

Penelitian ini membahas tentang relevansi antara *education fever* yang dipahami orang tua terhadap kebahagiaan anak seperti yang digambarkan dalam serial drama Korea berjudul *SKY Castle*. Relevansi antara *education fever* yang dialami dan dipahami orang tua terhadap kebahagiaan anak yang ada dalam drama dianalisis dan dibandingkan dengan fakta sosial yang ada di Korea Selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori sosiologi sastra menurut Alan Swingewood (1972) serta perspektif *education fever* dan kebahagiaan menurut Jeong Kyu Lee (2017).

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan dua bentuk *education fever* yang dialami orang tua drama *SKY Castle*, yaitu diberikannya pendidikan tambahan kepada anak dan adanya orientasi yang berlebihan terhadap pencapaian akademik. Selain bentuk, ditemukan juga dampak *education fever* yang diyakini orang tua terhadap anak, yaitu stresnya anak dan munculnya pikiran anak untuk bunuh diri. Terakhir, drama *SKY Castle* menunjukkan relevansi antara *education fever* yang dialami orang tua terhadap kebahagiaan anak melalui tiga pandangan, yaitu dianggapnya *education fever* sebagai semangat pendidikan yang kuat, *education fever* di Korea Selatan bukanlah cara yang tepat untuk meraih kebahagiaan, dan dijadikannya *education fever* sebagai salah satu kesempatan untuk memperbaiki status sosial dan politik.

Kata kunci: *education fever*, kebahagiaan, *SKY Castle*, sosiologi sastra, drama

This research discusses the relevance of parents' understanding on education fever to children's happiness as represented in Korean drama series entitled *SKY Castle*. The relevance of parents' understanding on education fever to children's happiness reflected in the drama is compared to the social facts in South Korea. Comparison is achieved by using the theory of sociology of literature proposed by Alan Swingewood (1972) and by incorporating three perspectives of education fever and happiness by Jeong Kyu Lee (2017). Lee argued that education fever has been regarded as the strong zeal for education; that education fever is not a suitable means to pursue happiness; and that education fever gives opportunity to upgrade one's socio-political position.

Based on the analysis, there are two forms of parents' understanding on education fever reflected in *SKY Castle*. They are parents' high ambition to provide private education for their children and parents' high expectation in their children's academic achievement. The research also finds that there are effects of parents' understanding on education fever on children such as children's stress as caused by parents' academic pressure towards them and the children's tendency to commit a suicide attempt. Then, *SKY Castle* shows that there is the relevance of parents' understanding on education fever and children's happiness. Finally, it is shown that education fever can not provide happiness for children characters as portrayed in the *SKY Castle* drama. This research concludes that *SKY Castle* drama represents the relevance of parents' understanding on education fever and children's happiness in South Korea.

Keywords: Education fever, happiness, *SKY Castle*, sociology of literature, drama

본 논문은 <스카이 캐슬>이라는 드라마에 그려진 부모의 교육열 및 자녀의 행복에 대한 연구이다. 드라마에 반영된 부모의 교육열 및 자녀의 행복을 분석하고 한국에 있는 사회적 사실과 비교하는 연구이다. 본 연구는 Alan Swingewood (1972)의 문학사회학 이론 및 Jeong Kyu Lee (2017)의 교육열과 행복의 관점, 즉 교육열은 교육에 대한 강한 열성으로 언급되기, 교육열은 행복을 만들 수 없는게 적합하지 않기, 그리고 교육열은 사람의 사회 정치적 지위를 향상시킬 수 있기를 사용한다.

분석 결과는, <스카이 캐슬>에서 부모의 교육열이 반영된 형태, 사교육 및 자녀의 학업상취에 지향한다는 것을 보여준다. 그 이외에, 부모의 교육열은 자녀에 영향을 미친다. 이는 부모의 학업성취압력으로 인해 자녀가 계속되는 치열한 경쟁 속에서 스트레스를 받고 자살까지 생각하게 만든 것이다. 또한, 부모의 교육열은 자녀의 행복과 관계가 있다는 것을 파악할 수 있다. 대부분의 <스카이 캐슬> 드라마에 나온 등장인물, 특히 자녀 등장인물에게 행복하게 만들지는 않는다. 이 연구를 통해, <스카이 캐슬> 드라마에 있는 부모의 교육열 및 자녀의 행복이 한국의 사회적 사실과 일치한다는 것을 알 수 있다.

키워드: 교육열, 행복, 문학사회학, 드라마 <스카이 캐슬>