LAA MAISYIR: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam
p-issn: 2476-9371
e-issn: 2580-9512

The Effect of Murabahah, Musyarakah, Mudharabah Financing on Profitability with Banksize is a Control Variabel in Islamic Comercial Bank

Dinsa Selia Putri[1], Segaf[2]
[12]Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
Correspondence email: dinsaseliaputri317@gmail.com
Received: 18 Februari 2025; Revised: 27 June 2025; Published: 30 June 2025

Abstract

This research analyzes the effect of murababahah, musyarakah and mudharabah financing on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks, considering the size of the bank as a control variable. Population of this research is Islamic commercial banks registered with the OJK, sampling method was used to select five companies that meet the criteria. The Eviews 12 analytic tool supports the quantitative methodology of this study. The research results show that murabahah financing has a negative and significant effect on profitability, as early repayments without penalties reduce total profit, despite higher margins set for longer terms. Musyarakah financing has no effect on profitability, because musyarakah financing allocates profits based on capital contribution or predetermined ratios; however, its medium to long term nature limits it is contribution to the value added growth of profitability. Meanwhile, mudharabah financing and banksize have a positive and significant effect on profitability, because mudharabah financing positively influences profitability, as higher profit sharing returns increase bank income and improve profitability. Greater bank assets expand operations and customer reach, supporting higher profitability. Based on the results of the f test, all independent variables in this study have an effect on profitability. Islamic commercial banks are expected to maintain strong financial performance in the coming years to sustain public trust, customer confidence, and stakeholder support.

Keywords: Murabahah financing; Musyarakah; Mudharabah; Banksize; Profitability.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia islamic banking industry has grown rapidly, driven by the high demand for sharia compliance products. Islamic commercial banks play an important role in supporting national economic growth by providing financing that not only benefits banks. However, it also benefits the real sector (Nur'aini, 2022). Basically, Islamic banking in Indonesia combines Islamic economic principles in its banking activities, which include the prohibition of interest and

DOI: 10.24252/lamaisyir.v12i1.55574

financial practices that are considered inconsistent with Islamic values (Tuzzuhro et al., 2023). The Islamic banking system based on the principle of profit sharing offers a mutually beneficial banking alternative between the community and the bank. This system emphasizes fairness in transactions, ethical investment, and the values of togetherness and brotherhood in production activities, while avoiding speculative transactions. y focusing on these principles, this system is expected to be able to create more stable and sustainable transactions, which in turn can have a positive impact on profitability. This approach also helps minimize potential losses due to unexpected market fluctuations, so that the resulting profitability can be more consistent and optimal in the long term (Ernayani, 2023).

According to Article 1 paragraph (7) of Law Number 21 of 2008 on Islamic Banking, Islamic Banks are banking institutions that follow Islamic principles and are classified into two types: Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic People's Financing Banks. In the meantime, Islamic principles are Islamic legal norms for financial operations that are founded on fatwas given by sector-authorized authorities, according to Article 1 Paragraph (12). Islamic banks use a profit-sharing structure as the primary operating premise for a variety of products, including funding, financing, and other services. Sharia banking products share parallels with regular banking products but differ in that they must avoid components of usury, gharar, and maysir. As a result, when distributing funds and funding, sharia banks must guarantee that their products do not contain these banned characteristics (Jannah, 2023).

Profitability is an important parameter in the field of banking finance that reflects the operational and financial performance of the bank (Ajustina et al., 2024). Increasing profitability demonstrates the bank's improving operational performance, suggesting that it can manage its income and assets effectively. Profitability is typically quantified using the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio, which describes the bank's capacity to earn income from its operations. ROA is regarded as a significant statistic for banks since it measures the effectiveness of generating profits through the usage of owned assets (Wisaputri & Ramantha, 2021). So this shows the success of management in maintaining financial stability (D. Amalia & Diana, 2022).

The following is the average ROA growth in 2019-2023 of Islamic Commercial Banks.

Table 1. Growth of Islamic Comercial Bank ROA 2019-2023

YEAR	ROA
2019	1,73%
2020	1,40%
2021	1,55%
2022	2,00%
2023	1,88%

Sourch: OJK Islamic Banking Statistics (2024)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that during the period 2019 to 2023, ROA at Islamic Commercial Banks fluctuated. In 2019 to 2020, there was a decline, namely from 1.73% to 1.40%. The decline in ROA (Return On Asset) in 2020 could have occurred because it was influenced by several external factors, especially the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Where the Covid-19 pandemic caused a global economic slowdown which had an impact on the financial sector, including Islamic banking in (Amalia, 2023). This decline was caused by the relaxation policy issued by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to help debtors affected by Covid-19 also suppressed bank income, where Islamic banks that restructured financing, including mudharabah and musyarakah, had to postpone payment receipts or even reduce profit margins, which ultimately reduced income from financing, which is the main source of income. This is exacerbated by the increase in Non-Performing Financing (NPF) due to the large number of customers who have failed to pay, which of course also has an impact on decreasing profitability (Pandapotan, 2022).

In Islamic banking, there are various types of contracts used in financial transactions, including the NUC (Natural Uncertainty Contract) and NCC (Natural Certainty Contract) contracts. The NCC financing contract is a contract that provides certainty of return and profit including certainty of time, while the NUC financing contract is a contract that does not provide certainty of return or profit. The NCC financing contract is murabahah sale and purchase, salam sale and purchase, istisnha' sale and purchase, ijarah and Ijarah Muntahiyya Bit Tamlik (IMBT). The financing contracts included in the NUC are the Mudharabah contract and the Musyarakah contract (Mulato, 2019).

Murabahah financing is a sale and purchase agreement involving Islamic banks as sellers and customers as buyers with the purchase price added to a known and previously agreed profit (Basri et al., 2022). Studies by (Faizah et al., 2023) demonstrate the beneficial impact of murabahah financing. This result is consistent with previous studies (Nurhikmah & Diana, 2020) which shows that murabahah financing has a positive effect on ROA (Return On Asset) and is supported by (Siti Muyassaroh et al., 2022). However, in other studies conducted by (Purba, 2023) dan (Teri & Novitasari, 2020) which show that murabahah financing has a significant negative effect on ROA. The following is the total murabahah financing in 2019-2023 of Islamic General Banks.

Table 2. Murabahah Financing 2019-2023 (in billion)

Year	Murabahah
2019	122.725
2020	135.430
2021	143.260
2022	182.667
2023	191.340

Sourch: OJK Islamic Banking Statistics (2024)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the development of the amount of murabahah financing in Islamic commercial banks from 2019 to 2023 shows a consistent increasing trend. In 2019, financing was recorded at 122.725 billion and continued to increase to reach 191.34 billion in 2023, with a total increase of around 55.85% in five years. Meanwhile, musyarakah financing is financing in the form of cooperation between two or more parties, namely the bank and the customer for a particular business, each party providing their respective portion of funds (Pandapotan, 2022). Research conducted by (Pratiwi & Sulistyowati, 2021) and (Erniati et al., 2023) demonstrates that the impact of musyarakah financing on profitability is zero. However another study conducted by (Yani & Nur, 2020) discovered that musyarakah financing has a significant negative on ROA.

Berikut ini merupakan total pembiayaan musyarakah pada tahun 2019-2023 Bank Umum Syariah.

Table 3. Musyarakah Financing 2019-2023 (in billion)

Year	Musyarakah
2019	84.582
2020	88.901
2021	90.701
2022	116.69
2023	148.688

Sourch: OJK Islamic Banking Statistics (2024)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the development of the amount of musyarakah financing in Islamic commercial banks from 2019 to 2023 shows a significant increasing trend, especially in the last two years. In 2019 to 2020 there was an increase of 5.11%, from 84.582 billion to 88.901 billion and then in 2020 to 2021 it increased by 2.02%, from 88.901 billion to 90.701 billion. In 2021 to 2022 there was an increase of 28.63%, from 90.701 billion to 116.69 billion. Then in 2022 to 2021 it increased significantly by 27.40%, reaching 148.688 billion.

The following is the total mudharabah financing in 2019-2023 Islamic Commercial Banks.

Table 4.l Mudharabah Financing 2019-2023 (in billion)

Year	Mudharabah
2019	84.582
2020	88.901
2021	90.701
2022	116.69
2023	148.688

Sourch: OJK Islamic Banking Statistics (2024)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the development of the amount of mudharabah financing in Islamic commercial banks from 2019 to 2023 shows fluctuations. From 2019 to 2020: There was a significant increase of 43.29%, from 2.860 billion to 4.098 billion and in 2020 to 2021: There was a decrease of 11.43%, from 4.098 billion to 3.629 billion. As for 2021 to 2022: Relatively stagnant, with a slight decrease from 3.629 billion to 3.623 billion and in 2022 to 2023: A significant spike of 43.49%, reaching 5.198 billion. Mudharabah financing experienced a sharp increase in 2020 and 2023, but had decreased in 2021-2022. These fluctuations can be caused by high risks in mudharabah contracts, which make banks more selective, as well as changes in economic conditions.

Mudharabah financing in Islamic banks is a profit-sharing agreement between the bank, as a capital supplier (shahibul maal), and the customer, as a company manager. In this arrangement, the bank provides the necessary finances, while the customer is responsible for running the firm in accordance with Sharia standards (Nurma, 2022). A study conducted by (Puteri, 2021) hhe findings show that mudharabah financing has a positive and significant effect on ROA. That it to say, the more the mudharabah finance, the higher the profitability (ROA). However, another study conducted by (Suryadi, 2022). In other words, changes in the amount of mudharabah financing, either increasing or decreasing, did not have an impact on ROA.However, another study conducted by

Based on the foregoing explanation, the researcher wishes to do additional research on the impact of murabahah, musyarakah, and mudharabah financing on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks, with banksize serving as a control variable. In this research, banksize is utilized as a control variable, which is a variable that is regulated or held constant such that there is no change in the relationship between the independent and dependent variables by unstudied external factors (Sugiyono, 2020).

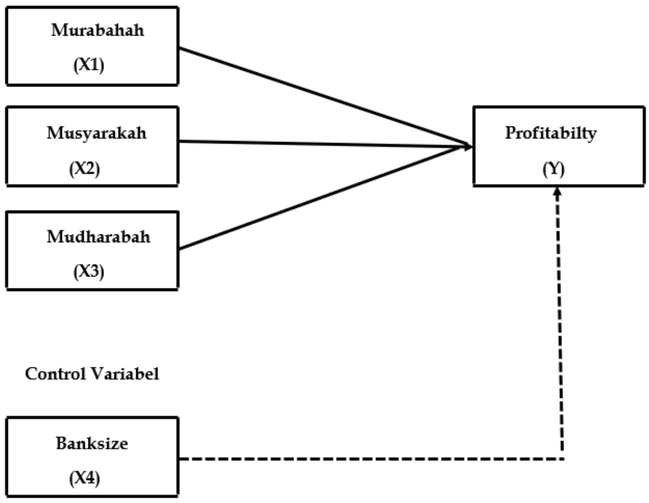
The purpose of this research is to look at the impact of murabahah, musyarakah, and mudharabah financing on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia from 2021 to 2023. The choice of this time period is based on the fact that it encompasses a significant phase, including the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic global and national economies, as well as economic policies enacted by the government and financial sector. This study distinguishes itself from prior studies by providing a more in-depth analysis of the contribution of each type of financing to the profitability of Islamic commercial banks. Thus, the results of this research are expected to serve as a reference for Islamic banking practitioners in making strategic decisions, as well as a contribution to academics and researchers in building literature on Islamic banks' financial performance.

2. METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach. Secondary data used in this study are financial report data for 2019-2023 of Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority. The population in this study is Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority with a sample of 5 Islamic Commercial Banks, namely Bank Mega Syariah, Bank Jabar Banten Syariah, BCA Syariah, Panin Dubai Syariah, Muamalat which were taken using the Non-probability sampling technique. Data analysis methods include normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, multiple linear regression test, hypothesis test with analysis tools using Eviews 12.

The following is the conceptual framework used in this study:

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

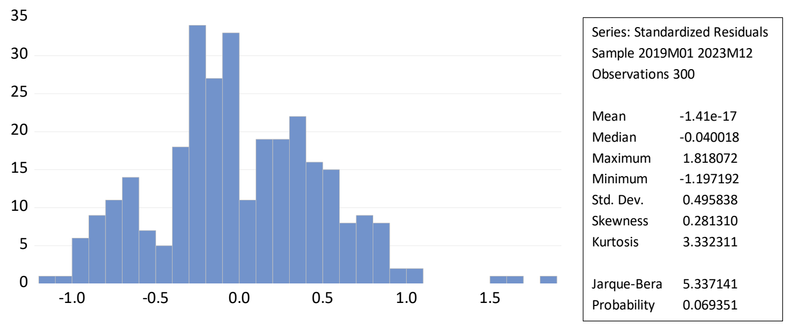


Sourch: Data Processed by Researchers, 2024

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Normality Test

Figure 2. Normality Test Results



Source: Eviews Output 12

Based on Figure 2, that the results of the normality test have a probability value of 0.06> 0.05 or greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted because the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Figure 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

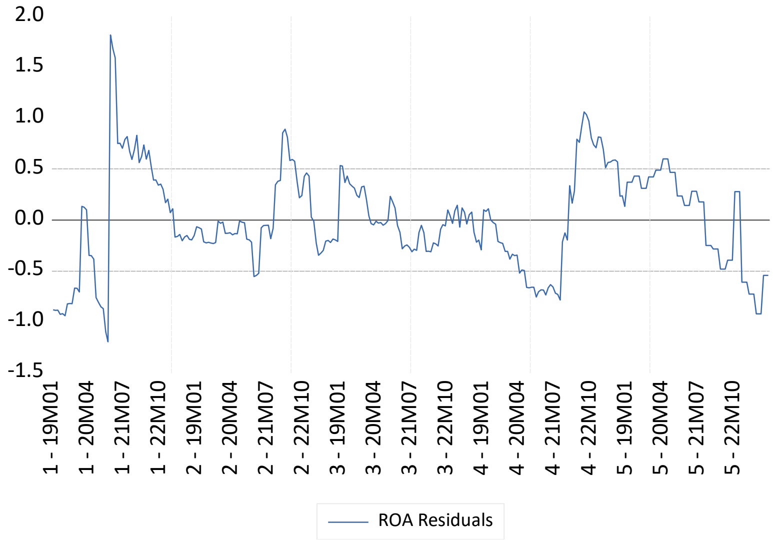
	MRB	MSY	MDB	BANKSIZE
MRB	1.000000	0.818220	0.497775	0.425847
MSY	0.818220	1.000000	0.725135	0.632726
MDB	0.497775	0.725135	1.000000	0.483378
BANKSIZE	0.425847	0.632726	0.483378	1.000000

Source: Eviews Output 12

According to (Ghozali, 2018), multicollinearity happens when the value of correlation between the variable is greater than 0.90; if the correlation value is less than 0.90, there is no sign of multicollinearity. According to Figure 3, the results of the multicollinearity test indicate that the correlation between independent variables is less than 0.90. As a result, this model meets the assumption that it is free of multicollinearity or has no multicollinearity difficulties. So, the model meets the assumption of multicollinearity or there is no symptom of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: Eviews Output 12

Heteroscedasticity test can also be seen from the residual value where when the residual value does not cross the limit (500 and -500), it means that the residual variance is the same. Therefore, there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity or passes the heteroscedasticity test (Napitupulu et al., 2021). Based on table 4, it can be seen that the results of the heteroscedasticity test have a residual value (-1.5-2.0) or do not cross the residual value limit (-500-500), meaning that there is no symptom of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Figure 5. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.821512	0.282818	-2.904735	0.0040
MRB	-4.10E-08	1.40E-08	-2.929444	0.0037
MSY	3.33E-08	2.31E-08	1.439264	0.1512
MDB	1.11E-06	3.28E-07	3.388258	0.0008
BANKSIZE	7.13E-08	1.22E-08	5.836485	0.0000

Source: Eviews Output 12

ROA = -0.8215117477 - 4.10122099197e-08*MRB + 3.32931564066e-08*MSY + 1.11238332519e-06*MDB + 7.13405867859e-08*BANKSIZE + [CX=F]

Based on Figure 5, the results of the multiple linear regression test produce the following regression equation: Y = -0.8215117477 - 4.10122099197e-08X1 + 3.32931564066e-08X2 + 1.11238332519e-06 * X3 + 7.13405867859e-08K1 + e.

The explanation is as follows:

1. The murabahah (X1) has a coefficient value of - 4.10122099197e-08. This means that for every 1% increase in the X1 variable, the ROA variable (Y) will decrease by 4.10%. Likewise, if the X1 variable decreases by 1%, the ROA variable (Y) will increase by 4.10%.

2. The musyarakah variable (X2) has a coefficient value of + 3.32931564066e. This means that for every 1% increase in the X2 variable, the ROA variable (Y) will increase by 3.32%. Likewise, if the X1 variable decreases by 1%, the ROA variable (Y) will decrease by 3.32%.
3. The musyarakah variable (X2) has a coefficient value of + 3.32931564066e. This means that for every 1% increase in the X2 variable, the ROA variable (Y) will increase by 3.32%. Likewise, if the X1 variable decreases by 1%, the ROA variable (Y) will decrease by 3.32%.
4. The mudharabah variable (X3) has a coefficient value of + 1.11238332519e-06. This means that for every 1% increase in variable X3, the ROA (Y) variable will increase by 1.11%. Likewise, if variable X1 decreases by 1%, the ROA (Y) variable will decrease by 1.11%. 5. The banksize (K1) variable has a coefficient value of + 7.13405867859e-08. This means that for every 1% increase in variable K1, the ROA (Y) variable will increase by 1.13%. Likewise, if variable X1 decreases by 1%, the ROA (Y) variable will decrease by 7.13%.

Hypothesis Testing

t-Test

Figure 6. Result of t-TestUji Hipotesis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.821512	0.282818	-2.904735	0.0040
MRB	-4.10E-08	1.40E-08	-2.929444	0.0037
MSY	3.33E-08	2.31E-08	1.439264	0.1512
MDB	1.11E-06	3.28E-07	3.388258	0.0008
BANKSIZE	7.13E-08	1.22E-08	5.836485	0.0000

Source: Eviews Output 12

Based on the results of the t-test in Figure 6, the explanation can be seen as follows:

1. The probability value of the murabahah variable (MRB) is 0.003 <0.05. While for the calculated t value of -2.929> t table (1.968), then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. So that the first hypothesis, H1: the murabahah variable affects profitability (ROA).
2. The probability value of the musyarakh variable (MSY) is 0.15 <0.05. While for the calculated t value of 1.439 <t table (1.968), then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted. So that the second hypothesis, H2: the musyarakah variable does not affect profitability (ROA).
3. The probability value of the mudharabah variable (MDB) is 0.000> 0.05. Meanwhile, for the calculated t value of 3.388 > t table (1.968), then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. So the third hypothesis H3: the mudharabah variable has an effect on profitability (ROA).
4. The probability value of the banksize variable is 0.000 < 0.05. Meanwhile, for the calculated t value of 5.836 > t table (1.968), then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted. So the third hypothesis H4: the banksize variable has an effect on profitability (ROA).

F-Test

Figure 7. Results of the f-test (simultaneous)

Log likelihood	-214.7292
F-statistic	79.78371
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Eviews Output 12

Based on the results of the simultaneous f test in Figure 7 above, it can be seen that the probability value of 0.000 <0.05, it can be interpreted that simultaneously all independent variables affect the dependent variable. So the fifth hypothesis H5: murabahah, musyarakah, mudharabah and banksize variables affect the profitability variable (ROA).

Discussion

The Effect of Murabahah Financing on Profitability (ROA)

The results t-test in Figure 6, the probability value of the murabahah (MRB) is 0.003 < 0.05. Furthermore, the calculated t value of -2.929 is greater than the t table (1.968), so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the hypothesis that murabahah financing has a negative and significant effect on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks can be proven. These findings are consistent with those of (Teri & Novitasari, 2020) and (Purba, 2023) who indicated that murabahah financing has a negative and significant influence on profitability (ROA). This condition is assumed to be caused by the bank's less-than-optimal policy of supervising consumers as fund managers, which results in agreements that do not always deliver equal benefits to both sides, because a high level of financing without adequate risk management may increase the risk of customer default, which in turn can negatively impact profitability (Ardana et al., 2020). In murabahah financing, customers may repay early without penalties. Islamic banks often apply higher profit margins for longer installment periods, leading to gradual profit realization. However, early repayment may reduce income potential, thereby affecting profitability (Hidayatullah & Astuti, 2021).

The Effect of Musyarakah Financing on Profitability (ROA)

According to the findings of the t-test in Figure 6, the musyarakah variable (MSY) has a probability value of 0.15 > 0.05. Furthermore, the calculated t value of 1.439 < t table (1.968), so Ha is rejected and H0 accepted. Thus, the idea that musyarakah financing has a major impact on profitability (ROA) cannot be accepted. These findings are consistent with those of Nugraha et al. (2024), who found that musyarakah financing has no significant influence on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks. These results are in line with research conducted (Nugraha et al., 2024) which states that musyarakah financing has no effect on profitability (ROA). Musyarakah financing distributes profits proportionally based on contributed capital or agreed ratios and is typically provided for medium- to long-term periods, thus contributing minimally to the value-added of Islamic commercial banks (Asih, 2019). Moreover, the management costs of musyarakah financing are relatively higher than other financing types, resulting in suboptimal income generation that fails to cover operational expenses. Consequently, its contribution to profitability remains limited (Kasih & Fahlefi, 2024).

The effect of mudharabah financing on profitability (ROA)

Based on the results of the t-test in Figure 6, the mudharabah variable (MDB) has a probability value of 0.000> 0.05. Meanwhile, for the calculated t value of 3.388> t table (1.968), H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. So the analyst accepts the hypothesis that states that mudharabah financing has a positive and significant effect on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks. These results are in line with research conducted (Taqyudin et al., 2023), (Febriyanti et al., 2024) and (Puteri, 2021) which claims that mudharabah financing significantly and positive effect on profitability (ROA). This shows that the increasing amount of mudharabah financing carried out by banks, the more it will increase the bank's profitability. Mudharabah financing is a form of profit sharing where banks and customers share profits at different levels. Mudharabah capital funding which is entirely owned by Islamic banks and is only used by customers to run their businesses, this is what causes the higher profit sharing rate. Therefore, bank income will increase with a larger profit sharing. Increased income will serve as a reminder of profit. ROA will increase along with increasing profits (Safitri, 2019). In Indonesia's banking system, mudharabah financing focuses on investment, working capital, and facility provision. Profit-sharing is calculated using the revenue-sharing method, as the risk borne is lower than the potential loss. Since returns depend on business uncertainty and incurred costs, a higher proportion of evenly distributed mudharabah financing tends to enhance bank profitability (Putri Novita Sari, 2023).

The Effect of Banksize on Profitability (ROA)

The results of the t-test in Figure 6, banksize variable has a probability value of 0.000 <0.05. Meanwhile, for the calculated t value of 5.836> t table (1.968), Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted. So the analyst accepts the hypothesis that banksize significantlt and positive effect on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks. These results are in line with research conducted by (Mahendra Putra et al., 2019) and (Thantawi et al., 2023) which states that banksize has a positive and significant effect on profitability (ROA). This is because the more assets a bank has, the more operational activities the bank carries out so that the assets it has, the bank can also expand its reach to acquire more customers so that the expected profitability will be easier to achieve. For large banks, the larger total assets will increase their ability to generate greater profits. The growth of bank size accompanied by increased profitability indicates successful management in optimizing economies of scale, business diversification, and operational efficiency (Ramadhona & Hesi, 2023)

The Influence of Murabahah Financing, Musyarakah, Mudharabah and Banksize on Profitability (ROA)

The results of the simultaneous f test in Figure 7 above, it can be seen that the probability value is 0.000 <0.05 or less than 0.05, so it can be interpreted that simultaneously all independent variables affect the dependent variable. So that murabahah, musyarakah, mudharabah and banksize financing affect the profitability variable (ROA). "Murabahah, musyarakah, and mudharabah financing directly contribute to income generation through margin-based and profit sharing mechanisms. Bank size enhances this effect by enabling economies of scale, business diversification, and better risk management. Together, these factors significantly influence profitability (ROA). Therefore, the combination of financing strategies and institutional scale plays a critical role in shaping the bank's financial performance (Sugiarto, S., & Lestari, H. S. 2018).

4. CONCLUSION

This study examines the effect of murabahah, musyarakah, and mudharabah financing on profitability with banksize as a control variable in Islamic commercial banks in 2019-2023. Based on the results of the data test, it was found that murabahah financing had a negative and significant effect on profitability. While musyarakah financing did not affect profitability. For mudharabah financing and banksize, they had a positive and significant effect on profitability. Simultaneously, all independent variables in this study affected profitability. Further researchers are advised to expand the scope of the study by considering other variables that have not been used in this study, so that they can produce more comprehensive findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
We thank our institution, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang for providing aplace to conduct this research.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS:
Dinsa Selia Putri, **Segaf**, Writing oiginal draft preparation. Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS:
Westate that there are no known conflicts of interest linked with this publication, and that there has been no significant financial assistance for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

REFERENCE

Ajustina, F., Yulianti, N., Christy, N., & Oktafia, R. (2024). Analisis Laba Kotor Terhadap Peningkatan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Pada Pt Bank BCA Tbk. *UQUDUNA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ekonomi Syariah*, *2*(1), 36–46. https://journal.stai-almujtama.ac.id/index.php/al-uqudana/article/view/37

Amalia, D., & Diana, N. (2022). Pengaruh BOPO, CAR, dan FDR Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Bukopin Syariah Periode 2013-2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *8*(1), 1095. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v8i1.4166

Amalia, T. E. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Indonesia. *Mutiara: Multidiciplinary Scientifict Journal*, *1*(8), 438–450. https://doi.org/10.57185/mutiara.v1i8.59

Ardana, Y., Wulandari, & Lestari, W. R. (2020). Model Koreksi Kesalahan dalam Mengukur Pengaruh Akad-Akad Pembiayaan terhadap Profitabilitas pada Bank Muamalat Indonesia. Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi & Perbankan Syariah, 5(1), 43–58. http://103.114.35.30/index.php/Mas/article/view/4514

Asih, Y. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Murabahah Dan Ijarah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Periode 2014-2018. Prosiding 2nd Business and Economics Conference In Utilizing of Modern Technology, 13(2), 215–250. https://journal.unimma.ac.id/index.php/conference/article/view/3327

Basri, J., Dewi, A. K., & Iswahyudi, G. (2022). Pembiayaan Murabahah pada Perbankan Syariah dalam Perspektif Hukum di Indonesia. *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam*, *4*(2), 375–380. https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v4i2.1802

Ernayani, R. (2023). Peran Bank Syariah dan UMKM dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Indonesia. *Al-Kharaj : Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah*, *6*(1), 772–777. https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v6i1.4776

Erniati, Edi Jatmiko, M. (2023). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah Dan Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas (Roa) Pada Bank Syariah Indonesia (Bsi) Periode 2016 – 2022. *Jurnal Studi Ekonomi Syariah*, *13*(1), 104–116. https://doi.org/10.51226/eksyda.v4i2.651

Faizah, S., Puteri, H. E., Baskara, R. T., Julita, V., & Sholihin, A. (2023). Analisis

Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah, Musyarakah dan Mudharabah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah di Indonesia Dengan Non Performing Financing (NPF) Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Periode 2017-2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *9*(2), 2333. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i2.9505

Febriyanti, N., Tyasari, I., & Irianto, M. F. (2024). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah, Musyarakah, Mudharabah Dan NPF Terhadap ROA. *Jurnal Akuntansi Neraca*, *1*(3), 90–98. https://doi.org/10.59837/jan.v1i3.17

Ghozali. (2018). *Buku Ghozali.pdf* (A. Tejokusumo (ed.); Cetakan IX). Badan Penerbit Undip.

Hidayatullah, M. S., & Astuti, W. (2021). The Influence of Sales and Purchase Financing Income on the Profitability of PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk (Period 2006-2019). Perisai : Islamic Banking and Finance Journal, 5(1), 64. https://doi.org/10.21070/perisai.v5i1.1312

Jannah, M. (2023). Pemahaman Masyarakat Tentang Perbankan Syariah (Studi Kasus di Kampung Adi Jaya Kecamatan Terbanggi Besar Kabupaten Lampung Tengah). *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, *2*(xx), 5. https://journal.xn--annur-hu3b.ac.id/index.php/azzahra/article/view/1807

Kasih, S. Y., & Fahlefi, R. (2024). Saving Dan Investasi Dalam Produk Mudharabah Pada Lembaga Keuangan Syariah Analisis Komparatif Dengan Produk Konvensional. Al-Bank: Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance, 4(2), 182. https://doi.org/10.31958/ab.v4i2.13179

Mahendra Putra, A., Rini, I., Pangestuti, D., & Manajemen, J. (2019). Pengaruh Struktur Pasar, Kompetisi, Diversifikasi, Dan Risiko Kredit Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Dengan Bank Size Sebagai Variabel Kontrol (Studi Pada Bank Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia). *Diponegoro Journal of Management*, *8*(1), 117–125. http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/djom

Mulato, T. (2019). Pemetaan Potensi Pengembangan Produk Natural Uncertainty Contract (Nuc) Pada Pembiayaan Produktif Dan Produk Natural Certainty Contract (Ncc) Pada Pembiayaan Konsumtif Di Bank Syariah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *5*(2), 120–130. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v5i2.386

Napitupulu et al. (2021). *Penelitian Bisnis Teknik dan Analisis Data dengan Spss-*

Stata-Eviews (Edisi 1). Madenatera.

Nugraha, H. F., Sumarna, A., & Apriana, A. (2024). Pengaruh Pembiyaan Mudharabah Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Mualamat Indonesia Periode 2015-2022. *Jurnal Al-Amar (JAA)*, *5*(1), 25–34. https://ojs-steialamar.org/index.php/JAA/article/view/159

Nur'aini, U. (2022). Perbankan Syariah: Sebuah Pilar dalam Ekonomi Syariah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan*, *4*(2), 174–183. http://www.jurnal.stitnualhikmah.ac.id/index.php/scholastica/article/download/1813/1022

Nurhikmah, S. I., & Diana, N. (2020). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah, Musyarakah, Dan Non Performing Financing (Npf) Terhadap Return on Asset (Roa) Periode 2016-2018. *Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *5*(2), 194–207. https://doi.org/10.30651/jms.v5i2.5577

Nurma Indah Sari, A. N. (2022). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Murabahah,. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Kesatuan*, *10*(2), 221–232. https://doi.org/10.37641/jiakes.v10i1.1322

Pandapotan, S. S. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Terhadap Laba Bersih Melalui Bagi Hasil Bank Umum Syariah. *El-Mal: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi & Bisnis Islam*, *3*(4), 670–679. https://doi.org/10.47467/elmal.v3i4.1001

Pratiwi, S. W., & Sulistyowati, E. (2021). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Pembiayaan Musyarakah, NPF, DAN FDR terhadap ROA. *Jurnal Proaksi*, *8*(2), 376–387. https://doi.org/10.32534/jpk.v8i2.1864

Purba, A. F. (2023). *Pengaruh pembiayaan murabahah terhadap Return On Asset (ROA) pada Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah tahun 2011-2014*. *5*(1), 39–50. http://etd.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/56/

Puteri, D. R. (2021). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank Muamalat Indonesia 202-2019. *COMPETITIVE Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *5*(2), 205. https://jurnal.umt.ac.id/index.php/competitive/article/view/4477

Putri Novita Sari, T. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Syariah dan Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. JIEF Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance, 3(2), 107–118.

https://doi.org/10.28918/jief.v3i2.1861

Ramadhona, A. G., & Hesi, E. P. (2023). Kajian Risiko Operasional Pada Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Periode 2018-2021. Jurnal Manajemen Dan Perbankan (JUMPA), 10(1), 71–79. https://doi.org/10.55963/jumpa.v10i1.502

Safitri, A. (2019). *Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah, Mudharabah, dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas dengan Non Performing Financing (NPF) Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada Bank Umum Syariah dan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah di Indonesia (Tahun 2013-2017)*. 18–19. https://e-repository.perpus.uinsalatiga.ac.id/6630/

Siti Muyassaroh, Fadilla Fadilla, & Choiriyah Choiriyah. (2022). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah dan Ijarah Terhadap Return On Assets (ROA) Bank Muamalat Indonesia. *GEMILANG: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Akuntansi*, *2*(4), 10–19. https://doi.org/10.56910/gemilang.v2i4.128

Sugiarto, S., & Lestari, H. S. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Bank Pada Bank Konvensional Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Manajemen Dan Pemasaran Jasa, 10(2), 267–280. https://doi.org/10.25105/jmpj.v10i2.2510

Sugiyono. (2020). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D_ Sugiyono 2020. In *Metode Penelitian* (Vol. 2). Penerbit Alfabeta.

Suryadi, N. (2022). Ijarah Dan Rasio Non Performing Financing Terhadap. *Jurnal Tabarru' : Slamic Banking and Finance*, *5*(1), 83–97. https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2022.vol5(1).7947

Taqyudin, Y., Permatasari, R., & Ariffin, M. (2023). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah Dan Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis Kesatuan*, *2*(3), 461–470. https://doi.org/10.37641/jabkes.v2i3.1906

Teri, & Novitasari, D. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Pembiayaan Murabahah, Mudharabah, Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank Syariah Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia The Influence Of Cheap , Mudharabah And Musearakah Financing Income On Profitability In Sharia Banks List. *Accounting, Accountability and Organization System Journal (AAOS) E-ISSN*, *1*(2), 188–200. https://journal.unifa.ac.id/index.php/aaos

Thantawi, T. R., Damayanti, Putri, F. R., & Putri, Y. K. (2023). Pengaruh Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Dan Pembiayaan Bagi Hasil Lainnya Dalam Pembiayaan Bagi Hasil Kepada Bank Lain, Terhadap Laba Bersih Bank Umum Syariah Dan Unit Usaha Syariah Periode 2008-2021. *Sahid Banking Journal*, *2*(02), 186–205. https://doi.org/10.56406/sahidbankingjournal.v2i02.114

Tuzzuhro, F., Rozaini, N., & Yusuf, M. (2023). Perkembangan Perbankan Syariah Diindonesia Fatimah. *PeKA: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Akuntansi*, *11 No 2*(23), 78–87. https://doi.org/10.25299/peka.2023.vol11(2).15010

Wisaputri, A. A. I. V., & Ramantha, I. W. (2021). Kecukupan Modal, Risiko Kredit, Rasio BOPO, dan Likuiditas pada Profitabilitas Bank. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *31*(7), 1692. https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2021.v31.i07.p07

Yani, E., & M.Nur, M. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Pembiayaan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomika Indonesia*, *9*(2), 13. https://doi.org/10.29103/ekonomika.v9i2.3179