

MEANING OF PROFIT FOR STUDENTS OF ACCOUNTING IN RELIGIOUS BASED EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF MAKASSAR.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how perceptions of the meaning of profit are seen from the perspective of students, especially accounting students at religious-based colleges in Makassar City. The research approach used is a qualitative Interpretive approach, research that provides an opportunity to obtain a deeper understanding of profit from the perspective of the students. This study will attempt to understand how the informants own views about the meaning of profit in their life as a student. By using hermeneutic intentionalism as a data analysis technique, this study concludes four (4) meanings of profit for a student. The first meaning of profit is a motivator as seen from the motivation to start a business or venture. The second meaning of profit is an investment in the hereafter which is called alms to become an *amal Jariyah* which will be the same as savings in the hereafter. This charity from an economic point of view means loss, but from a religious and social perspective it will be different. The third meaning of profit is a symbiotic mutualism in the form of comfort between the seller and the buyer, no one is harmed. The fourth meaning of profit is welfare and an impression which is called the fulfillment of personal needs and the needs of others as well as an attitude of respect and appreciation. It is one form of our interactions between humans.

Keywords: *Meaning Of Profit, Accounting Students, Religious Based*

1. INTRODUCTION

Hendriksen (1993) states that the conventional accounting income still theoretically problematic. Accounting income has several weaknesses, because accounting income has not been defined semantically and clearly so that it only has an intuitive and economic meaning. The presentation and measurement of profits also still focused on stockholders so there is no long-term theoretical basis for calculating and presenting accounting income. Generally accepted accounting principles (PABU) is as guidelines for measuring profit also still provide opportunities for inconsistencies between companies. Accounting profit in general has not been able to take into account the effect of changes in purchasing power and prices because it is only based on the concept of historical cost. In assessing the overall performance of the company, investors and creditors still look at other information and do not just stick to accounting income so that the accuracy of accounting income has not become an urgent demand (Purnamasari & Triuwono, 2010).

Profit has a different meaning from the point of view of each individual. The meaning of profit from the student's point of view does not necessarily view profit as profit or earning. The meaning of profit in students is very rare. The meaning of profit in students is very rare; accounting research about the meaning of profit is still dominated by attention to the setting or background of non-profit organizations.

This research will take students who are active in the final year accounting department from several universities in Makassar based on religious ideology as samples, including the Indonesian Muslim University, Muhammadiyah Makassar University, Paulus Indonesia Christian University, and Atma Jaya Makassar University. The choice of universities based on religious ideology is based on the fact that Indonesia is a country

which has various religions. Every religion has differences in terms of beliefs, point of view, and environment.

The selection of accounting students is based on the relationship between students, profits, and the company. Accounting students have the ability to make financial statement that the company will use to determine the profit and loss earned. With a sufficient educational background, students have their own understanding of the meaning of profit.

From previous studies, profit is not only influenced in material form but also non-material such as profit as memory (Purnamasari & Triyuwono, 2010), profit as a taste (Mursy & Rosidi, 2013) and profit as added value (Triyuwono, 2007).). As a prospective financial statement maker, the meaning of profit is very important because the information that will be given on profit greatly affects how a financial statement maker gives its meaning to that profit.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research location is a place or area where the research is carried out. This research chose several higher education in Makassar, such as, the Indonesian Muslim University, the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, the Atma Jaya University, the Paul Indonesia Christian University.

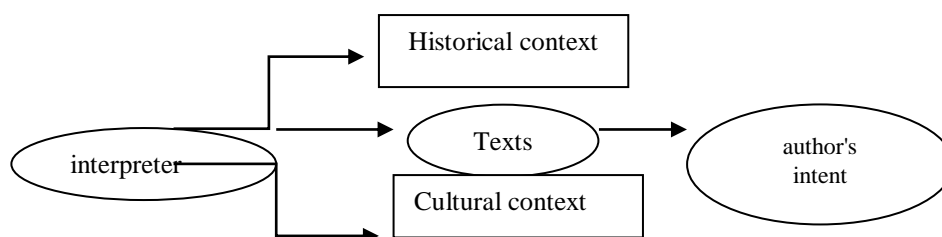
This research uses an interpretive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2007: 6).

The paradigm that will be used in this research is the interpretive paradigm. This paradigm is not produced by any organizational theory because the premise of this paradigm assumes that organization is nothing more than an actualized concept. The use of this interpretive paradigm provides an opportunity to obtain a deeper understanding of profit from a different perspective from humans (A Ubaidillah, 2015). Researchers will try to understand how the informants themselves view the meaning of profit in their life as a student.

In qualitative research, the type of data source in the form of humans is generally as informants. The position of the data source in the form of a human (informants) is very important as an individual who has the information. The researcher and the informants here have the same position, therefore the informant does not just provide a response to what the researcher asks, but he can choose the direction and taste in presenting the information he has (Sutopo, 2006: 57-58). Informants in the study were students who had previously determined criteria.

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques with in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. It is in line with the philosophy of natural research, in collecting data researchers mingle and interact intensively with respondents. Documentation and supporting data collection in this study are used to complement the research and to maximize the results of the research. The reason that the researcher uses this research technique is because in qualitative research to collect information involves direct participation, in the form of in-depth interviews, field observations, and reviewing supporting research documents. The method used in this research is hermeneutic method. Hermeneutics is a branch of philosophy as an attempt to interpret texts in order to obtain an understanding. The search for meaning is always followed by interpretation efforts

aimed at gaining understanding (A Ubaidillah, 2015). The hermenutics used in this research is Hermeneutics Intensionalism. Through interviews and texts used as references in this study, researchers want to try to interpret the meaning contained in each speech and the language used by the informant (D Purnamasari, 2010). Schematically, the intentionalism hermeneutic analysis technique can be described as follows:



Picture 1. Hermeneutic analysis technique of conventionalism

Source: Quoted by Sari, 2010

3. RESEARCH RESULT

There were 20 informants who were met by researchers and in each university, we took 5 informants. The criteria for informants from this study are accounting students who are currently studying in the middle and final semesters. The reason for choosing this criterion is because students who are taking the middle and final semesters have studied profit so it is expected that they will be able to give its meaning to profit.

Musytarak Lafzdi: The analysis of meaning of Profits

Profit is a symbol that describes a profit from a business entity as described in the previous chapter. Researchers need to explore informants' awareness of profit, because profit is part of the financial statements. Researchers used the Musytarak Lafzdi method to find the meaning of profit. Musytarak Lafzdi is one of the methods of writing the mufrodad interpretation of the Quran known as al-wimpa wa al-nadzar, the meaning that one word in the Quran is repeated in many places, has one root and the same vowel, but every verse different meanings and contents, lafadz from one root but different meanings and interpretations (Luqman, 2019). When the researcher asked what profit was, almost all informants answered with the same answer. Following are excerpts of interviews from several informants.

Sarah Safitri said: "profit is a profit/ benefit".

Iren said: "profit is a profit or benefit from a business".

Stevi said: "profit is a profit/ benefit".

The results of the interviews above indicate that the informants agree that profit is profit. In addition, the informants from the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar and the Indonesian Christian University Paulus also agreed that profit is a profit from the results of a business. Other informants said that profit is an income, along with the opinions expressed by the informants.

Sri Muliana said : "Profit is what is produced is more than what expected".

Miftha said : "What I know about profit is an income or cash in into a company for example we have a trade, we got cash back from the company that

we do which can increase or prosper life or can raise someone's standard of living when earning profit".

The results of the interview above indicate that the informant considers profit to be income. In addition, the average informant from Atma Jaya University agreed that profit was an income obtained from business results.

The statements above are the answers of all informants. Profit is often equated with profit or income. It happens because there are many terms in foreign languages which are translated into Indonesian. However, in translation, there are usually many words that have the same meaning so the meaning of the word becomes ambiguous. In essence, profits, benefit, revenue and income are almost the same, but the four have differences that are not aware of the informants. In PSAK no. 23 (2002) Revenue is defined as income and income is income. Revenue and income have a relationship because in PSAK no. 23 mentioned revenue (revenue) is income arising from ordinary company activities and is known by different names. So it can be concluded that income is the acquisition of the results of an organization from the results of its operations. Meanwhile, revenue is the revenue that an organization receives from its operational activities and from activities outside the company's operations (Sari, 2014).

a. Motivation: The meaning of the first profit

The results of the interview from the informants above have the same understanding in seeing a profit. Profit becomes a target or encouragement in running a business. Motivation is an encouragement or cause that becomes the basis for one's enthusiasm to do something to achieve certain goals (kamu.com, 2019). It makes the informants see profit as a motivator so that a business or company will continue to work hard to increase its profits. Our informant also stated the same thing. Rury said: "The benefit is obtained from motivation, there are people who make business to make a profit, there are also people who want to help. From his motivation, if he wants to get feedback, the feedback is like that, but if it's just helping.

b. Eternity Investment: The Meaning of Second Profit

Profit does not always mean money or material. Profit can also be interpreted in non-material form, as the following informant said

Sri Muliana: "In my opinion, profit does not have focus from a material perspective like a lot of other things, for example if you are alms giving, if you count it from a material perspective it means that a loss because you lost your money, alms giving, but if it is calculated in terms of other things besides material, it can be rewarded, acts of worship, like charity, Jariyah".

Goodness done on the basis of belief in Allah and the intention to perform worship makes a person believe more that profit can be obtained by only hoping for His blessing. This is what makes informant 1 think that profit is something that can provide benefits not only in terms of the world but also the hereafter. As in QS. Adz Zariyat verse 56:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

Meaning : "I did not create jinn and humans except to worship Me"

c. Mutualism symbiosis : The meaning of third profit

A mutualism symbiosis is an interaction between two living things that is mutually beneficial to both parties. It means that in this symbiosis, the two living things are involved mutually beneficial or without anyone being harmed (zonareference.com, 2018). It is similar to the opinion expressed by the following informants.

Miftha said : "So profit on the religious point of view is when both the seller and the buyer feel that there is no loss or nothing has been charged "

The results of the interview above show that the purpose of the business is not only to maximize company profits but also to benefit consumers or buyers. It contrasts with the conventional theory which does not mention that there is a separation in the matter of capital and goods, both halal and haram. For them, as long as the capital and goods can be used as a means of their business in achieving maximum profit, then this is fine without exception. A good or working capital is considered good by them only if the goods can be marketed and working capital can meet their production needs.

d. Welfare and image: The meaning of fourth profit

Informants think that the attitude of respecting and being respected by others is an advantage in itself. Being respected by others certainly has its own effect, not only from feelings but also in form. As the following informant said:

Nur Azizah said: "Maybe our social relationship with other people will also give us good feedback. Maybe if we open a business, people know that we are good people, to be honest, then maybe by acting well with other people it can bring things about. - good things to us. Maybe if we are selling and people know that we are honest, the people are more interested in buying our products than other people because they are trusted because they already know well ”.

Informants assume that the first impression generated from the first meeting has an impact on the impression that will stick to a person. Like a company, if the initial impression the company gives to the public is good, then the impression that the company attaches to it is good.

4. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews conducted with students, there are several explanations that will be discussed, including:

a. Motivator : The meaning of the first profit

This study is in accordance with Arisna's statement (2014) that the word profit is the reason for the founding of most companies, in other words the main objective of the establishment of a company is to make a profit. The profit earned is not only used to finance the company's operations but also used for the company's expansion through various activities in the future. Therefore, every company has a profit target that continues to increase every period in order to get continuous profit for the survival of the company.

This research is also in line with the statement of Zainuddin (2012) that the main objective of the company is to make a profit, both to maintain its existence and to

develop the company. In addition, Kaimuddin (2012) revealed that profit or profit is one of the main goals of a company in carrying out its activities.

b. Eternity Investment: The Meaning of Second Profit

Based on the results of interviews with informants, there are informants who interpret profit by giving alms. Almsgiving is one of the practices that can support life in the hereafter as an investment in the hereafter. The results of this study are contrary to conventional profit theory which ignores morals and ethics in spending and their assumption of the element of time is limited only in the world without taking the afterlife (Nugroho, 2013). It shows that profit can also be an investment in the world and the hereafter. But these two investments are of course different.

Investment is a person's preparation for a very long and profitable period of time. Someone who makes an investment certainly has something in excess of him, whether in the form of assets, capital or expertise. In the view of Islam, there are two investment models that every Muslim must have, namely investment in the world and investment in the hereafter (Sutisna, 2012). Investment in the world, means that a Muslim tries to prepare for the improvement of the welfare of himself and his family. At a certain time, world investment is usually realized by saving money in the form of savings, deposits, stocks. Or divert excess funds into land, houses, vehicles or valuable jewelry. investment in the world has short-lived and lasting. The period of ownership of an investment is adjusted to the time of his life in the world. When the people are death, the assets invested during his life will turn into inheritance (Sutisna, 2012).

Meanwhile, investment in the hereafter is called *shodaqoh jaariyatuh*, eternal investment. Property that is invested and spent in the way of Allah in the form of zakat and alms (ZIS), grants, gifts, and waqf, will flow into multi-benefits. for an investor in the afterlife, death is an extract of profits and returns from his investment in the world. As the Prophet's hadith reads, "When Adam's son dies, all his deeds are cut off except for 3 things: almsgiving, useful knowledge, and a pious child who prays for his parents" (Sutisna, 2012).

c. Mutualism symbiosis : The meaning of third profit

Business means activities and jobs that bring financial benefits. When combined in one unified meaning, the symbiosis of business mutualism can be interpreted as a pattern of interaction or relationship between two different parties, where both of them will benefit financially from the relationship (Adiantara, 2011).

Based on the results of interviews with informants, only informants from the Indonesian Muslim University said that the profit was when the seller and the buyer were not disadvantaged. Then it was clarified by the statement of an informant from the University of Muhammadiyah Makassar who said that profit must be in accordance with the portion. Profits should be measured and calculated according to the needs of a business. Not only profit for yourself but also for others. Our self-credibility is the main asset in entrepreneurship, by refraining from enjoying other people's happiness as our luck. Buying and selling is not just a transaction of money and goods, but buying and selling must be made into good deeds, namely with the right intention and method.

d. Welfare and image: The meaning of fourth profit

Based on the results of interviews, informants from the Indonesian Muslim University and the Indonesian Christian University Paulus considered profit as a fulfillment of welfare. Informants from the Indonesian Muslim University prefer to get welfare for their own needs. Meanwhile, an informant from Paul's Christian University in Indonesia chose to improve the welfare of others.

This study is in accordance with the research conducted by Sari (2014), the inner satisfaction of seeing the patients she treats get better is an "advantage". The benefits of personal satisfaction may not be the same as other professions, because only the medical profession has the right to heal fellow human beings.

This research is also in line with Fisher's statement as quoted by Austina.et.all (2014), which defines economic profit as a series of events related to different conditions, including real profit, which is a statement of events that increase inner pleasure, where the measure of this profit is cost of living (Sari, 2014).

Another interview result is the opinion of informants from the Muslim University of Indonesia who reveal profit as an impression. The impression is in the form of respect and good name. Appreciation is obtained because of an appreciative attitude so a good name is formed.

This research is in line with the research conducted by Purnamasari and Triyuwono (2007), that memory profit is a memory and impression that Bintang Schools want to impart not only to teachers, parents of students and most importantly to the students themselves.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, the conclusions in this study are as follows:

a. Motivator : The meaning of the first profit

The profit earned is not only used to finance the company's operations but also used for company expansion through various activities in the future. Therefore, every company has a profit target that continues to increase every period in order to get continuous profit for the survival of the company.

b. Eternity Investment: The Meaning of Second Profit

Profit is also in the form of investments in the world and the hereafter. Investment in the world, as a Muslim tries to prepare for the improvement of the welfare of himself and his family. Meanwhile, investment in the hereafter is called *shodaqoh jaariyatuh*, eternal investment.

c. Mutualism symbiosis : The meaning of third profit

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6. SUGGESTION

Based on the research conclusions above, the suggestion are:

- a. For further researchers, it should be done by comparing several universities where which have courses of Islamic Accounting or Islamic Financial Accounting at a higher level.
- b. For further researchers, in addition to using interview techniques, a written questionnaire can be added.

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