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The Moderating Role of Firm Value on the Relationship between Financial Ratios and Technology Stock Prices in the Indonesian Sharia Market

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Price Earning Ratio, Price to Book Value, Firm Value, Sharia Stock Price, Technology Sector, Indonesian Sharia Stock Index, Moderated Regression Analysis.

Abstract

Objective This study examines the influence of digital literacy, digital technology utilization, and entrepreneurial orientation on MSME performance, with business innovation as a mediating variable and business resilience as a moderating variable in the digital era.

Design/Methodology/Approach A quantitative survey approach was applied to 220 MSME operators in East Lombok Regency, analyzed using PLS-SEM to test direct, indirect, and moderating effects.

Findings Digital technology adoption, business innovation, business resilience, and digital literacy positively and significantly affect MSME performance. Entrepreneurial orientation indirectly influences performance through business innovation. Digital literacy does not significantly affect business innovation. Business innovation mediates the relationship between digital technology adoption, entrepreneurial orientation, and MSME performance. Business resilience moderates only the innovation–performance relationship. The model shows strong explanatory power ($R^2 = 0.736$; $Q^2 = 0.650$).

Practical Implications MSME owners should optimize digital technology use and continuously innovate. Government and stakeholders should promote digital literacy and business resilience programs to sustain MSME growth.

Originality/Value This study integrates digital literacy, digital technology adoption, entrepreneurial orientation, business innovation, and business resilience into a comprehensive model, uniquely positioning innovation as a mediator and resilience as a moderator of MSME performance.

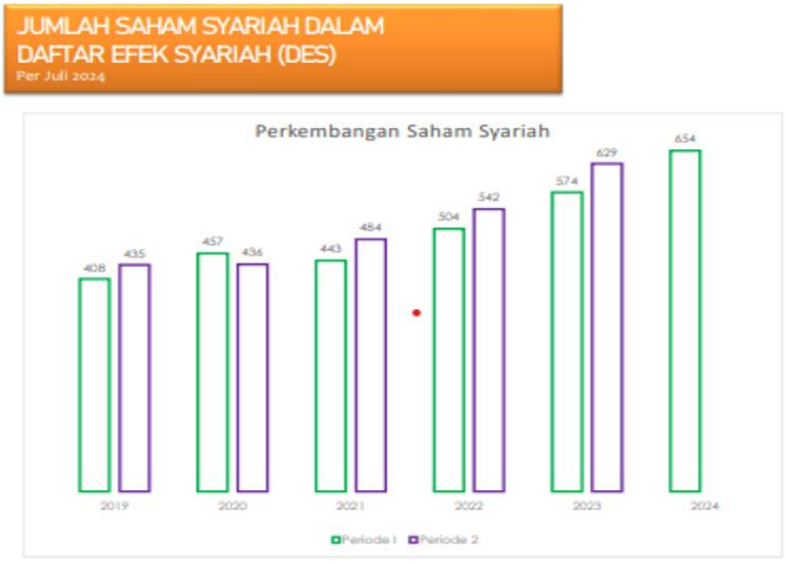
INTRODUCTION

The development of the capital market in Indonesia over the last decade has shown an increasing interest from investors in various investment instruments (CZ Maulana et al., 2025). One important element in supporting national economic growth is the strengthening role of the capital market. The existence of the capital market provides alternative investment choices for capital owners, especially when business funding needs are at high levels. Through the capital market, companies also have the opportunity to improve their capital structure by adding funding sources for business activities. Competition among business actors demands that companies operate efficiently, along with increasingly dynamic and complex economic conditions. Companies are required to continuously improve their performance to attract investor interest in investing their capital. In its development, the capital market has a

significant role in economic activities and becomes one of the main alternatives for investors in making investments, which is reflected in increased activities in the capital market.

The development of the sharia economy in Indonesia shows an increasingly positive trend, particularly marked by the growing interest in investments based on sharia principles (CZ Maulana et al., 2019). One of the main instruments in the sharia capital market is shares included in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI). This index reflects the performance of sharia stocks that have met the provisions and criteria set by the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulama Council (DSN-MUI) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK). In this context, stocks in the technology sector have a strategic role (Maya Panorama et al., 2024), considering their significant contribution to accelerating national digital economic growth during the 2020-2024 period. The sharia capital market is an important element in the national financial system based on Islamic principles, where every transaction is carried out by avoiding the practices of riba (usury), gharar (excessive uncertainty), and maysir (speculation) (Maya Panorama et al., 2022).

Since the issuance of the Sharia Securities List (DES) by the Financial Services Authority and the fatwa from the DSN-MUI, the sharia capital market in Indonesia has experienced quite rapid development. Until 2024, the number of sharia stocks recorded in the ISSI has exceeded 600 issuers. This achievement shows that sharia stocks have become one of the important forces in the national capital market. The increase in the number of sharia stocks in the Sharia Securities List not only reflects high investor interest in sharia-based investment instruments but also indicates a shift in public investment orientation from merely pursuing profits toward investments based on ethics and Islamic economic justice principles. This condition further strengthens the role of the sharia capital market as a strategic element in supporting national economic stability.



Source: Department of Data Management and Statistics, Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (OJK), 2024.
Figure 1.1 Number of Sharia Stocks in the Sharia Securities List (DES)

The phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic that forced adaptation processes and accelerated digitalization in various sectors including technology, trade, banking, education, and public services has directly driven increased demand for technology-based products and services. As a result, stocks of technology sector companies experienced a significant increase in interest from investors, including sharia investors. This condition is reflected in the increased trading volume and market capitalization value of technology sector stocks on the Indonesia Stock Exchange since 2020. In the signaling theory framework, investor responses to company financial information, such as profits, book values, and financial ratios, reflect market perceptions of the company's long-term prospects (Spence, 1973).

Previous research on the influence of Price Earning Ratio and Price to Book Value on stock prices has shown varied and inconsistent results. Several studies have found that PER has a positive effect on stock prices (Hartono, 2017), while other studies have concluded that its effect is not significant (Wulandari, 2020). Research by P.C. Azwari and colleagues (2022) on the comparison of financial performance between sharia and conventional commercial banks proved that the use of financial ratios remains relevant and significant as indicators of the financial health of sharia institutions. Furthermore, research conducted by M. Mubarak, A. Suriyati, and P.C. Azwari (2025) emphasized the important role of sharia financial investment in encouraging national economic growth. Based on the description above, this study aims to examine the influence of PER and PBV on sharia stock prices in technology companies as well as the moderating role of firm value on these relationships.

METHODS

This research is classified as quantitative research, an approach that focuses on testing theories through measurement of numerical variables and data analysis using statistical methods. The quantitative approach is used because this study aims to test the influence of financial variables such as Price Earning Ratio, Price to Book Value, and Firm Value on sharia stock prices included in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index. This research is associative causal in nature, which aims to determine the cause-and-effect relationship between two or more variables.

The research object consists of sharia stocks included in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the observation period. The population in this study consists of all technology sector companies included in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index during the 2020-2024 period. Based on Financial Services Authority data for 2024, there were

eighteen technology companies that met sharia criteria and were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, which is a sample selection technique based on specific considerations appropriate to the research objectives. The criteria used include technology sector companies that were already listed between 2020 and 2024, technology sector companies consistently registered in the ISSI during 2020-2024, companies that published complete financial reports every year, and companies that had complete annual stock price data and financial ratios including PER, PBV, and firm value.

From a population of eighteen companies, ten companies met these criteria and were used as research samples. These companies include PT Multipolar Technology Tbk (MLPT), PT Metrodata Electronics Tbk (MTDL), PT Digital Mediatama Maxima Tbk (DMMX), PT Sat Nusapersada Tbk (PTSN), PT Anabatic Teknologi Tbk (ATIC), PT NFC Indonesia Tbk (NFCX), PT Telefast Indonesia Tbk (TFAS), PT M Cash Integrasi Tbk (MCAS), PT Distribusi Voucher Nusantara Tbk (DIVA), and PT Galva Technologies Tbk (GLVA). This selection resulted in fifty observational data points consisting of ten companies observed over five years.

The data used in this research is secondary data, which is data collected by institutions or other parties and has been published for public purposes. This data includes annual financial reports, annual reports, and sharia stock price data of technology sector companies listed in the ISSI. Data sources were obtained from the Securities Stockbit application and the Indonesia Stock Exchange through its official website for financial reports and stock data, the Financial Services Authority and Sharia Securities List for determining company sharia status, and scientific journals and previous research results to strengthen theoretical validity.

The operational definitions of variables in this study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Concept	Measurement	Scale
Sharia Stock Price (Y)	Market value per share of sharia stock at year-end reflecting investor perceptions of company performance	Closing stock price on December 31 each year	Ratio
Price Earning Ratio (X_1)	Ratio measuring comparison between stock price and net income per share	Stock Price / Earnings per Share	Ratio
Price to Book Value (X_2)	Ratio showing comparison between stock price and book value per share	Stock Price / Book Value per Share	Ratio

Firm Value (Z)	Ratio showing market value of company compared to its total assets, measured with Tobin's Q	(Market Value of Equity + Total Debt) / Total Assets	Ratio

Source: Data processed for this study (2026)

Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques by collecting secondary data from financial reports, annual reports, and official publications of relevant institutions. Library research was also conducted by reviewing literature, books, journals, and previous research reports relevant to the research topic to strengthen the theoretical framework and variable selection. The researcher also conducted direct observation of numerical data available through official Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange websites, then recorded, classified, and verified data according to the research period.

For data analysis, this study utilized several techniques. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to describe data characteristics such as minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values of each variable. To test the hypotheses, the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) method was employed. MRA is a development of multiple linear regression used to determine whether the moderating variable strengthens or weakens the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Two models were specified in this study as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Research Models

Model	**Equation**	**Description**
Model 1 (Without Moderation)	$LNY = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PER + \beta_2 PBV + \varepsilon$	Testing direct effect of PER and PBV on stock price
Model 2 (With Moderation)	$LNY = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PER + \beta_2 PBV + \beta_3 LN\_TQ + \beta_4 (PER \times LN\_TQ) + \beta_5 (PBV \times LN\_TQ) + \varepsilon$	Testing moderating effect of firm value on PER-stock price and PBV-stock price relationships

Source: Data processed for this study (2026)

Classical assumption tests were conducted to ensure that the regression model did not experience bias and could be statistically reliable. These tests included normality testing using the Jarque-Bera test, multicollinearity testing using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), heteroscedasticity testing using the Glejser test, and autocorrelation testing using the Durbin-Watson test. Hypothesis testing was carried out using the t-test for partial effects, the F-test for simultaneous effects, the coefficient of determination (R-squared) to see the contribution of independent variables to the

dependent variable, and interaction tests to assess the significance of the moderating variable. This study used EViews version thirteen as a statistical tool for panel data regression with Fixed Effect or Random Effect models based on the results of the Hausman test and Chow test.

RESULTS

The descriptive statistical analysis provides an overview of the data characteristics before further inferential testing is carried out. The research data consists of fifty observations from ten companies over five years with variables including PER, PBV, firm value in natural logarithmic form (LN_TQ), and stock price also in natural logarithmic form (LNY). Table 3 presents the descriptive statistics for all variables.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Results

Variable	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-Bera Prob.
X1_PER	56.01420	12.52000	1001.790	-662.2700	214.0014	1.068714	11.69399	0.000000
X2_PBV	8.439200	2.905000	58.68000	0.230000	12.88533	2.399464	8.192679	0.000000
LN_TQ	0.264846	-0.164252	3.456317	-1.203973	1.133074	1.236305	4.039463	0.000556
LNY (Price)	7.022682	6.760328	9.537051	5.631212	0.956567	0.678747	2.623676	0.126553

Source: Data processed with EViews 13 (2026)

The analysis revealed that the Price Earning Ratio variable had a mean value of 56.01 with a median of 12.52. The maximum value reached 1001.79 while the minimum was negative 662.27, with a standard deviation of 214.00. The skewness value of 1.07 indicated a right-skewed distribution, while the kurtosis value of 11.69 showed a very high distribution. The Price to Book Value variable showed a mean value of 8.44 with a median of 2.91. The maximum value reached 58.68 while the minimum was 0.23, with a standard deviation of 12.89. The firm value variable (LN_TQ) had a mean of 0.26 with a median of negative 0.16, while the stock price variable (LNY) had a mean of 7.02 with a median of 6.76, showing relatively more stable distribution.

The model selection process began with estimating the regression without moderation effects. Table 4 presents the results of the regression without moderation.

Table 4. Regression Results Without Moderation (Model 1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C (Constant)	6.447600	0.087945	73.31500	0.0000
X1_PER	0.000953	0.000396	2.405299	0.0205
X2_PBV	0.068182	0.007634	8.931564	0.0000

Source: Data processed with EViews 13 (2026)

The results showed that the estimated model for the influence of PER and PBV on stock prices was LNY = 6.4476 + 0.000953(PER) + 0.068182(PBV). This estimation indicated that if PER and PBV were zero, the log stock price value would be 6.4476. PER had a positive and significant effect on increasing stock prices, meaning that every one-unit increase in PER would increase the stock price by 0.0953 percent. PBV had a positive and highly significant effect on stock prices, meaning that every one-unit increase in PBV increased stock prices by approximately 6.18 percent. PBV had a stronger influence compared to PER.

The estimation with moderation effects was then conducted. Table 5 presents the results of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA).

Table 5. Moderated Regression Analysis Results (Model 2)

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C (Constant)	6.497900	0.356700	18.21740	0.0000
X1_PER	0.000920	0.000312	2.951612	0.0056
X2_PBV	0.057230	0.004203	13.61404	0.0000
LN_TQ (Firm Value)	0.317400	0.114907	2.762224	0.0088
INT_PER (PER×LN_TQ)	-0.000256	0.000316	-0.808935	0.4240

Source: Data processed with EViews 13 (2026)

The estimated model with moderation was LNY = 6.4979 + 0.000920(PER) + 0.057230(PBV) + 0.317400(LN_TQ) - 0.000256(PER×LN_TQ) - 0.010290(PBV×LN_TQ). Based on this estimation, PER had a positive and significant effect on stock prices with a coefficient of 0.000920 and p-value of 0.0056. PBV had a positive and highly significant effect on stock prices with a coefficient of 0.057230 and p-value of 0.0000. The indirect effect of firm value interacting with PER had a coefficient of -0.000256 and p-value of 0.2740, indicating that Tobin's Q did not strengthen or weaken the relationship between PER and stock prices. The indirect effect of firm value interacting with PBV had a coefficient of -0.010290 and p-value of 0.0048, indicating that Tobin's Q weakened the influence of PBV on stock prices.

The classical assumption tests confirmed the validity of the model. Table 6 summarizes the classical assumption test results.

Table 6. Classical Assumption Test Results

Test Type	Test Method	Result Value	Critical Value	Conclusion
Normality	Jarque-Bera	0.2669 (Prob.)	>0.05	Residuals normally distributed
Multicollinearity	VIF (X1_PER)	2.28	<5	No multicollinearity

Multicollinearity	VIF (X2_PBV)	1.69	<5	No multicollinearity
Multicollinearity	VIF (INT_PER)	2.25	<5	No multicollinearity
Multicollinearity	VIF (INT_PBV)	2.24	<5	No multicollinearity
Heteroscedasticity	Glejser (X1_PER)	0.2361 (Prob.)	>0.05	No heteroscedasticity
Heteroscedasticity	Glejser (X2_PBV)	0.7944 (Prob.)	>0.05	No heteroscedasticity
Autocorrelation	Durbin-Watson	2.041594	≈2	No autocorrelation

Source: Data processed with EViews 13 (2026)

The hypothesis testing results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Hypothesis Testing Results Summary

Hypothesis	Relationship	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Result
H1	PER → Stock Price	0.000920	2.951612	0.0056	Accepted
H2	PBV → Stock Price	0.057230	13.61404	0.0000	Accepted
H3	PER × Firm Value → Stock Price	-0.000256	-0.808935	0.4240	Rejected
H4	PBV × Firm Value → Stock Price	-0.010290	-7.238562	0.0000	Accepted

Source: Data processed with EViews 13 (2026)

The F-test for simultaneous effects showed an F-statistic of 175.2114 with a probability of 0.00000, indicating that all independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on sharia technology stock prices. The coefficient of determination showed an R-squared value of 0.985932 and an Adjusted R-squared value of 0.980305, meaning that 98.03 percent of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables, while the remaining 1.97 percent is explained by other factors outside the research model.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Price Earning Ratio on Sharia Stock Prices in the Technology Sector

Based on the hypothesis testing results, the first hypothesis stating that PER has a positive and significant influence on sharia technology stock prices is accepted. The regression coefficient for PER is positive, indicating a unidirectional relationship between PER and stock price. When a company's PER value increases, the sharia stock price tends to increase, assuming other variables in the model are constant. Quantitatively, the coefficient of 0.000920 indicates that every one-unit increase in PER will increase the stock price in logarithmic form by 0.000920. Although this value

is relatively small, this influence remains statistically meaningful and consistent with financial theory.

Conceptually, PER reflects investor expectations of the company's future performance. The higher the PER, the greater the investor's hope that the company will be able to generate better profits in the future (Damodaran, 2020). In the context of sharia technology stocks, a high PER can reflect market optimism about the growth of technology companies, such as product innovation, increased number of users, and digital-based business expansion. This encourages increased demand for shares, which ultimately raises stock prices in the market. The research results show that the technology sector has special characteristics compared to other sectors (Fadli & Hongbing, 2020). Technology companies are generally in a growth stage, so investors focus more on long-term prospects than on current profits (Choiriyah et al., 2021). Therefore, PER becomes one of the important indicators in investment decision-making for sharia technology stocks.

The results of this study align with the signaling theory, which states that stock prices convey information to investors about the company's ability to generate future profits (Spence, 1973). PER as a ratio between stock price and earnings per share is an indicator often used by investors to assess whether a stock is cheap or expensive (Brigham & Houston, 2019). In the context of sharia technology stocks, a high PER is not always considered negative because it reflects market optimism about company growth based on innovation and technology. The research by P.C. Azwari and colleagues (2022) supports this finding, showing that fundamental ratios remain valid indicators for assessing sharia entities. Furthermore, this finding is supported by previous research conducted by Ratna Sari (2021) and Munir, Kartanegara, and Haikal (2025) which showed that PER has a positive and significant influence on stock prices of technology companies.

The Effect of Price to Book Value on Sharia Stock Prices in the Technology Sector

Based on the hypothesis testing results, the PBV variable is proven to have a positive and significant influence on sharia technology stock prices. This is indicated by the PBV coefficient value of 0.057230 with a significance level of 0.0000, so the hypothesis stating that PBV has a very strong influence on sharia technology stock prices is statistically accepted. The positive coefficient value indicates that every increase in PBV will be followed by an increase in sharia stock prices, assuming other variables in the model are considered constant.

Economically, PBV reflects how the market values the company relative to its book value (Gitman & Zutter, 2020). A high PBV shows that investors assess the company as having good growth prospects, solid performance, and the ability to generate future profits. In the technology sector context, PBV becomes a very relevant indicator because technology companies generally

have intangible assets such as innovation, technology, and intellectual property that are often not fully reflected in the company's book value (Penman, 2021). Therefore, investors tend to be willing to pay higher stock prices compared to the company's book value if the technology company is assessed as having promising growth prospects. The strength of PBV's influence on stock prices is also reflected in the t-statistic value of 13.61404, indicating that the influence of PBV on sharia technology stock prices is very strong. This finding aligns with the research results of C.Z. Maulana and colleagues (2019) which examined the influencing factors on the actual usage of mobile phone banking in sharia banks, demonstrating that fundamental factors play a significant role in sharia-based financial decisions.

The Role of Firm Value in Moderating the Influence of PER on Stock Prices

The third hypothesis stating that firm value measured using Tobin's Q moderates the influence of PER on sharia technology stock prices is rejected. Based on the estimation results of the Fixed Effect Model, the coefficient of the INT_PER interaction variable showed a value that was not statistically significant with a probability of 0.4240, which is much greater than the 5 percent significance level. This indicates that firm value does not strengthen or weaken the influence of PER on sharia technology stock prices during the 2020-2024 research period.

Theoretically, PER reflects market expectations of the company's ability to generate future profits. The higher the PER, the more investors generally expect higher profit growth in the future. Firm value is also viewed as an indicator of how the market values the company's assets as a whole, including aspects of growth, profitability, and competitive advantage (Brigham & Houston, 2019). In the moderation framework, it is assumed that high firm value will make the influence of PER on stock prices stronger because the market will pay more attention to the relative market value compared to the asset replacement cost of the company. However, in reality, the results of this study do not show such a moderating effect, meaning that in technology companies, firm value does not significantly change the relationship between PER and sharia technology stock prices.

The research by Maya Panorama and colleagues (2022) on the determinants of economic growth in Indonesia provides context for understanding this finding. Their research showed that economic growth is influenced by multiple factors simultaneously, and no single indicator dominates in all conditions. Similarly, the relationship between PER and stock prices in the technology sector appears to be robust and independent of firm value because PER already captures the most critical information needed by investors in this sector (Jumiati & Natsir, 2023). The technology sector is characterized by high growth expectations where earnings potential often outweighs considerations of current asset value. Therefore, investors in sharia technology stocks may prioritize PER as a direct signal of profitability regardless of the company's overall market valuation. This finding also suggests that in the sharia capital market, particularly in the technology

sector, the information content of PER is so strong that it does not require amplification or reduction through other aggregate measures like Tobin's Q.

The Role of Firm Value in Moderating the Influence of PBV on Stock Prices

The fourth hypothesis stating that firm value moderates the relationship between PBV and sharia technology stock prices is accepted. Based on the estimation results of the Fixed Effect Model, the INT_PBV interaction variable had a probability value of 0.0000 with a negative coefficient. Because this probability value is smaller than the 5 percent significance level, the interaction between PBV and firm value is proven to be statistically significant in moderating the influence of PBV on stock prices.

Specifically, the results show that the INT_PBV interaction coefficient is negative. This provides economic meaning that when firm value increases, the positive effect of PBV on stock prices becomes weaker. In other words, although PBV itself has a direct significant positive influence on stock prices, this influence becomes relatively smaller in companies with higher firm value. This shows a complex dynamic between PBV valuation and Tobin's Q, where investors adjust their assessment of the combination of these two indicators (Tobin, 1969). This finding has important implications for understanding the behavior of the sharia technology stock market. Investors evaluating sharia stocks do not only look at value ratios like PBV independently but also consider the overall firm value. In an increasingly complex market, especially in the rapidly growing technology sector, considerations of firm value can influence how investors interpret the value market signals given by PBV (Rinol Sumantri et al., 2019).

The research by M. Mubarak, A. Suriyati, and P.C. Azwari (2025) on the role of Islamic financial investment in Indonesia's economic growth in the digital era supports this finding. Their research showed that sharia investment instruments have undergone significant transformation with technology utilization, providing more stable and sustainable financing alternatives. This transformation means that investors in sharia technology stocks have become more sophisticated in their analysis, considering multiple indicators simultaneously rather than relying on any single ratio. When firm value is high, investors have already incorporated that information into their valuation, making the marginal contribution of PBV less significant. This explains why the interaction between PBV and firm value is significant but negative, as high firm value substitutes for the informational content of PBV rather than amplifying it.

CONCLUSION

his research aimed to analyze the influence of Price Earning Ratio and Price to Book Value on sharia technology stock prices, as well as to test the role of firm value (Tobin's Q) as a moderating variable. The analysis was conducted using panel data regression with the Fixed Effect

Model approach on technology sector companies in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index for the 2020-2024 period. Based on the results of data processing and analysis, several conclusions can be drawn.

First, the research results show that PER has a positive and significant influence on sharia technology stock prices during the 2020-2024 research period. This finding indicates that the PER ratio remains one of the fundamental indicators considered by investors in assessing sharia technology stocks, particularly in reflecting company profit expectations. Thus, the hypothesis stating that PER positively influences sharia technology stock prices is accepted.

Second, the test results prove that PBV has a positive and very significant influence on sharia technology stock prices during the 2020-2024 research period. This finding indicates that PBV is a strong indicator in reflecting market perceptions of firm value. The higher the PBV, the higher the sharia technology stock price. This finding confirms that sharia investors pay close attention to the ratio of market value to book value in investment decision-making, so the hypothesis of PBV's influence on stock prices is accepted.

Third, the moderating variable test results show that firm value does not moderate the influence of PER on sharia technology stock prices. When the interaction variable between PER and firm value was entered into the model, the influence of PER on stock prices became insignificant. This indicates that firm value cannot make PER influence either to strengthen or weaken sharia technology stock prices. Profit information reflected in PER becomes less dominant when investors also consider overall company valuation. Thus, the hypothesis of firm value moderating the relationship between PER and stock prices is rejected.

Fourth, the research results show that firm value significantly and negatively moderates the influence of PBV on sharia technology stock prices. The interaction variable between PBV and firm value is proven to be significant with a negative coefficient direction, meaning that in companies with high firm value, investors do not only rely on PBV as an assessment basis but also consider overall company valuation. Therefore, the hypothesis stating that firm value weakens the influence of PBV on sharia technology stock prices is accepted.

Fifth, the simultaneous results show that all variables in the model together have a significant influence on sharia technology stock prices. The coefficient of determination value is very high in explaining variations in sharia technology stock prices. Overall, the findings of this research confirm that PBV is the most dominant variable, while firm value acts as a selective moderating variable, influencing by weakening the relationship between PBV and sharia technology stock prices but having no impact on the relationship between PER and sharia technology stock prices.

Based on these conclusions, several recommendations are offered. For sharia investors,

this research suggests that PBV should be used as the main indicator in assessing sharia technology stocks because it is proven to have a significant and consistent influence on stock prices. Additionally, investors are advised to consider firm value in evaluating stocks. For management of technology sector companies, the research results show the importance of maintaining and increasing firm value sustainably. For regulators and sharia capital market managers, this research can be a consideration in increasing investor literacy regarding the use of fundamental ratios and firm value. For future researchers, it is recommended to add other variables such as company size, company risk, liquidity, or macroeconomic variables, and to use longer observation periods or different methodological approaches.

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