developments of manufacturing companies listed on IDX in 2013 Up to 2015.

Year	Capitalization (Rp Triliyun)	development (%)
2013	1,526	-
2014	1,764	15,59
2015	2,436	38,09
Average	1,909	17,89

Source: IDX data reprocessed.

Based on table 2 above can be seen that the amount of stock market capitalization of manufacturing companies in the BEI in 2013 amounted to 1.526 trillion, the year 2014 of 1.764 trillion, and in 2015 of 2.436 trillion, which means that from 2013 to Year 2014 increased 15.59%, from 2014 to 2015 experienced an increase of 38.09%. Thus the amount of stock market capitalization of manufacturing companies in BEI from 2013 to 2015 has increased an average of 17.89%. It shows an increase in stock capitalization as an indicator of corporate value.

The existence of high competitiveness makes a company to be competitive in the market. The prospect of the company is said to be good if there are indications of growth in the company in each period. From these investors need a variety of information that serve as a signal (signal) to assess the prospects of the company concerned is by analyzing the financial statements with financial ratios. Investors in investing activities, the first thing to take into account is the level of return, investment in the form of stocks that will be calculated is how much dividend or how capital gain will be received.

The pattern of stock price behavior determines the pattern of return received from the stock. To invest in the form of stock securities, a rational investor will invest his funds by selecting stocks that are efficient, which can provide maximum returns with a certain level of risk or a certain return with the least risk possible. The price of shares as a representation of the value of the company is determined by internal factors of the company.

Internal factor is a fundamental factor that is often used as a basis by investors in the capital market to take investment decisions. In addition to the fundamental factors, the technical factor is also an important factor that can affect stock prices. these factors are more technical and psychological nature such as stock trading volume, the value of stock trading transactions and the tendency of ups and downs in stock prices. Stock prices may go up may also go down. This is to be realized by the investors. Analysis of the factors that are expected to affect stock prices, the risks borne by investors, is a factor that will affect the development of the capital market. macroeconomics as an indicator that is considered to have an effect on stock return and firm value are: inflation, interest rate, exchange rate.

Investors are always keen to maximize expected returns to their level of risk tolerance. In line with the concept of investment "High Risk-High Return", investors who like the risk (risk lover), they will choose stocks that have a high risk, so in the future will get high returns as well. Conversely, investors who do not like risk (risk avester) plan a normal profit. Investment always contains an element of risk, because the expected earnings will be accepted in the future, the risk also arises because the return received may be greater or less than the funds invested.

Relationship return and risk direction and linear, meaning the bigger the expected return, the greater the risk to be borne. In other words, investors who expect to get a high profit rate, means willing to bear a high risk as well. Therefore, it is irrelevant to expect maximum profits through investments in assets that offer the highest returns, because they must also consider the level of risk that must be borne. It is a challenge and a tough task of managers to keep companies ahead through policies that can maintain or even increase stock returns and stock market prices of companies in the capital market, so the value of the company increases. The development that happens is one of which became the basis for researchers to examine more in-depth factors are expected to affect stock returns and corporate value.

Relationship return and risk direction and linear, meaning the bigger the expected return, the greater the risk to be borne. In other words, investors who expect to get a high profit rate, means willing to bear a high risk as well. Therefore, it is irrelevant to expect maximum profits through investments in assets that offer the highest returns, because they must also consider the level of risk that must be borne. It is a challenge and a tough task of managers to keep companies ahead through policies that can maintain or even increase stock returns and stock market prices of companies in the capital market, so the value of the company increases. The development that happens is one of which becomes the basis for researchers to examine more specific factors are expected to affect stock returns and company value.

Based on the background of the above problems then the formulation of research issues raised in the discussion are as follows: first, whether the micro fundamentals and macroeconomic factors affect the stock return? Second, are micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors affecting firm value? and Third, whether the micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors affect the stock return and firm value. Based on the formulation of the problems that have been stated previously, the purpose of this study are as follows: First, to analyze the influence of micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors on the stock return of manufacturing companies in BEI. Second, to analyze the influence of micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors on the value of manufacturing companies in BEI. Third, to analyze the influence of micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors to stock return and manufacturing company's value in BEI.

II. LITERATURE AND HYPOTHESES

The agency theory is the basic theory that underlies the company's business practices used so far. The theory is rooted in the synergy of economic theory, decision theory, sociology, and organizational theory. The main principle of this theory states the existence of a working relationship between the party giving authority ie the investor with the party who receives the authority (agency) that is the manager. Agency theory can be used by management in disclosure of financial statements through behavior based on two motivations, namely: opportunistic motivation and signaling motivation (Beaver, 2002). Opportunistic motivation, in this motivation management tend to use aggressive accounting policies (Penman, 2003). While signaling motivation, management tends to manage accruals that lead to earnings persistence, by improving the quality of financial statements through accounting figures that lead to earnings quality (Sloan, 1996; Dechow and Dichev, 2002.

Signaling theory according to some literature is an effect that occurs as a result of the announcement of financial statements captured by users, especially the perpetrators of the stock. The existence of such financial information has an effect, which will be captured as a signal by the stock exchange actors as an opportunity or as a future threat with regard to the prospect of investment that will be done. Therefore, signaling effects are generated by new information from the announcement of financial statements, and not by an issue that occurs (Penman, 2003.

Profit or profit is an indicator of future earnings of an investment that will be done at this time. Therefore, profit as an indicator of future earnings of an investment must be qualified and accurate. When users of financial statements, especially stock market actors perceive profitable and sustainable earnings, the expected yield grows stationary (Fama and French, 2002). The quality of earnings can be measured using indicators of earnings persistence and smoothness (Dechow and Dichev, 2002; Francis, et al, 2004). Francis, et al, (2004), states that accounting earnings attributes can be used as an indicator of earnings quality. According to him, at least there are three attributes of earnings that give a strong influence to give a positive signal on an investment, namely; accruals quality, earnings persistence, and smoothness.

Investment (Investment) is a study studying the investment process, the investment process is a sequence of actions that should be done by investors who invest in financial assets. Shares are a form of

financial assets that can be traded on the capital market. Characteristics of stocks are securities that provide non-fixed yields. Components of returns that can be obtained by shareholders are dividend or dividend yield and stock price changes or capital gain yield.

The ability to identify the factors that are most instrumental in determining portfolio performance, is an academic study in the last two decades. Tests on the performance behavior of stock portfolios will be helpful in evaluating and interpreting the determining factors. If it is found that the stock portfolio shows a large performance change, it means consistency with the factors that contribute to an important component of stock price movements.

Investors in stock valuations can perform fundamental analysis in a top-down approach (Jones, 2000: 306). Based on this approach, it is first necessary to analyze macroeconomic factors that affect the performance of all firms, then proceed with the analysis of the industry in which the company operates, and in the end analysis of companies issuing securities issued profitable or disadvantageous to investors.

Fundamental analysis is related to the assessment of company performance, about the effectiveness and efficiency of the company to reach its target. Analyzes that have much to do with financial statement information when the investor is investing is a fundamental analysis of micro scale that is analyzing company fundamentals where the financial company as an important object that will determine the prospect of investor investment. The analysis requires data in the form of financial statements or corporate earnings information for each company which then processed into more useful information to make decisions.

Investing by buying a company's stock is instilling an expectation that the investment will reap better results. As shareholders, shareholders will get compensation in the form of dividend and capital gain. Dividends are cash flows that are expected to be received by shareholders or equity owners, and thus, the higher the expectation of a dividend, the greater the benefit signal from the investment. Therefore, investors are willing to pay the company's shares at a higher price. The higher the stock price, then the value of the company also increases. This is because the value of the company is a value generated from the company's performance as an implimentation of company policies during its age.

Theory of the firm examines how firms determine the optimal combination of resources to generate firm value (Hellmann, 2005). The determinant of the optimal combination of corporate resources will result in maximum company performance, given that without the liquidation of corporate value is difficult to measure, then to measure the value of the company is used proxy stock price, ie the current stock market price. The current stock market price is a hope for a return on investment in the future, and this return is actually the result of applying the optimal combination of resources as a product of company policy.

According to research conducted by Rivan et al (2014) showed that the company's micro-fundamentals factor significantly affect the value of the company. The significant result indicates that the condition of the company's fundamental fundamentals will give a strong influence to firm value determined by the financial ratio indicator of CR, zise, DR, ROI, ROE, DPR, and Yield, then the value of the company determined through CP indicator (Closing Price) and Tobin's Q will increase. The results of Sappar et al (2015) showed that the indicator of fundamental factors ie inflation rate, BI Rate, CR, DPS, NPM, and PER stated no effect and only DER and ROA indicator which have partially significant influence to firm value. While Hardiningsih, et al (2002) states that the factors together there is a significant influence on stock returns. kuswanto and Taufiq (2010) stated that the company value (PBV) has an effect on stock return, while the fundamental factor (ROE) has significant effect on firm value (PBV). Chotimah and Amanah (2013) found that CR had no significant effect on stock returns and firm value (Tobins'Q). TATO has no significant effect on stock return but significant influence on Tobins'Q, while DER, ROA, ROE and PER have significant effect on stock return and Tobins'Q.
H1: There are positive and significant influence of micro fundamental factor to stock return and firm value.

The company's main goal is to create long-term corporate value. To achieve these objectives then the company must be able to generate profits on which each of its operations. However, to earn a high profit is not easy, because companies have to face pressure from outside the company, especially macroeconomic technical analysis, macroeconomic factors can have the potential to increase or decrease stock returns and corporate value. Capital market participants will use macroeconomics to predict stock price movements. this is because the strength of this macroeconomic factor is often used as a barometer of success of a government. Macroeconomic factors as variable constructs with inflation indicators, interest rates, and exchange rates are external factors that can not be controlled by the firm. Where such changes also have the potential to increase or decrease market risk. Inflationary changes, interest rates and exchange rates will be faced by all companies in the industry without being able to dodge or reduce even with the investment portfolio.

The logic of economic theory says that rising inflation, interest rates and exchange rates will lower the rate of economic growth and bring down stock prices and firm value. This is due to rising inflation, interest rates and exchange rate is the driving force of investment and therefore the movement of stock prices will be greatly influenced by changes in macroeconomic factors. And in the concept of stock valuation, stock price has a

reversed or negative relationship with stock return. This means that if the stock price rises, then the stock return will fall. Decline in stock prices occurs in accordance with the law of demand in economic theory, the less the quantity of goods demanded, the lower the price. Investors and potential investors are reluctant to buy shares of the company, because the expected return is low due to decreased profits of the company this may result in declining share price which means the value of the company also decreased.

The results of research conducted by Poitras (2004) found that macroeconomic variables have no significant effect on stock returns. Boyer and Fillian (2004) found that interest rates and exchange rates negatively affected stock returns, Kuswanto and Taufiq (2010) showed that firm value (PBV) was positively related to stock returns. Sappar (2015) found that the inflation rate and BI rate showed no significant effect on firm value.

H2 : There are positive and significant macroeconomic effects on stock returns and firm value.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses two approaches, descriptive research and explanatory research. The population in this research is all companies in the category of manufacturing industry listed on IDX. Number of manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange until December 2016 as many as 148 companies. by using purposive sampling method for sampling, as many as 60 companies.

The method of analysis used is in an attempt to explain the problem in this research is descriptive analysis techniques and Inferential statistical analysis. To analyze the data used The Structure Equation Modeling (SEM). The SEM structural equation model is a set of statistical techniques that allow a series of relatively "complicated" relations simultaneously (Ferdinand, 2014). To facilitate the analysis process used statistical application program, AMOS which is a package in SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) program. With the equation model as follows:

$$RS = a_1 FMi + a_2 FMa + e_1 \qquad (1)$$
$$CV = b_1 FMi + b_2 Ma + c_1 RS + e_2 \qquad (2)$$
$$CV = a_1.c_1 FMi + a_2.c_1 FMa + e_3 \qquad (3)$$

In the form of matrix multiplication as follows:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & FMa & FMi & RS & CV \\ \begin{bmatrix} RS \\ CV \end{bmatrix} = & \begin{bmatrix} a_2 FMa + a_1 FMi + c_1 RS + c_2 CV \\ b_2 FMa + b_1 FMi + c_1 RS + c_2 CV \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Variables and Measurements:

1 . The fundamental micro factors can be measured from several aspects including:
   a. Current Ratio (CR) is one of the most common and frequently used financial ratios. in calculating and measuring the ability of the company to pay the current debt of the company with current assets available. CR = (Current Assets / Current liabilities) x 100%
   b. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) shows the comparison between debt with own capital or used to measure the extent to which the company is financed by debt. DER = (Total Debt / Total Equity) x 100%
   c. Debt to Total Assets Ratio (DAR) is used to measure how much the company's assets are financed by total debt. DAR = (Total debt / Total Assets) x 100%
   d. Return on Assets (ROA) is a measure of the overall company's ability to generate profits by the total assets available within the firm. ROA = (EBIT / Total Assets) x 100%
   e. Return on Equity (ROE) is the ratio of measurement to the income achieved for the owners of the company's capital invested in the company. ROE = (EAT / total Equity) x 100%

2 . Macroeconomic indicators are:
   a. Inflation as an economic phenomenon that occurs in developing countries, basically inflation is a tendency of prices to increase in general and constantly.
   b. Exchange Rate (Exchange Rate) is the rupiah exchange rate that occurred during the study period. The rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar will be measured at the time the exchange rate occurs at the end of the month in the study period.
   c. Interest rate is the annual interest payment of a loan, in the form of a percentage of the loan obtained from the amount of interest earned annually divided by the loan amount.

3. Stock Return is an income earned by shareholders as a result of its investment in certain companies. Stock return variables proxies:
   a. Capital gain / loss is the difference between the current investment price and the investment price of the past period. Capital Gain / loss: (Close price (Pt) - Close Price (Pt-1) / Pt-1.) X 100%
   b. Yield is the percentage of periodic cash receipts to the investment price of a certain period of an investment. Yield = (Dividend per Share / Close Price) x 100%

    c. EPS represents the amount of revenue earned in one period for each outstanding share EPS = Net Income - preferred dividends / average Number of common share outstanding.

4. The value of the firm is the perception of investors to the success of companies that are often associated with stock prices.

    a. Price Earning Ratio (PER) is describing the market's appreciation of the company's ability to generate profits by the formula: The closing price of shares / earnings per share.

    b. Price to book value (PBV) A comparison between the market price per share and the book value per share. formulated as follows: PBV = stock market price / book value per share.

    c. Market to Book Asset Ratio is market expectations about the value of investment opportunities and growth of the company. (MBA = Assets market value / book value of assets).

IV. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Confirmatory Testing

Variables used in this study are the ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis, stock returns and corporate value. Each variable is measured based on several indicators. To generate factor score from these variables, a confirmatory factor analysis was performed. The loading factor of each indicator for ownership structure variable, micro and macro fundamental factors can be seen in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Factor Loading Factor and Critical Ratio Variable Fundamental factors Micro and Macroeconomics.

Indicator	Loading Factor (λ)	Critical Ratio	Profitability(p)	Information
ROA	0,592	FIX	0,000	Significant
ROE	0,784	8,065	0,000	Significant
CR	0,877	8,611	0,000	Significant
DER	0,913	8,758	0,000	Significant
DAR	0,451	5,311	0,000	Significant
Indicator	**Loading Factor (λ)**	**Critical Ratio**	**Profitability(p)**	Information
Interest rate	0,777	FIX	0,000	Significant
Exchange rate	0,874	11,399	0,000	Significant
Inflation	0,818	11,005	0,000	Significant

Source: Results of Data

Based on empirical facts as in table 3 it can be explained that institutional ownership structure (SKI) and public ownership structure (SKP) is a significant indicator as a measure of ownership structure variable. While the indicator of managerial ownership structure (SKM) is as a indicator that is fixed (fix) to measure the variable ownership structure. Fundamental micro factor ROE, CR, DER and DAR is a significant indicator as a fundamental factor variable. The ROA indicator is a fixed indicator to measure the variable of micro fundamental factors. The macroeconomic variables: exchange rate and inflation are significant indicators as a measure of the variable of intellectual capital. While the interest rate indicator is a fixed indicator (fix) to measure macroeconomic variables.

b. Model Testing

Table 4. Evaluation of Goodness of Fit Indices Overall Model Criteria

Goodness of fit index	Cut-off Value	Model Results Early stage	Info.	Model Results Final Stage	Info.
Chi_Square	Expected small	579.534	Marginal	**99.096**	Good
Probability	≥ 0.05	0.000	Marginal	**0.000**	good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	5.371	Marginal	**5.317**	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.752	Marginal	**0.752**	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.651	Marginal	**0.651**	Marginal
CFI	≥ 0.94	0.811	Marginal	**0,811**	Good
TLI	≥ 0.94	0.764	Marginal	**0.764**	good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.155	Marginal	**0.155**	good

Source: data analysis results

c. Hypothesis testing

The direct effect analysis to evaluate the effect of each construct on direct influence which is nothing but the coefficients of all the kofisien lines with one end arrow, which test results are presented. To find out how big between variables, then the analysis of direct influence and indirect influence and total influence. The results of direct influence. The indirect and total effects of influence as in Table 5 are as follows:

Table 5. Total Influence, Direct Influence and Indirect Influence Among variables

Variable			CR	Direct Effect	Indiret Effect	Total Effect	*p-value*	*Information*
Independent	Intervening	Dependent						
Micro Fundamental Factors	-	Stock returns	1.251	0,110	-	0.110	0.211	insignificat Positive and
Macroeconomics	-	Stock returns	4.829	0,448	-	0.448	0.000	Positive and significant
Micro Fundamental Factors	Stock returns	The value of the company	2.042	0,139	0.034	0.173	0.038	Positive and significant
Macroeconomics	Stock returns	The value of the company	2.101	0,168	0.138	0.306	0.041	Positive and significant
Stock returns	-	The value of the company	3.993	0,307	-	0.307	0.000	Positive and significant

Source: Results of Data

To see the influence of independent variable to intervening variable (between) Dependent variable, between analysis result of influence of micro fundamental factors and macroeconomic to stock return and company value, obtained by mathematical model in the form of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) obtained by equation as follows:

- Effect of micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors on stock return, as for the equation:
  RS = 0.110 FMi + 0.448 FMa + € 1.
- Effect of micro and macroeconomic fundamentals, stock returns on company value as for the equation.
  CV = 0.139 FMi + 0.168 FMa + 0,307 RS + € 2
- Effect of micro and macroeconomic fundamental factors through stock returns on company value.
  CV = 0.034 FMi + 0.138 FMa + €.

The system of equations above can be written in the following matrix multiplication form:

$$
\begin{bmatrix} RS \\ CV \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} FMa & FMi & RS & CV \\ 0,819 & 0,159 & 0,000 & 0,000 \\ 0,557 & 0,249 & 0,306 & 0,000 \end{bmatrix}
$$

1. Direct Effect
- Effect of Micro fundamental factor variable on stock return
  (FMi → RS) = 0.110.
- Effect of macroeconomic variable on stock return
  (FMa → RS) = 0.448
- Influence of Micro fundamental factor variable to company value
  (FMi → CV) = 0.139
- Effect of Macroeconomic variable on company value
  (FMa → CV) = 0.168
- Effect of stock return variables on company value
  (RS → CV) = 0.307

2. Indirect Effect or IE)
- Influence of fundamental factor to company value through stock return.
  (FMi (FMi → RS → CV) = 0.110 X 0.307 = 0.110.
- Effect of Technical Analysis on company value through stock return.
  (FMa (FMa → RS → CV) = 0.448 X 0.307 = 0.138.

3. Total Effect (total effect)
- (FMi → CV + FMi → RS → CV) = 0.139 + 0.034 = 0.173
- (FMa → CV + FMa → RS → CV) = 0.168 + 0.138 = 0.306

d. research result
   Based on the results of the test previously stated, the findings of this study are as follows:
1. Micro fundamental factors consisting of indicators: CR, DER, DAR, ROE and ROA have no significant effect on stock returns, evidenced by the value of regression coefficient which is positive value 0.110 and its significance value of 0.211 or greater than 0.05, directly affects positively and significantly to firm value, with regression coefficient value equal to 0,139 and significance value equal to 0,038 or less than 0,05. And

indirectly the fundamental factors also have a positive and significant impact on the company's value of 0.034. Where each indicator gives contribution seen from value of regression coefficient of CR equal to 0,878, DER equal to 0,923, DAR equal to 0,434, ROE equal to 0,767 and ROA equal to 0,547. This means that the fundamental factor is less contribute to stock return but can increase the value of the company either directly or through stock return. This means Measurement of financial ratios (profitability, liquidity and solvency) of the firm as an indicator in measuring internal fundamental factors of the firm viewed on the side of the book value or operating profit earned, debt obligations, and current assets during one accounting period and the market value of the company indicated by the stock price of the company is less able to increase the stock return but can give more contribution to the value of the company.

2. Macroeconomy with indicator: macroeconomic (inflation, interest rate and exchange rate) positive and significant effect on stock return proved by value of regression coefficient which is positive 0,448 and its significance value equal to zero or less than 0,05, technical analysis directly influence positive and significant to firm value, with regression coefficient value equal to 0,168 and its significance value equal to 0,041 or less than 0,05. And indirectly technical analysis also have positive and significant effect to company value that is equal to 0,138. Where each indicator gives contribution from the value of regression coefficient is inflation with regression coefficient value of 0.821, exchange rate with coefficient value of 0.879 and the value of interest rate regression coefficient is 0.801, the indicator of exchange rate is the largest indicator in influencing stock return. This is because macroeconomics gives positive signals captured by the stock exchanges reflected in the company's stock price, so that despite the fluctuation of the investment portofolio, there is hope for a return on investment, the company's value will increase.

3. Return of stock consisting of indicator: capital gain (loss), capital Yield, and EPS have positive and significant influence to value of manufacturing company listed in BEI. evidenced by the value of the regression coefficient is positive value 0.307 and the significance value of zero or less than 0.05. Where each indicator gives contribution seen from regression coefficient value that is capital gain (loss) with value of regression coefficient 0,754, yield with coefficient value 0,861 and value of regression coefficient EPS that is 0,586. This means that stock returns contribute to stock returns and the largest yield indicator in contributing. This means that the increasing stock return, it will also increase the value of the company. This can give a signal to investors to invest in the company in getting return. The high low return that will be received by the investor will reflect the value of the company and if the return is good then it will increase the value of the company.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Micro fundamentals factors that are internal factors of the company consisting of indicators CR, DER, DAR, ROE and ROA have positive and insignificant effect on stock return but have a positive and significant effect on Company value. Fundamental factors do not provide enough contribution to stock returns. because of the indicator financial ratios used do not meet the industry average standards to manage its assets in obtaining returns for shareholders manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange. Macroeconomic is an external factor of companies with macroeconomic indicators (inflation, interest rate and exchange rate) has a positive and significant effect on stock returns and company values. This means that macroeconomic contributes to stock returns and company value.

Return of stock measured by indicator of capital gain / loss, yield and Earning Per Share have positive and significant influence to company value. this means that the stock return contributes to the value of the company, if its return increases it will increase the value of manufacturing companies listed on the BEI. Micro fundamentals, Macroeconomics have a positive and significant effect on the value of the company through stock returns this means that micro fundamentals and macroeconomic factors can also contribute to the value of the company through stock return .

The Company is expected to be able to take advantage of fundamental factors consisting of liquidity (CR), solvency (DER, DAR) and profitability (ROA, ROE) to increase profits and asset management in increasing stock prices to generate returns, as well as company management in expect to be able to maintain the fundamental factors of the company and optimize the level of profitability of the company in its efforts to increase the value of the company. Company management is expected to pay attention to the state of technical analysis in this case macroeconomic factors include inflation rate, interest rate and exchange rate in order to increase stock return and increase company value, because macro environment changes can not be controlled by company. For investors and or prospective investors to be very necessary to conduct analysis in investing in companies or issuers should pay attention to ownership structure, fundamental factors, technical analysis and stock returns. For investors and or interstor candidates to be very necessary to perform an analysis of the fundamentals of the company before making an investment decision.

REFERENCES

[1]   Al-zubi K and Salameh H. 2007. Explaining Return of Shares through Multifactor Makroekonomi Jordan Capital. Journal of Business Administration. Vol.3.No.1.

[2]   Abdolkhani, H., & Jalali, R. (2013). The Effect of Managerial Ownership Concentrated on Returns and Company Value: Evidence from the Iran Stock Market. International Journal of Academic Research in Financial Accounting and Management Science Vol. 3 (1), 46-51.

[3]   Bildiosta Sappar, Suhadak, Raden Rustam Hidayat, 2015. Analysis of Fundamental and Technical Factors To Corporate Value (Study on Cunsumer Goods Industry Company in Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2013 Journal of Business Administration (JAB) Vol. July 1, 2015.

[4]   Chusnul Chotimah and Lailatul Amanah, 2013. Financial Ratio Analysis of Stock Return and Corporate Value, Journal of Accounting Science & Research Vol. 2 No. 12. Pg. 1-23.

[5]   Dechow, P. M., R. G. Sloan and A. Sweeney, 1996. Causes and Consequences of Earnings Manipulation: An Analysis of Firms Subject to Enforcement Actions by the SEC. Contemporary Accounting Research 13, 1-36.

[6]   Dyah Sih Rahayu, 2005. The Effect of Managerial and Institutional Ownership on Capital Structure, Journal of Accounting & Audit Vol. 01. No. 02 pg. 181-192.

[7]   Evans Kirui, Nelson H. W. Wawire and Perez O. Onono, 2014. Macroeconomic Variables, Volatility, and Stock Market Returns: A Case of the Nairobi Stock Exchange, Kenya. International Journal of Economics and Finance, Vol 6, No. 8. ISSN 1916-971X p. 214 - 228.

[8]   Fakhari H, Taheri, E, 2011. "Studies of the relationship between institutional investors and the volatility of stock returns of companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange", Journal of Financial Accounting Research, Vol. 2 No.4 p. 151-171.

[9]   Fama, Eugene F. and French, Kenneth R, 1998, Taxes, Financing Decision, and FirmValue The Journal of Finance; Vol. LIII No. 3, June. Pages. 819-843.

[10]   Fama, Eugene F. and French, Kenneth R, 1998, Testing Trade-off and Pecking Order Predictions About Dividends and Debt. The Review of Financial Studies 15.1-33.

[11]   Francis, J; R. LaFond; P.M. Olsson, and K. Schipper, 2004, "Costs of Equity and Earnings Attributer". The Accounting Review, Vol 79, No. 4, October, Pg. 967-1010.

[12]   Falah Bilayudha, Kiswanto, 2015. Determination of corporate value at companies listed on BEI journal accounting analysis http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/aaj journalistic accounting analysis 4 (3) (2015) issn 2252-6765.

[13]   Ferdinand Augusty, 2014. Modeling of Structural Equations in Management research, Publisher: Diponegoro University, Semarang.

[14]   Feriawan, S. (2009). Management of Ownership, Institutional, Public, and Size. (Thesis, Duta Wacana Christian University, 2009). Retrieved from http://sinta.ukdw.ac.id.

[15]   Hedy Kuswanto and M.Taufiq. 2010. The Influence Of The Company's Fundamental Factors To The Price Of The Book Value And Its Implication On The Return Of Stock In Indonesia Stock Exchange, ejurnal.stiedharmaputra- smg.ac.id. vol. 17 No.31. pp.1-18.

[16]   Jogiyanto Hartono. 2010. Portfolio Theory and Investment Analysis, seventh edition, Publisher: BPFE, Yogyakarta.

[17]   Pancawati Hardiningsih, Suryanto, Chariri, A, 2002, "The Influence of Fundamental Factors And Economic Risks On Stock Returns In Companies In The Jakarta Stock Exchange: A Case Study of Basic & Chemical Industries", Business Journal Volume 8. Number 1: 69

[18]   Pound, J, 1988. Proxy Content and the Efficiency of Oversight Shareholder, Journal of Financial Economics, vol. 20, pg. 237-265.

[19]   Rivan Andrie Sabi Arvianto, Suhadak, Topowijono, 2014. The Influence of Macro and Micro Fundamental Factors Against Company Value, Journal of Business Administration (JAB) Vol. 13 No. August 1, 2014. Administrasibisnis.studentjournal.ub.a.id. pp. 1-10.

[20]   Robert Ang, 1997. Intelligent Market Book of Indonesia.Jakarta: Media Staff Indonesia.

[21]   Thomas Hellmann, July 2005. Entrepreneurship in the theory of obtaining resources, Sauder School of BusinessUniversity of British Columbia, Working Paper. 2053 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C, V6T 1Z2. Email: hellmann@sauder.ubc.ca. The latest version of this paper can be downloaded from the website: http://strategy.sauder.ubc.ca/hellmann/.

[22]   Van Horne, James C. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr., 1998, Principles of Financial Management, Interpreting: Heru Sutojo, Book Two, Ninth Edition, Salemba Four, Jakarta.

Corresponding Author: Afriyani
Institute of Economic Science (STIE) Tri Dharma Nusantara, South Sulawesi, Macassar