

Abstrak: Perubahan proses pembelajaran di masa pandemi COVID-19 membutuhkan adaptasi dari diri siswa. Ditemukan adanya siswa yang mengalami masalah pembelajaran daring sehingga terjadi penurunan motivasi dan penyelesaian tugas akademik siswa. Untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut, peneliti menggunakan variabel kepribadian Big Five sebagai prediktor adaptasi akademik siswa dan selanjutnya mengetahui peran strategi koping dalam memediasi hubungan ciri kepribadian *Big Five* dengan adaptasi akademik siswa pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini melibatkan 213 siswa pada jenjang SMA usia 15-18 tahun yang dipilih melalui metode *convenience sampling* secara daring. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sumbangan efektif dari model regresi sebesar 39,9%, selanjutnya dimensi *conscientiousness* (kesungguhan) sebagai ciri kepribadian *Big Five* yang memberikan sumbangan sebagai prediktor terhadap adaptasi akademik sebesar 33,6%. Pengujian terhadap model mediasi dari strategi koping dalam hubungan ciri kepribadian *Big Five* dengan adaptasi akademik menghasilkan model mediasi penuh pada ciri kepribadian *agreeableness* (kemufakatan) dan *neuroticism* (sifat pencemas), sedangkan pada ciri kepribadian ekstrasversi dan *conscientiousness* (kesungguhan) terbentuk model mediasi parsial.

Kata kunci: Adaptasi akademik, ciri kepribadian *Big Five*, strategi koping, remaja, COVID-19

Abstract: Changes in the learning process during the COVID-19 pandemic require adaptation from students. It was found that there were students who had problems with online learning so that there was a decrease in students' motivation and completion of academic assignments. To address these issues, the researchers used the Big Five personality traits as predictors of students' academic adaptation during the COVID-19 pandemic, and then investigated the role of coping strategies in mediating the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and students' academic adaptation during the COVID-19 pandemic. The participants in this study were 213 high school students between the ages of 15 and 18, who were chosen using an online convenience selection approach. The results revealed that the regression model's effective contribution was 39.9%, with the conscientiousness dimension as a Big Five personality characteristic contributing 33.6 percent as a predictor of academic adaptation. The mediation model of coping strategies was tested in the association between the Big Five personality traits and academic adaptation, and a full mediation model was produced for agreeableness and neuroticism, while a partial mediation model was formed for extraversion and conscientiousness.

Keywords: Academic Adaptation, Big Five Personality traits, coping strategies, adolescents, COVID-19