

## IDEOLOGY IN CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN'S SHORT STORY "THE YELLOW WALLPAPER" BY USING GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this research is to analyse the Ideology in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Short story "The Yellow Wallpaper" by using genetic structuralism approach. To accomplish this study, the writer using genetic structuralism approach which is focus of the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic aspect. Extrinsic aspect involves Gilman's biography as well as social contexts as reference to constitute certain ideology adopted by Gilman and Intrinsic aspect focused on plot, character and setting of "the yellow wallpaper." The result shows that the homologous of Gilman's ideology and "The Yellow wallpaper" is related to feminist ideology through reveals the subordinate and inferior position of woman against man domination. Her social and personality background revealed that she is a feminist activist. Gilman proposes how the women tries to free from patriarchy system is by using rational imagination. Meanwhile, the main character of "The Yellow Wallpaper" is a woman; a new mother who suffer from post-partum depression. She is able to see that most of women are hiding behind the domestic pattern. This short story also reveals that a woman who got an oppression and subordination by patriarchy system tends to have mental disorder and depression.*

**Key words:** Ideology, Genetic Structuralism and Feminism

### Abstrak

*Tujuan penelitian ini adalah analisa ideologi pada sebuah cerita pendek karangan Charlotte Perkins Gilman yang berjudul "The Yellow Wallpaper" dengan menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme genetik yang memfokuskan analisa aspek instrinsik dan ekstrinsik dari karya tersebut. Analisa ekstrinsik meliputi biography dan konteks social dari pengarang yakni Charlotte Perkins Gilman yang membentuk ideologi dari pengarang dan analisa instrinsik menekankan pada analisa teks atau karya sastra sendiri yang meliputi, tokoh, alur cerita dan latar belakang pada cerita pendek "The Yellow Wallpaper". Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kesatuan atau "homologous" antara ideologi pengarang yakni Charlotte Perkins Gilman dengan karyanya "The Yellow Wallpaper" berupa gagasan mengenai feminisme dengan mengungkapkan posisi inferior dan subordinat perempuan terhadap dominasi laki-laki. Dari latar belakang sosial dan riwayat hidup pengarang disebutkan bahwa Charlotte Perkins Gilman adalah seorang aktivis perempuan. Perjuangannya adalah bagaimana membebaskan perempuan dari sistem patriarki melalui imajinasi rasional. Dalam cerita pendeknya "The Yellow Wallpaper" Gilman menyajikan tokoh pertama, seorang perempuan, ibu muda yang menderita depresi post-partum. Dia dapat melihat bahwa kebanyakan perempuan hanya sebatas pada ranah domestic. Cerita pendek ini mengungkapkan bagaimana perempuan yang mengalami penindasan dan kedudukannya yang subordinat cenderung mengalami penyimpangan mental dan depresi.*

**Kata Kunci :** Ideologi, Strukturalisme Genetik dan Feminisme

## 1. Introduction

“The yellow wallpaper” republished by Elaine Hedges in a Feminist Press edition in 1973. Gilman’s story has garnered more critical attention for its feminist themes than perhaps any other short story by an American writer; it is taught frequently in American literature courses, has received an abundant amount of scrutiny by literary scholars, doctors, and historians, and has been adapted for radio, the stage, television, and film (Bendixen in Alferd & Nagel, 2010). Actually this short story was published in 1892 by *New England Magazine*. A story about woman in woman perspective that written by woman (Gilman) who also American feminist in 1900. some of scholars has conducted research due to this short story, the scholars try to find out or analyze this short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” in some perspective such as psychological, sociological till feminist perspective. Ratna Asmari (2015) in her Paper, analyzed such short story in feminist perspective specifically related to the issue of woman’s social oppression, she finds out intrinsically that short story revealed that women imprisoned and oppressed in patriarchal house hold. Meanwhile, Arzu Ozyon (2020) in her Journal about under title “a Journey of Feminist Rebellion through Charlotte Perkins Gilman’s short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” and Her novel “Herland””, where by using feminist theory and intrinsic analysis method, he reveals that Gilman’s short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” carries some feminist implication and shows the dominance of patriarchal society. In another perspective, through deconstruction reading, Romlah, Kuncara and Muhajir (2019) by using Deconstruction theory, analyze that Gilman’s Short story consist of intrinsically ten characteristics of narrators that are opposite each other. This opposite relation is called as binary relation where male in superior side and female in inferior side. Based on these papers, this research also tries to contribute in analyzing it especially in ideology, but this research analyses Gillman’s work through the analysis of Gilman’s work “the Yellow Wallpaper” intrinsically and Gilman her self as feminist activity. By applying Lucien Goldmann’s Genetic Structuralism method where according to Goldmann that the internal coherence of a particular literary work depends exclusively on the world vision or ideology held by writer (Larenson & Swingewood, 1971:67). Hence, a literary work is author’s ideology or world vision representation or literary work also medium that used by author in delivering her/his ideology. By using genetic structuralism (analyzing intrinsically and extrinsically of literary work), this paper finds out the correlation or connectivity of ideology or world view in this short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” and the author’s as well.

This short story actually is focused on a woman who is suffering mental illness or “*temporary nervous depression*” after her second son birth. Eventually, her husband is a physician “*John is Physician*” who try to cure her by certain method namely to take long rest in the “silent” “fresh air” village or so on of house “*ancestral hall or a colonial mansion* (Gilman, 1995:1)”. By here the relation between such woman (I) and her husband (John) not only a relation between husband and wife but also relation between a doctor and a patient. So that, can we interpret that Gilman uses a metaphor doctor and patient in order to convey certain his thought about the actual woman condition? As feminist, she assumes that woman in her environment still in oppressed side by the patriarchy system. By her short story “the yellow wallpaper” she actually tries to describe the woman condition in actual reality that represented by his short story. She chooses a certain idea because she has concluded about something after interpreting his reality. For instance, when someone creates a literary work that it is focused on woman condition, so it can be assumed that such author has feminist perceptives; or if it is focused on class conflict in society, it can be assumed that he/she a Marxian or sociologist, a Durkheim fellow. So that, “the yellow wallpaper “short story actually consists of author’s (Charlotte P Gillman) idea or ideology.

Abrams (1999) in his book under title “Glossary of literary terms”, it stated that short story is a brief work of prose fiction, and most of the terms for analyzing the component elements, the types, and the various narrative techniques of the *novel* are applicable to the short story as well. The short

story differs from the anecdote—the unelaborated narration of a single incident—in that, like the novel, it organizes the action, thought, and dialogue of its characters into the artful pattern of a plot. And as in the novel, the plot form may be comic, tragic, romantic, or satiric; the story is presented to us from one of many available *points of view*; and it may be written in the mode of fantasy, realism, or naturalism. According to Poe cited in Nurgiyantoro (2007:34), a short story is a piece of prose fiction which can be read at a single sitting, while Koch (2003) defined it is a short piece of fiction aiming at unity of characterization, theme and effect. So that by such definition, it can be assumed that “the yellow wallpaper” can be categorized as short story where commonly it is focused in single moment “*the woman who undergo rest cure*” and taking single place “*Madison hall especially in a room*”).

Meanwhile studying about ideology actually according to Storey will be focused on:

First, ideology can refer to a systematic body of ideas articulated by a particular group of people. For example, we could speak of ‘professional ideology’ to refer to the ideas which inform the practices of particular professional groups: A second definition suggests a certain masking, distortion, or concealment. Ideology is used here to indicate how some texts and practices present distorted images of reality. They produce what is sometimes called ‘false consciousnesses. Such distortions, it is argued, work in the interests of the powerful against the interests of the powerless (Storey, 2009:3- 4)

Furthermore, Althusser proposed about definition of ideology, where according to Althusser ideology are; first, representation of the imaginary relationship of individuals of their real condition of existence, second, ideology has material existence. Third, ideology interpolates of individual subject. Ideology as collectively identity in one group or class that it different with the others, it has function to unity members of society and determine of values and norms (Storey, 2009:4). So that, ideology can be interpreted as a set idea constitute people as subject individually and collectively. So Gilman conveys her thoughts about woman condition is representation of feminist ideology and also represents her group of feminist activists. Meanwhile, based on Storey’s conception about ideology can be interpreted into two definitions. The first, ideology refers to construction of individual as subject, for instance subject feminist, Marxist, Pancasilaist, liberal, conservative and so on. The second, related to ideology as false consciousness where refers to analyzing ideology that created discriminative social order for instance: feminists that speak of the power of patriarchal ideology, and how it operates to conceal, mask and distort gender relations in our society.

Feminist criticism in literary According to Abrams (1999) has various perspectives, however, share certain assumptions and concepts that underlie the diverse ways that individual critics explore the factor of sexual difference and privilege in the production, the form and content, the reception, and the critical analysis and evaluation of works of literature:

1. The basic view is that Western civilization is pervasively patriarchal (ruled by the father)—that is, it is male-centered and controlled, and is organized and conducted in such a way as to subordinate women to men in all cultural domains: familial, religious, political, economic, social, legal, and artistic. From the Hebrew Bible and Greek philosophic writings to the present, the female tends to be defined by negative reference to the male as the human norm, hence as an Other, or kind of non-man, by her lack of the identifying male organ, of male powers, and of the male character traits that are presumed, in the patriarchal view, to have achieved the most important scientific and technical inventions and the major works of civilization and culture.
2. It is widely held that while one's sex is determined by anatomy, the prevailing concepts of gender—of the traits that are conceived to constitute what is masculine and what is feminine

in identity and behavior— are largely, if not entirely, cultural constructs that were generated by the pervasive patriarchal biases of our civilization.

3. The further claim is that this patriarchal (or "masculinist," or "androcentric") ideology pervades those writings which have been traditionally considered great literature, and which until recently have been written mainly by men for men

Genetic structuralism is one of literature approach that has specific view and basic concept. It assumed that the unity in literary work is the implementation of structure society. Genetic structuralism has represented a total change of orientation – its basic hypothesis being precisely that the collective character of literary creation derives from the fact that the structures of the world of the work are homologous with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in intelligible relation with them, whereas on the level of content that is to say of the creation of the imaginary world governed by these structure, the writer has total freedom (Goldmann, 1977: 43).

**Social reality —→ Collective consciousness — literary work**

There are three concepts that being assumption this research, namely (Faruk, 1999-34);

- a. The humanity facts are the whole that resulted by activities verbally or physically. These facts can be classified in two types, namely, the first are individual facts. These facts are human activity individually. The dream and activity of mad person are form of individual facts. These facts haven't contributed to history or social reality. Secondly, social facts, these are significant contributed in history or reality social. A politic system, culture, art, literary work and etc, are resulted by those facts.
- b. The collective subject or Trans-Individual is the subject where to solve himself as personal, personal of part or personal not autonomy but as collective.
- c. The world view is the relationship between the structure of literary work and the humanity structure, these are the product in the same structure activity that is not be understood in determinant relation but in mediation by world view. According to Goldman s that the worldview is suitable term for the complex of wholeness from ideas, appreciations and senses, which have function to connect the members in a certain social class collectively (Goldman, 1977:7).

Goldmann in Ratna added that novel have two Principe: First, literary work is the worldview (ideology) expression that it's written by imaginary. Second, the author's expression of worldview to her or his work by made up imaginarily figures, objects and relation.

## 2. Metode

The method that used in this research is descriptive method and also use genetic structuralism approach. Descriptive method is a method that intends to describe everything related to the topic of research (Sugiyono, 2018) meanwhile genetic structuralism propose two manners. First, the analysis of novel's structure or intrinsic and second, the analysis of social context (biography of author, history) where the literary work is created (Ratna, 2003:114).

The data are classified into Primary data, that is the main data as the object of the research. In this case, the primary data is Charlotte Perkin Gilman's work or short story "The Yellow Wallpaper" published and printed in 1995 by Penguin books and the documents about Charlotte Perkin Gilman's biography, social context and historical background that is found by library research in supporting find out author's ideology. The secondary data is reference, which has relation to the topic of the research. The data in this research are quotation of the text such as, word, phrase, sentences or paragraph include intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Then, the data is collected and analyzed by using genetic structuralism approach through following steps; the first step, the researcher analyzes short story "the Yellow Wallpaper" intrinsically to find out Characters, plot, setting and also theme of this

short story. The second step, the researcher analyzes extrinsic aspect such as Gilman's biography, speech, till social context of Gillman's life in order to find out The Gillman's ideology, belief and ideas. The third step, the researcher analyzes through dialectic reading between intrinsic and extrinsic aspect to find out correlation or homologous between Gilman's ideology as author, woman and feminist and her work's "the Yellow Wallpaper".

### 3. Results and Discussion

In this section, the researcher analyzes intrinsic and extrinsic aspect where extrinsic aspect involves Gilman's biography as well as social contexts as reference to constitute certain ideology adopted by Gilman. Meanwhile, intrinsic aspect is focused on plot, character and setting of short story "the yellow wallpaper".

#### 3.1 Charlotte Perkins Gilman as Feminist

In Britannica encyclopedia (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charlotte-Perkins-Gilman> accessed on January 8, 2018) Gilman is categorized as American feminist, lecturer, writer, and publisher who were a leading theorist of the women's movement in the United States. Furthermore, in Britannica Encyclopedia explained about Gilman biography where Charlotte Perkins grew up in poverty, her father having essentially abandoned the family. Her education was irregular and limited, but she did attend the Rhode Island School of Design for a time. Charlotte Anna Perkins was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on July 3, 1860, the daughter of Frederick Beecher Perkins, a librarian and writer, and Mary Westcott Perkins. As a result of being abandoned by her husband following the death of one of their children in 1866, Mary was forced to care for her children while living on the brink of poverty and often drifting among boardinghouses and various relatives' homes (Oakes, 2004: 137) In May 1884 she married Charles W. Stetson, an artist. She soon proved to be totally unsuited to the domestic routine of marriage, and after a year or so she was suffering from melancholia, which eventuated in complete nervous collapse, it was dark moment for Gilman where after her daughter Katherine, she suffered a serve bout of postpartum depression (Showalter, 2010:257) or beset depression where she eventually entered a sanitarium under Dr. Silas Weir Mitchel's treatment method. This method was called as "a rest cure", the became popular (but sometimes controversial) treatment for "nervous prostration" which forbade any type of physical activity or intellectual simulation (Crumbley Paul, 2010:210)

Perkins began writing poems and stories for various periodicals. Among her stories, "The Yellow Wall-Paper," published in *The New England Magazine* in January 1892, was exceptional for its starkly realistic first-person portrayal of the mental breakdown of a physically pampered but emotionally starved young wife. In 1893 she published *In This Our World*, a volume of verse. For a time in 1894, after her move to San Francisco, she edited with Helen Campbell the *Impress*, organ of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association. She also became a noted lecturer during the early 1890s on such social topics as labour, ethics, and woman's place, and, after a short period of residence at Jane Addams's Hull House in Chicago in 1895, she spent the next five years in national lecture tours. In 1896 she was a delegate to the International Socialist and Labor Congress in London, where she met George Bernard Shaw, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, and other leading socialists. In 1898 Perkins published *Women and Economics*, a manifesto that attracted great attention and was translated into seven languages. In a radical call for economic independence for women, she dissected with keen intelligence much of the romanticized convention surrounding contemporary ideas of womanhood and motherhood.

By those quotations about short biography of charlotte Perkin Gilman above, at least there some points can be taken as basic assumption to find out Gilman's ideology, namely: as feminist sociologist, his thoughts about the conception of woman can be found in her works especially

“women and economics” where published in 1898. In “women and economic”, Gilman conveys that women struggle of their social oppression by creating autonomy in economic.

As it is stated in Britannica encyclopedia “In a radical call for economic independence for women, she dissected with keen intelligence much of the romanticized convention surrounding contemporary ideas of womanhood and motherhood”. Her ideas also coined by Marx, Darwin where according to Beekman (<http://faculty.webster.edu/woolfm/gilman.html>) by Marx conception, he recognized the inequalities inherent in the structure of the working world which excluded women from most jobs, relegating them to the world of the home where they worked from sunrise to sunset, their only compensation being the roof over their heads. They had no income over which they had complete control, a situation she wanted them to remedy and as such, made a primary endeavor. Gilman believes that the domestic environment oppressed women through the patriarchal beliefs upheld by society. Second, she also actualizes her thoughts toward literary work where her famous works is “the yellow wallpaper”. Third, she is not only a feminist theorist, but also feminist activist where it can be proven by her participation toward woman struggle (by joined Jane Addams in founding the Woman's Peace Party in 1915) and the last, having experience as depression woman that treated by controversial method, inspire her to create work especially “the yellow Wallpaper”

Gilman’s ideas about woman struggle does not come from the empty space, there is also social situation that can be a certain idea’s basic background. In this case, Gilman theory is a expression toward woman condition where commonly they (women) trapped in patriarchy system, a system put women as subordinate side. Related to the woman condition in 1900 an (where Gilman’s life), Kleinberg in Bigsby explained that structure social put woman in domestic side, they are not permitted to participate in public sphere. Woman’s duty only serves her husband, and also to do her function her mother birth child) and so on (Bigsby, 2006: 97).

By those biography and social contexts about Gilman, it can be concluded that Gilman actually takes a side in his social by representing herself as woman activist. Her thoughts are inspired by her environment that woman actually oppressed by patriarchy system. She offers that woman has to struggle to gain his equal position by participate public and also her autonomy (independent) economically. Her thoughts also actualized by her literary work especially her short story “the yellow wallpaper”. This short story according Cutter in Bendixen (Bendixen, 2010 :106)

*Forcefully confronts the issue of women’s confinement within patriarchal language and male - authored medical discourse. The female narrator, suffering from a “temporary nervous depression – a slight hysterical tendency”, is forbidden by her physician husband to engage in any intellectual activity, including her own writing.*

### 3.2 Intrinsic aspect of “The Yellow Wallpaper”

In this section will be focused on intrinsic elements of this short story especially related to the plot, characterization and setting.

This short story uses first person that represented by word “I”. The word “I” here, refers to a female gender or woman. Her husband is John. This story is begun by their (woman and her husband “John”) arrival at ancestral hall (colonial mansion) for recovering or curing from psychics’ illness “*temporary nervous depression -a slight hysterical tendency*”. Her husband is a Physician “John is a physician”. She is John’s patient (beside as wife). John loves and cares her so much which is expressed by using lovely words such as “*my dear*”, “*Little girl*” or “*blessed little goose*” to his wife “I”. John as doctor also take care so much to his wife when she got mental Illness “*He is very careful and loving, and hardly lets me stir without special direction*” or “and so on. John loves to her also expressed by woman “I”, she knows that her husband john love hers “*I have schedule prescription for each hour in the day: he takes all care from me, and so I feel*

*basely ungrateful not to value it more*”, however she sometime feels john does not understand unconcern her *“John does not know how much I really suffer, He knows there is no reason to suffer and that satisfies him”*, John becomes dominant toward his wife and john never give space to his wife to do something she wants to. John’s love very dominants or “over love” to her and make her sometime afraid of her husband *“the fact I am getting little afraid of john, he seem very queer sometime.”*. This situation make her getting worst as it is stated in following sentences *“perhaps that is one reason I do not get well faster”*. This notion actually is begun when john dominantly decide what actually she has to do about her, her body and while she got mental illness. when she got sick and John told something, actually she does not agree about such method, because she believes that by return his activity (writing) can be heal her depression.

*“Personally, I disagree with their ideas. Personally, I believe that congenial work, with excitement and change, would do me good” But what is one to do? I did write for a while in spite of them; but it does exhaust me a good deal-having to be so sly about it, or else meet with heavy opposition.*

John also suggests something that she disagrees about it, *“indeed he started the habit by making lie down for an hour after each meal. It is a very bad habit, I am convinced, for u see. I don’t sleep”*. About her sense toward the house, she does not like and assumes that house is haunted house or “something queer”. And she also judges the room where she takes sleep is very horrible *““It is a big, airy room, the whole floor nearly, with windows that look all ways, and air and sunshine galore. It was a nursery first and then playroom and gymnasium, I should judge; for the windows are barred for little children, and there are rings and things in the walls”*. She is confined to bed rest in a former nursery room and is forbidden from working or writing *““am absolutely forbidden to “work” until I am well again”*. Not only to stop working, her husband also forbids her to use her imagination where john argues such activity (using imagination) will make her illness become worst *“He says with my imaginative power and habit of story-making, a nervous weakness like mine is sure lead to all manner of excited fancies, and that I ought to use my will and good sense to check the tendency. So I try”*. She is very tortured with this john’s treatments or dislikes about her husband’s over treatment that put her as powerless woman *“And dear John gathered me up in his arms, and just carried me upstairs and laid me on the bed, and sat by me and read to me till it tired my head”*. She finds out the room wallpaper has disturbed her form conformability sense. She particularly disturbs by the yellow wallpaper in the bedroom, with its strange, formless pattern, and describes it as “revolting”. When she asks her husband to change such wallpaper, John replies by rejection argumentatively. Two weeks later, her health becomes worst and also depression due to her desire is rejected by her husband. She tries to write again behind John *“but this is dead paper and a great relief to my mind”*, and also asks to her husband to move to next room. She felt this “rest cure” is not effective for her, she only needs a friend or her husband’s presence. *“I don’t weigh a bit more,” said I, “nor as much; and my appetite may be better in the evening when you are here, but it is worse in the morning when you are away!”*.

She grows more anxiously and depressed, she gets more unstable in her emotion because she fells useless and her husband’s burden.

*“I’ m getting dreadfully fretful and querulous. I cry at nothing, and cry most of the time. Of course I don’t when John is here, or anybody else, but when I am alone”*  
*It does weigh on me so not to do my duty in any way! I meant to be such a help to John, such a real rest and comfort, and here I am a comparative burden already!*

She tries to find her own way in curing her depression where she tries to imagine something about “wallpaper”. She starts to perceive the feature about wallpaper where she finds out *“The color is repellant, almost revolting; a smoldering unclean yellow, strangely faded by the slow-turning sunlight. It is a dull yet lurid orange in some places, a sickly sulphur tint in others. No wonder the children hated it! I should hate it myself if I had to live in this room long”*. It is clearly that she gives bad statement toward the color of wallpaper and his statement also applied to such wallpaper pattern *“The color is hideous enough, and unreliable enough, and infuriating enough, but the pattern is torturing”*. By her imagination toward wallpaper, she tries to imagine that wallpaper pattern represents a woman or she can see very distinctly that the figure is a woman trapped behind bars *“At night in any kind of light, in twilight, candlelight, lamplight, and worst of all by moonlight, it becomes bars! The outside pattern I mean, and the woman behind it is as plain as can be”*. But in day light such woman appearance can be quiet or disappear. She imagines “such woman” in passive notion and she also imagines her as creeping or moving figure *“I see her in that long shaded lane, creeping up and down, I see her in those dark grape arbors, creeping all around the garden”*. She attempts to convince John to leave the house for a visit with relatives, but he refuses, and she does not feel comfortable confiding in him about her discoveries in the wallpaper. Moreover, she is becoming paranoid that John and Jennie are also interested in the wallpaper and is determined that only she will uncover its secrets. She also intensively imagining such woman figure in wallpaper where on night she sees that woman shakes the bars in the pattern violently as she tries to break through them, but she cannot break free *“sometimes I think there are a great many women behind, and sometime only one, and she crawls around fast, and her crawling shakes it all over. She also sees her to creep so slowly from one window to another. She begins to hallucinate, believing that she has seen the woman creeping surreptitiously outside in the sunlight. The narrator intends to peel off the wallpaper before she leaves the house in two days. She then locks herself in her room and continues stripping the wallpaper “I have locked the door and thrown the key down into the front path. I don't want to go out, and I don't want to have anybody come in, till John comes”*. She hears shrieks within the wallpaper as she tears it off. She contemplates jumping out of a window, but the bars prevent that. When morning comes, the narrator has peeled off all of the wallpaper and begun to creep around the perimeter of the room *“Then I peeled off all the paper I could reach standing on the floor. It sticks horribly and the pattern just enjoys it! All those strangled heads and bulbous eyes and waddling fungus growths just shriek with derision!”*

Based on such plot above, this story focused on a woman who faces terrible condition through her husband’s medical treatment or “cure rest” of her mental illness. She has no power to reject it, because his position as patient and his wife as well. When she tries demand something during her treatment, her husband ignores it and it happened all the time. A woman in this story is drowned as powerless woman that must be obey all her husband’s orders. This position makes her create hallucination notion as escaping strategy from her powerless condition. She become more anxiety and fearless where in this situation she imagines that there is creeping woman in her room wallpaper. Meanwhile her husband “john/a physician” is pictured as discipline man who consistent in implementing his skill as a doctor. He believes that his decision is right thing. For examples when he insists to forbid his wife to work again or using her imagination where he assumes that it will be a way to recovery his wife condition *“John is practical in the extreme. He has no patience with faith, an intense horror of superstition, and he scoffs openly at any talk of things not to be felt and seen and put down in figures”*. John also is characterized as lovely husband who truly care about his wife *“He said I was his darling and his comfort and all he had, and that I must take care of myself for his sake, and keep well”*. However, john’s wife feels uncomfortable to her husband’s cares, she assumes it is a over care through imprisoning condition. Even though she disagrees with her husband, she only keeps it in heart.

### 3.3 Dialectical reading on extrinsic and intrinsic aspect

This reading refers to strategy in finding the homologous or unity between intrinsic and extrinsic aspect. So that, it will reach the world view represented by author in his short story. This reading strategy According Goldmann (1977).

“...the advance of knowledge is thus to be considered as a perpetual movement to and fro. From the whole to the part and from the part back to the whole again, a movement in the course of which the whole and the part throw light upon an another”

In extrinsic aspect, it is clearly that Gilman can be called as feminist theorist and activist as well. Her thoughts about woman are based on her analyzing and interpretation toward her social structure where in patriarchy system, woman put in subordinate position. This system creates men rule in public sphere, meanwhile woman has role in domestic side. This domestic refers to house's works such as cooking, have a child and serving husband. This patriarchy system also creates rationality men and irrationality woman where the public sphere is ordered by logic system so that only men able to arrange it. Meanwhile, woman is represented as emotionally or illogic people, so that it is not useful for public sphere. This system also gives power for men in all aspect of social namely: in politic where the right of vote only owned by men not woman; in economic aspect where only men can access in work to get money, meanwhile woman has to stay in house to keep her children and to be good wife. Gilman sees this system to be “a given system” or natural situation that such relation cannot be denied. In feminist perspective it can be categorized as “false ideology”. Some feminist argues, that even though there are different characteristic especially in physic aspect, but there some similarity in rational and another ability. Feminist argues that there is must be separated between nature and nurture where first refers to given abilities naturally owned by woman or man (woman can pregnant and have child) and second related to cultural aspect. By this assumption, in patriarchy system such role both men and women actually created by human. Gilman ever attacked by mental illness “depression” and she is cured by controversial method “rest cure” by Dr. Silea Weir Mitchel. Therefore, moments that happened in the short story “The Yellow Wallpaper” represent Gilman's situation whe she got depression or mental illness.

Patriarchy has created woman in suffering situation, a situation that cannot give her a chance to actualize her potential ability as a human. Gilman proposes that one of strategy in gaining woman right by getting her independent position in economic aspect. Gilman's description toward woman situation represented in his short story “the yellow wallpaper” where in this short story she describes about woman oppressed condition. T Gilman' s story, while certainly unique, carried forward a number of themes that other writers have dealt with concerning women and language, women and masculine authority, women and the natural environment, and the material and historical basis of women' s oppression. Gilman describes that patriarchy system occurs not only husband-wife relation but also doctor-patient relation. The relation between doctor and patients is imbalance relation because in one side, doctor has authority in diagnosing, suggesting, treating or curing the patient. The other side, patient passively obey to all doctor's treatment even the patient dislike it. John's love is contradictive or it is called as “patriarchs love” because he cannot distinguish herself as husband and as doctor. He never listens to his wife wishes and forbid her to all intellectually activity. Meanwhile, related to doctor, he also unconcern about patient's complaints and suffers “*John does not know how much I really suffer*”. Due to John's treatment, it is known as “Rest cure” where he forbids all his wife's activity physically and intellectually, this treatment also is experienced by Gilman. This “Rest cure” treatment according to Cutter (in Benedixen & Nagel, 2010: 108) as Male-authored medical discourse. So that, the main character “john's wife” representation of woman who has powerless and enslaved by her husband domination. John as representation of men, as doctor has power to decide what a proper medical therapy for her

wife mental illness. In this case Gilman shows about double suffering of woman namely as a wife and as a patient. As wife, she (John's wife) is trapped in patriarchy system where she must show herself as good wife by obeying to all John's (as husband and doctor) treatments. As patient, she cannot do anything, because only doctor (man) who able to read her condition and the proper way to cure it. Gilman shows about the imprisoning condition happened by John's wife, such as: when John forbid her wife to use imagination and also to do her hobby (writing) "*he hates to have me write a word*". Staying for long time in haunted house is one of kind woman suffering. Gilman symbolizes such house is a domestic representation, a house where woman must be living for her whole life (as wife, mother and so on).

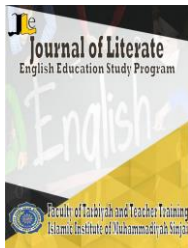
Woman in this short story is representation of real woman condition. Meanwhile as feminist activist and theorist, in this short story Gilman also proposes how the woman tries to free from patriarchy system, that is by using her imagination and intellectuality (rationality). In this short story, woman in resolve her despair (John's rules) by using her imagination and trying to write again. This imagination produces an imaginative woman who creeping in wallpaper. This is actually representing woman condition both in woman in this short story and woman in reality life as well. Gilman tends to show that in order to struggle of woman suffering, she has to omit her negative self-pictures. By writing, it can be one of woman strategy in creating self awareness as woman and also method in conveying the information about woman condition in her social reality. "*I have locked the door and thrown the key down into the front path. I don't want to go out, and I don't want to have anybody come in, till John comes*". This sentence indicates that when woman made her own "decision", it mean she tries to achieve self independently. When the main character finally decides to peel off the wallpaper (where she also helped by "imaginative woman") "*I pulled and she shook, I shook and she pulled, and before morning we had peeled off yards of that paper*", Gilman shows that such wallpaper can be interpreted as the representation of men rule (patriarchy system).

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's social and personality background as women writer and her work "The Yellow Wallpaper" through genetic structuralism approach, it can be concluded that the homologous or unity of Gilman's ideology and "The Yellow wallpaper" is related to feminism. The main character of "The Yellow Wallpaper" is a woman; a new mother who suffer from post-partum depression. She is able to see that most of women are hide behind the domestic pattern. The result shows that a woman who got an oppression and subordination by patriarchy system tends to have mental disorder and depression. Meanwhile, in author perspective, Charlotte Perkins Gilman is woman activist where it called feminist. She shows how woman struggle with overwhelming male figure in their household. Her social and personality background, revealed that she is a feminist activist. Gilman also proposes how the women tries to free from patriarchy system is by using rational imagination.

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