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Analysis of Exchange Rate, Market Capitalization, Trading Volume Activity toward Return and Abnormal Return on Manufacturing Company

(Event Study Announcement of the First Case of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Registered Automotive and Component Sub-Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)

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Abstract

This research was conducted on the basis of observing the condition of the capital market in Indonesia in a semi-strong form, where the market will react to an information (an announcement). If the announcement contains information signaling theory, the market will react when the announcement is received. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there is a relationship or influence of exchange rates, market capitalization, trading volume activity on stock returns and abnormal returns and to find out whether there are differences in exchange rates, market capitalization, trading volume activities on stock returns and abnormal returns around the announcement date of the case. The first covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia (before and after the announcement). This research was conducted using the event study method with a market adjusted model approach. The research sample is BEI companies (12 companies). Statistical test using multiple linear regression and different test Independent Samples Test (T-Test) with the help of IBM SPSS 22. From the results of this study it can be concluded that the exchange rate and market capitalization have a positive relationship and directly have a significant effect on returns, but trading volume activity has an insignificant negative relationship on returns and exchange rates and market capitalization have a positive and direct significant effect on abnormal returns. return, while trading volume activity has an insignificant negative relationship with abnormal returns. Besides that, that the exchange rate and market capitalization there are significant differences in returns, but trading volume activities have no significant differences on returns and exchange rates and market capitalization have significant differences on abnormal returns, and trading volume activities have no significant differences on abnormal returns.

Keywords
Event study; exchange rate; market capitalization; trading volume activity; return and abnormal return

I. Introduction

The capital market plays an important role in the life of a country to encourage economic growth. In the capital market, the share price of a company can be used as a measure of a company's financial performance, so that under normal and normal conditions, the share price of a company can be seen as an increase in its financial performance. The stock market in a country is often sensitive to surrounding events, even those that are not natural (including non-natural events).

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the emergence of a new virus called the 2019 Novel Covid-19 virus (2019-nCoV), better known as the Covid-19 Virus, which first appeared in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. Covid-19 virus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. This virus is spreading rapidly and has spread to other parts of China and many countries, one of which is Indonesia. Indonesia itself has described the disease as a non-natural disaster and several regions in Indonesia have declared a state of emergency (KLB) for the COVID-19 pandemic announced by the President on March 2, 2020. (www.kompas.com).

The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum *et al*, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

CNBC Indonesia (2020), the COVID-19 pandemic has forced automotive manufacturers in various parts of the world to close their production facilities. At the same time, domestic demand for automotive also fell sharply in line with the weakening of people's purchasing power. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt by the national automotive industry. This can be seen not only from the decline in demand for motorized vehicles in Indonesia, but also the impact on the layoffs of millions of workers. Other problems faced by the automotive industry during the COVID-19 pandemic include the depletion of the supply of raw materials and components. This is mainly because supplying countries have implemented lockdown policies to deal with the widespread spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in these countries. Meanwhile, the development of good performance for the automotive industry is very necessary for the Indonesian economy, because it covers a fairly broad interest in various aspects and other sectors. The majority of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) experienced a decline in stock prices, one of which is a company engaged in manufacturing. Companies with the manufacturing sector in 2019 have experienced a decline, especially stocks in the automotive and component sub-sectors have also experienced a decline in stock prices since the beginning of 2020. The Indonesia Stock Exchange explained that the automotive and components manufacturing sub-sector companies have decreased by 7.03 % since the beginning of 2020 in line with the decline in the manufacturing industry, due to a decrease in demand for automotive.

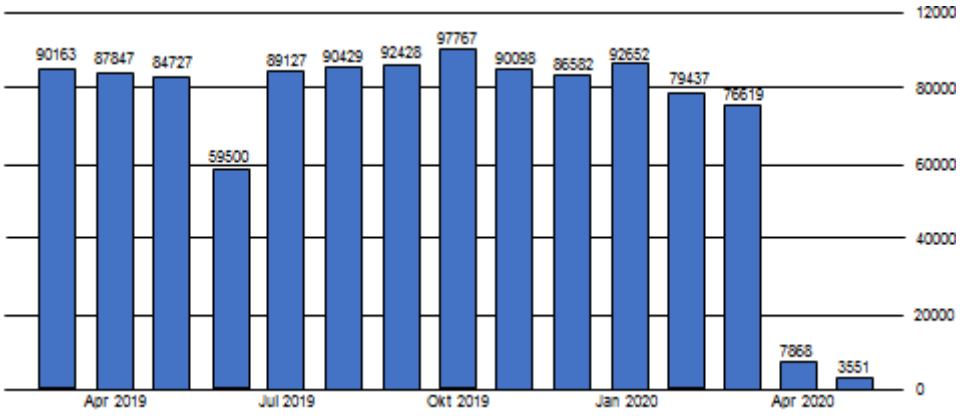

Figure 1. *Vehicle Sales Chart*
Sumber: (www.gaikindo.or.id)

Gaikindo (2020), The COVID-19 virus has hit the entire automotive sector. Based on data from the Association of Indonesian Automotive Industries (GAIKINDO), wholesale car sales (distribution from factories to dealers) throughout 2020 were only 532,027 units. In fact, in 2019 car sales were 1,030,126 units. On average, per month, automotive manufacturers registered as members of Gaikindo can sell 80,000 to 90,000 units. But the situation in 2020 is very different. Compared to 2019 data, car sales in 2020 fell 48.35 percent. Car sales in Indonesia in 2020 began to fall drastically in April 2020. At that time, the automotive industry was only able to send 7,868 units of new cars, whereas previously it was able to sell 80-90 thousand units per month. The lowest sales figure occurred in May 2020 with sales of only 3,551 units.

Although in 2016 there was an increase in the growth of the Transportation Equipment Industry to 4.52%, but then it fell again, and even in 2019 the Transportation Equipment Industry experienced a growth contraction of 3.43%, before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world. As a result, the contribution of this industry's GDP to the GDP of the non-oil and gas industry also continues to decline, and since 2019 the contribution of the Transportation Equipment Industry has only been the 4th largest. Furthermore, due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has reduced the production of the Transportation Equipment Industry by 19.86% in 2020, the contribution of this industry is only around 7.6%. This condition is quite alarming, because the automotive industry, which is expected to be the backbone of the growth of the non-oil and gas industry, will likely require extra hard efforts to be able to bounce back as it was in 2013 and 2014..

This research will be conducted on manufacturing companies, especially sub-automotive and component manufacturing companies. The automotive and components industry is a labor-intensive sector. In terms of manpower, the development or increase in industrial capacity can easily be matched by an increase in labor with more competitive wages, especially when compared to conditions in advanced industrial countries.

One of the events that will be tested for its information content on stock movements in the capital market is the announcement of the first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Testing the information content of market activity is intended to see the market reaction to these events. If it contains strong enough information, then there will be a reaction that is accepted by the market. This market reaction is indicated by price changes that occur, both rising and falling stock prices.

II. Research Method

Based on this information and observations, the authors are interested in conducting scientific research as outlined in the form of a thesis with the title: "Exchange Rate Analysis, Market Capitalization, Trading Volume Activities on Returns and Abnormal Returns in Manufacturing Companies (Event Study Announcement of the First Case of the Covid-19 Pandemic) In the Automotive and Component Subsector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)". Samples were taken from 12 automotive and component manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The relationship between variables in this study was analyzed using multiple linear regression and different tests. Independent samples test. (T-Test) with IBM SPSS 22.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Descriptive Statistics

Results of descriptive statistics:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1_Exchange Rate	316	14	17	14.48	.669
X2_Market Capitalization	316	47	217	80.63	27.692
X3_Trading Volume Activity	316	.0000	.0046	.000492	.0004675
Y1_Return	316	-.0705	.0529	-.000967	.0140588
Y2_Abnormal Return	316	-.0652	.0514	-.000849	.0128275
Valid N (listwise)	316				

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

3.2 Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The normality test was carried out to determine the right analytical tool in the next test. The normality test in this study used the non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnof (K-S) and Shapiro-Wilk tests. In this test, if the probability value is > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed, but if the probability value is < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed.

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Model			Unstandardized Residual
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Return (Y1)	N		316
	Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
		Std. Deviation	.01354414
	Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.043
		Positive	.043
		Negative	-.037
	Test Statistic		.043
	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Abnormal Return (Y2)	N		316
	Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
		Std. Deviation	.01233358
	Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.050
		Positive	.050
		Negative	-.033
	Test Statistic		.050
	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.053[c]

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 2, shows the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnof in automotive and component manufacturing companies showing the exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity on returns and abnormal returns with a significance value greater than 0.05. non-paremetric test was performed.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test One of the important assumptions of the classical linear regression model is that the variance of the residuals that appear in the regression function is homoscedastic, that is, there is a similarity of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. To detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity, the Glacier test was carried out by looking at the significance level of the regression results of the absolute residual value as the dependent variable with the budgeting target characteristic variable. If the result of the significance probability is above the 5% confidence level, then the regression model does not contain heteroscedasticity.

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Using the Glejser Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
Y1_Return	(Constant)	-.024	.011		-2.188	.029
	X1_Exchange Rate	.002	.001	.181	3.234	.659
	X2_Market Capitalization	-2.003	.000	-.062	-1.098	.273
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	1.722	1.085	.090	1.587	.114
Y2_Abnormal Return	(Constant)	-.014	.010		-1.414	.158
	X1_Exchange Rate	.002	.001	.138	2.465	.285
	X2_Market Capitalization	-2.077	.000	-.072	-1.265	.207
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	2.048	.976	.119	2.099	.850

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 3 above, it is known that the results of the heteroscedasticity test show the significance value of each variable is greater than 0.05. This shows that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test is a test conducted to see whether there is a correlation between a period t and the previous period (t-1). The autocorrelation test in this study used the Durbin Watson test. The rule used to determine whether or not the model has a serial correlation between the error terms is that the DW value is greater than Du or less than 4-Du.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test– Durbin Watson

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Return (Y1)	.285[a]	.081	.062	1.13415	1.977

Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Abnormal Return (Y2)	.289[a]	.084	.064	1.01909	2.141

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 4 of the test results for the Return (Y1) variable, the DW test value is 1.977 which is greater than du (1.824) and less than the value of 4-du (2.176) or (du (1.824) < DW (1.977) < 4- du (2,176)). As for the Abnormal Return variable (Y2), the DW test value is 2,141 which is greater than du (1,824) and less than the value of 4-du (2,176) or (du (1,824) < DW (2,141) < 4-du (2,176). Thus it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the model used in this study.

d. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether a regression model has a correlation between independent variables. Multicollinearity can be seen by analyzing the correlation matrix of the independent variables. The results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Model		t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
				Tolerance	VIF
Y1_Return	(Constant)	-0,119	0,905		
	X1_Exchange Rate	-0,442	0,659	0,967	1.034
	X2_Market Capitalization	2,004	0,046	0,954	1.049
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	4,772	0,000	0,946	1.057
Y2_Abnormal Return	(Constant)	-0.008	0,994		
	X1_Exchange Rate	-0.547	0,585	0,967	1.034
	X2_Market Capitalization	1.895	0,059	0,954	1.049
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	4.941	0,000	0,946	1.057

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 5 above, it is known that the VIF value of each independent variable is below 10 and the tolerance is greater than 0.10. This shows that there is no correlation between the independent variables (independent or exogenous). So it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study does not occur multicollinearity.

e. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple Linear Regression Test a regression model that uses more than one independent variable (independent or exogenous). Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to see the direction and to measure how much influence the independent variable had on the dependent variable (dependent or endogenous).

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
Y1_Return	(Constant)	-2,527	0,517		-4.886	0,000
	X1_Exchange Rate	0,151	0,035	0,227	4.296	0,000

	X2_Market Capitalization	0,005	0,001	0,282	5.292	0,000
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	-4.848	53.356	-0,005	-0,091	0,928
Y2_Abnormal Return	(Constant)	-2.524	0,517		-4.881	0,000
	X1_Exchange Rate	0,151	0,035	0,227	4.292	0,000
	X2_Market Capitalization	0,005	0,001	0,282	5.284	0,000
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	-5.285	53.343	-0,005	-0,099	0,921

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Based on the results of table 6 above data processing, multiple linear regression equations can be obtained, as follows:

Structural Model Y1 = -2,527+ 0,151 X1 + 0,005X2 - 4.848 X3+ ε

Y2 = -2.524+ 0,151 X1 + 0,005X2 - 5.285X3+ ε

From the regression equation model, it can be explained that all models consisting of exchange rate variables, market capitalization, trading volume activities have a positive or unidirectional relationship to returns and abnormal returns.

3.3 Hypothesis

a. F Test

The F test is used to show how far the influence of the independent variables jointly affects the dependent variable by using a probability value of 5%.

Table 7. F Test

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Return (Y1)	Regression	8.244	3	2.748	14.648	0,000[b]
	Residual	60.409	322	.188		
	Total	68.654	325			
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Abnormal Return (Y2)	Regression	8.221	3	2.740	14.614	0,000[b]
	Residual	60.379	322	.188		
	Total	68.600	325			

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 7 the significance value obtained is 0.000 (<0.05), it means that the exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity have a simultaneous (simultaneous) effect on the return variable. And the significance value obtained is 0.000 (<0.05), meaning that the exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity have a simultaneous (simultaneous) effect on the abnormal return variable.

b. T Test

T test is used to show how far the influence of the independent variables individually on the dependent variable by using a probability value of 5%.

Table 8. T Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
Y1_Return	(Constant)	-2,527	0,517		-4.886	0,000
	X1_Exchange Rate	0,151	0,035	0,227	4.296	0,000
	X2_Market Capitalization	0,005	0,001	0,282	5.292	0,000
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	-4.848	53.356	-0,005	-0,091	0,928
Y2_Abnormal Return	(Constant)	-2.524	0,517		-4.881	0,000
	X1_Exchange Rate	0,151	0,035	0,227	4.292	0,000
	X2_Market Capitalization	0,005	0,001	0,282	5.284	0,000
	X3_Trading Volume Activity	-5.285	53.343	-0,005	-0,099	0,921

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

3.4 Coefficient of Determination Test (Adjusted R-Square)

The coefficient of determination test (Adjusted R Square) is a test to see the proportion of the variation of the dependent variable explained by the independent variable. The correlation coefficient test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the Y (dependent) variable. The value of the coefficient of determination / R2 is in the range of zero (0) and one (1). If the value of the coefficient of determination is close to zero (0), it means that the model's ability to explain the Y (dependent) variable is very limited. Conversely, if the value of the coefficient of determination of the variable is close to one (1), it means that the ability of the X (independent) variable in causing the existence of the Y (dependent) variable is getting stronger.

Table 9. Coefficient of Determination Test (Adjusted R Square)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Return (Y1)	0,347[a]	0,120	0,112	0,4331364
Exchange Rate (X1) Market Capitalization (X2) Trading Volume Activity (X3) Abnormal Return (Y2)	0,346[a]	0,120	0,112	0,4330282

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Table 9, it is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.112, which means that the exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity contributes 11.2% of the total effect on the return variable and the remaining 88.8% is influenced by other variables outside the study. this or outside the unexamined regression equation. And it is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.112, it means that the exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity contributes 11.2% of the effect together on the abnormal return variable and the remaining 88.8% is influenced by other variables outside of this study or outside the regression equation that is not examined.

3.5 Independent Samples Test (T-Test)

If the sample results are normally distributed, the Independent Samples Test (T-Test) is used to determine whether there is a difference in the average between the two groups for each variable of exchange rate, market capitalization, trading volume activity on returns and abnormal returns. This test is used to compare the difference between the two mean values with the standard error of the difference between the two samples. To test two different groups of subjects, but subject to the same treatment, the analytical technique that can be used is the test (T-Test) for independent samples (Independent Samples Test) by determining the level of significance of 5% or 0.05.

Table 10. Independent Samples Test (T-Test)

Model		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Difference in Exchange Rate and Return	Equal variances assumed	46.959	0,000	509.893	78	0,000	13694.38155	26.85738
Difference in Market Capitalization and Return	Equal variances assumed	172.380	0,000	59.298	78	0,000	78.08155	1.31675
Difference in Trading Volume Activity and Return	Equal variances assumed	40.820	0,000	1.960	78	0,054	.0068158	.0034769
Difference in Exchange Rate and Abnormal Return	Equal variances assumed	46.962	0,000	509.892	78	0,000	13694.3703725	26.8573796
Difference in Market Capitalization and Abnormal Return	Equal variances assumed	172.555	0,000	59.290	78	0,000	78.0703725	1.3167522

Difference in Trading Volume Activity and Abnormal Return	Equal variances assumed	51.634	0,000	-1.742	78	0,085	-0,0043626	0,0025048

Source: Calculated using IBM SPSS 22, 2022

Based on Tables 8 and 10, it can be translated into several hypothesis testing as follows:

1. First hypothesis (H_1)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. for the relationship or effect of X_1_exchange rate on Y_1_return shows a coefficient value of 0.151 and has a positive relationship direction with a probability of 0.000. This value has met the requirements for acceptance of H_1 (first hypothesis) because the probability is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis which states that the exchange rate directly has a positive and significant effect on returns is appropriate and proven.

2. Second hypothesis (H_2)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. for the relationship or effect of X_2_market capitalization on Y_1_return shows a coefficient value of 0.005 and has a positive direction with a probability of 0.000. This value has fulfilled the requirements for acceptance of H_2 (second hypothesis) because the probability is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the second hypothesis which states that market capitalization directly has a positive and significant effect on returns is appropriate and proven.

3. Third hypothesis (H_3)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. for the relationship or effect of X_3_ trading volume activityon Y_1_return shows a coefficient value of -4.848 and has a negative relationship direction with a probability of 0.928. The value does not qualify for acceptance of H_3 (third hypothesis) because the probability is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the third hypothesis which states that trading volume activity directly has a negative and insignificant effect on return.

4. Fourth hypothesis (H_4)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. for the relationship or effect of X_1_exchange rate on Y_1_abnormal return shows a coefficient value of 0.151 and has a positive direction with a probability of 0.000. This value has met the requirements for acceptance of H_1 (first hypothesis) because the probability is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis which states that the exchange rate directly has a positive and significant effect on returns is appropriate and proven.

5. Fifth hypothesis (H_5)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. For the relationship or effect of X2_market capitalization on Y1_abnormal return, it shows a coefficient value of 0.005 and has a positive direction with a probability of 0.000. This value has fulfilled the requirements for acceptance of H5 (fifth hypothesis) because the probability is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the fifth hypothesis which states that market capitalization directly has a positive and significant effect on returns is appropriate and proven.

6. Sixth hypothesis (H_6)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is known that the value of sig. for the relationship or effect of X_3_trading volume activity on Y_1_ abnormal return shows a coefficient value of -5.285 and has a negative relationship direction with a probability of 0.921. The value does not qualify for acceptance of H6 (sixth hypothesis) because the probability is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the sixth hypothesis which states that trading volume activities directly have a negative and insignificant effect on abnormal returns.

7. Seventh hypothesis (H_7)

It is known that the variable X_1_exchange rate against Y_1_return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 46.959 has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected. The value of t on equal variance assumed is 509,893 with probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average exchange rate to return is not the same (there is a significant difference).

8. Eighth hypothesis (H_8)

It is known that the variable X_2_market capitalization on Y_1_return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 172,380, has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected. The t value on equal variance assumed is 59,298 with probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average market capitalization to return is not the same (there is a significant difference).

9. Ninth hypothesis (H_9)

It is known that the variable X_3_ trading volume activity on Y_1_return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 40,820 has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected. The t value on equal variance assumed is 1.960 with probability (sig.) greater than 0.05 (0.054 > 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average trading volume activity on return is the same (there is no significant difference).

10. Tenth hypothesis (H_{10})

It is known that the variable X_1_exchange rate against Y_2_abnormal return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 46.962 has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 <0.05), then H0 is rejected. The t value on equal variance assumed is 509,892 with probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average exchange rate on abnormal returns is not the same (there is a significant difference).

11. Eleventh hypothesis (H_{11})

It is known that the variable X_2_market capitalization on Y_2_abnormal return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 172,555 has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected. The t value on equal variance assumed is 59,290 with probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average market capitalization of abnormal returns is not the same (there is a significant difference).

12. Twelfth hypothesis (H_{12})

It is known that the variable X_3_trading volume activity on Y_2_ abnormal return, the calculated F value of Levene's Test of 51,634 has a probability (sig.) less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), so H0 is rejected. The t value on equal variance assumed is -1.742 with probability (sig.) greater than 0.05 (0.085 > 0.05). So it can be concluded that the average trading volume activity on return is the same (there is no significant difference).

IV. Conclusion

From the results of this study it can be concluded that the exchange rate and market capitalization have a positive relationship and directly have a significant effect on returns, but trading volume activity has an insignificant negative relationship on returns and exchange rates and market capitalization have a positive and direct significant effect on abnormal returns. return, while trading volume activity has an insignificant negative relationship with abnormal returns on the announcement of the first case of the covid-19 pandemic manufacturing sub-sector automotive and component companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Besides that, that the exchange rate and market capitalization there are significant differences in returns, but trading volume activities have no significant differences on returns and exchange rates and market capitalization have significant differences on abnormal returns, and trading volume activities have no significant differences on abnormal returns on the announcement of the first case of the covid-19 pandemic manufacturing sub-sector automotive and component companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Rupiah exchange rate It is a concern for the government and companies to improve their ability to deal with foreign currencies. In addition, economic conditions are a magnet for foreign investors to invest in Indonesia. Attempting to maintain the stability of the rupiah exchange rate by intervening through the DNDF policy in the dominant Rupiah to mitigate exchange risk and the spot market by selling USD, as well as buying government bonds denominated in Rupiah in the secondary market. In investing in stocks on the stock exchange, for the occurrence of an incident an investor needs information in making investment decisions, one of which is by paying attention to the company's performance. Companies with large market capitalization should also pay attention to the outstanding shares at the company's price in the capital market. Large outstanding shares indicate that the company is too dependent on investors, so the capital obtained from investors is quite dangerous. So in the future, you can control fluctuations in the value of the company which is reflected in the stock price in the capital market. Trading volume activity, investing investors should be able to analyze stock movements by reading situations or major events that affect avoiding capital losses or losses. Future researchers are expected to study more sources or references related to the same topic as this research in order to obtain better research results. The researcher realizes that this research still has many limitation.

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