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ANALISIS KETIDAKADILAN GENDER PADA DRAMA KOREA WHEN LIFE GIVES YOU TANGERINES (?? ????)
Chalila Addinawati, Suray Agung Nugroho, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Penelitian ini membahas ketidakadilan gender dalam drama Korea *When Life Gives You Tangerines* episode 1–3 dengan menyoroti kehidupan Ae-sun dan ibunya, Gwang-rye, sebagai perempuan Pulau Jeju yang menghadapi berbagai bentuk ketidakadilan gender dalam tatanan sosial patriarki. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk ketidakadilan gender berdasarkan teori Mansour Fakih serta mengkaji representasinya melalui konsep representasi Stuart Hall. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menganalisis dialog dan monolog para tokoh.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa drama *When Life Gives You Tangerines* episode 1–3 merepresentasikan lima bentuk ketidakadilan gender yang berkaitan erat dengan budaya patriarki masyarakat Jeju. Marginalisasi ditunjukkan melalui pembatasan perempuan pada pekerjaan tradisional dan domestik, seperti *haenyeo* dan pembantu, serta eksploitasi hasil kerja perempuan demi menopang ekonomi keluarga. Subordinasi tampak melalui pengutamaan hak laki-laki atas pendidikan, pernikahan, dan kedudukan dalam keluarga, terutama untuk mempertahankan posisi *jongson* (cucu laki-laki tertua). Stereotip terlihat melalui pelabelan perempuan sebagai sosok yang berkapasitas rendah, pembawa nasib buruk, dan pelanggar norma kesusilaan. Beban ganda tercermin pada tuntutan agar perempuan menjalankan tanggung jawab domestik sekaligus menjadi penopang ekonomi keluarga. Sementara itu, kekerasan diwujudkan dalam bentuk kekerasan psikologis, verbal, ekonomi, serta pemaksaan pernikahan. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa satu ujaran dapat merepresentasikan lebih dari satu bentuk ketidakadilan gender secara bersamaan, misalnya stereotip terhadap perempuan yang kemudian menjadi dasar munculnya subordinasi dan marginalisasi.

Kata kunci: *When Life Gives You Tangerines*, ketidakadilan gender, perempuan Jeju, patriarki, drama Korea.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines gender injustice in the Korean drama *When Life Gives You Tangerines* (폭싹 속았수다), episodes 1–3, by focusing on the lives of Ae-sun and her mother, Gwang-rye, as women from Jeju Island who experience various forms of gender injustice within a patriarchal social order. The study aims to identify the forms of gender injustice based on Mansour Fakih's theory and to analyze their representation using Stuart Hall's concept of representation. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing the characters' dialogues and monologues.

The findings reveal that episodes 1–3 of *When Life Gives You Tangerines* represent five forms of gender injustice that are closely related to the patriarchal culture of Jeju society. Marginalization is reflected in the restriction of women to traditional and domestic occupations, such as *haenyeo* and domestic servants, as well as the exploitation of women's labor to support the family economy. Subordination is manifested through the prioritization of men's rights to education, marriage, and family status, particularly to preserve the position of the *jongson* (the eldest grandson). Stereotyping is represented through labeling women as intellectually inferior, bearers of misfortune, and violators of social morality. Double burden is reflected in the expectation that women assume domestic responsibilities while simultaneously serving as the family's economic providers. Violence is represented in the forms of psychological, verbal, and economic violence, as well as forced marriage. Furthermore, the findings indicate that a single utterance may simultaneously represent more than one form of gender injustice. For instance, an utterance may represent the stereotype that women are less capable, which subsequently legitimizes their subordination and marginalization.

Keywords: ***When Life Gives You Tangerines, gender injustice, Jeju women, patriarchy, Korean drama.***

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초록

본 연구는 한국 드라마 *폭싹 속았수다* 1–3 화를 대상으로, 제주도 여성인 애순과 그의 어머니 광례의 삶을 중심으로 가부장적 사회 질서 속에서 나타나는 성불평등을 분석하는 것을 목적으로 한다. 본 연구는 만수르 파키(Mansour Fakih)의 성불평등 이론을 바탕으로 성불평등의 유형을 규명하고, 스튜어트 홀(Stuart Hall)의 재현 이론을 활용하여 드라마에 나타난 성불평등의 재현 양상을 분석하였다. 연구 방법으로는 등장인물의 대사와 독백을 분석하는 질적 기술 연구 방법을 사용하였다

연구 결과, *폭싹 속았수다* 1–3 화에서는 제주 사회의 가부장적 문화와 밀접하게 관련된 다섯 가지 성불평등이 재현되는 것으로 나타났다. 주변화는 여성을 해녀와 가사노동과 같은 전통적·가사 중심의 직업에 제한하고, 여성의 노동력을 가족의 생계를 위해 착취하는 모습으로 나타난다. 종속은 교육, 결혼, 그리고 가족 내 지위에서 남성의 권리를 우선시하며, 특히 장손의 지위를 유지하기 위해 여성의 권리가 제한되는 양상으로 나타난다. 고정관념은 여성을 능력이 부족한 존재, 불행을 가져오는 존재, 그리고 사회적 규범을 어기는 존재로 규정하는 모습으로 나타난다. 이중 부담은 여성이 가사노동을 수행하는 동시에 가족의 생계를 책임져야 하는 모습으로 재현된다. 폭력은 심리적 폭력, 언어폭력, 경제적 폭력, 그리고 강제 결혼의 형태로 나타난다. 또한 하나의 발화가 두 가지 이상의 성불평등을 동시에 재현할 수 있으며, 여성에 대한 고정관념이 종속과 주변화를 정당화하는 근거로 작용하는 것으로 나타났다.

주제어: 폭싹 속았수다, 성불평등, 제주 여성, 가부장제, 한국 드라마