

**THE PORTRAYAL OF FATIMA’S DESIRE FOR FREEDOM IN
BECOMING BURLESQUE (2017)**

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for Gaining the Bachelor’s Degree in English Literature



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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is originally my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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BECOMING BURLESQUE (2017)**

Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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MOTTO

Dum Spiro Spero

While I breathe, I hope



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DEDICATION

Giving thanks and gratitude to Allah SWT.

Thank you for all Your affection, grace, and love, which has provided knowledge and convenience so the researcher can complete this graduating paper satisfactorily.

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the response of Fatima, who tries to get out of the patriarchal family system, which is regarded as conservative. However, when Fatima chooses to join burlesque, it creates a more complicated situation; namely, her body becomes objectified. Therefore, the choice of being able to control her own body gives Fatima a lack of freedom; namely, the male gaze controls Fatima's body. This research applied care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan to analyze Fatima's struggle because Gilligan proposes three stages: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. The care-focused feminism analysis model can reveal how Fatima's search for freedom led her to act as a feminist. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The method concentrates on description and interpretation. Based on the study, the researcher discovered that Fatima's process of seeking freedom was not always true because choosing something that is considered free does not always conform to social norms in society. Therefore, the pre-conventional stage portrays Fatima's experiences, focusing on individual needs and desires. The conventional stage involves experiencing a dilemma conflict between societal expectations and Fatima's desires. The post-conventional stage prioritizes Fatima's desire for ethical decisions based on her choices toward other people. As a result, after examining the film *Becoming Burlesque* using care-focused feminism analysis, it was found that when Fatima decides to break away from her patriarchal family, namely join burlesque. However, when Fatima decides to join burlesque, she actually enters another scope of patriarchy, namely the control of the male gaze in the social space.

Keywords: Freedom, *Becoming Burlesque*, Care-focused feminism

**PENG GAMBARAN ATAS HASRAT FATIMA UNTUK BEBAS DALAM
BECOMING BURLESQUE (2017)**

Oleh: Fiihinna Adisty Rachma Nur Solichah

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji respon Fatima dalam upaya keluar dari sistem keluarga patriarki yang selama ini dianggap konservatif. Namun, ketika Fatima memilih untuk ikut serta dalam burlesque, hal tersebut menciptakan situasi yang lebih rumit; artinya tubuhnya menjadi objektifikasi. Oleh karena itu, pilihan Fatima untuk mengendalikan tubuhnya sendiri justru tidak memberikan kebebasan; yaitu kontrol dari tatapan laki-laki pada tubuh Fatima. Penelitian ini menerapkan care-focused feminisme dari Carol Gilligan untuk menganalisis perjuangan Fatima karena Gilligan mengusulkan tiga tahapan: pre-konvensional, konvensional, dan post-konvensional. Model analisis care-focused feminisme dapat mengungkap bagaimana pencarian kebebasan yang dilakukan Fatima membawanya bertindak sebagai seorang feminis. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Metode ini berkonsentrasi pada deskripsi dan interpretasi. Berdasarkan penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa proses Fatima dalam mencari kebebasan tidak selalu benar karena memilih sesuatu yang dianggap bebas tidak selalu sesuai dengan norma sosial yang ada di masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, tahap pre-konvensional menggambarkan pengalaman Fatima dengan fokus pada kebutuhan dan keinginan individu. Tahap konvensional melibatkan pengalaman dilema yang bertentangan antara keinginan masyarakat dan keinginan Fatima. Tahap post-konvensional mengutamakan keinginan Fatima terhadap keputusan etis berdasarkan preferensinya terhadap orang lain. Sebagai hasilnya, setelah mengkaji film *Becoming Burlesque* menggunakan analisis care-focused feminism, ditemukan bahwa ketika Fatima memutuskan untuk melepaskan diri dari keluarga patriarkinya, ia bergabung dengan burlesque. Namun, ketika Fatima memutuskan untuk ikut dalam burlesque, ia justru memasuki ranah patriarki lain, yakni kontrol dari tatapan laki-laki di ruang sosial.

Kata kunci: Kebebasan, *Becoming Burlesque*, Care-focused feminism

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Becoming Burlesque portrays the journey of a Muslim woman named Fatima who struggles to gain control of her own body. Fatima was raised in Toronto under a patriarchal family. As a woman in a patriarchal family, Fatima must obey the rules and norms of her family. Besides that, Yousef, Fatima's uncle, forces Fatima to devote her life to Islam and arranges her marriage. As an individual who does not know herself, Fatima merely surrenders when her life is regulated and constrained by her family's orders, which prioritizes social standards and values as a Muslim woman over understanding herself. This causes Fatima not to know her own identity and she tries to find out how to respect herself by knowing herself.

Fatima's journey begins when she meets Texas, a burlesque woman. The impact of burlesque causes Fatima to realize that women should have autonomy and control over their own bodies. Therefore, Fatima has to fight and protect herself from her patriarchal tradition by unleashing herself from her family by joining the burlesque club. As a result, Fatima must fight the rules and norms of her family to gain the freedom to live as she pleases. It is because *Becoming Burlesque* portrays Fatima's family as patriarchy, and men have many more privileges than women. Thus, Fatima attempts to oppose the men's privileges in her family to gain freedom.

Patriarchy is a concept that involves the relationship of power and authority between subjects and objects, including the connection between a father and a son; hence, it is identical to the ruler-subject ambiguity (Akgul, 2017, p. 30). However, the

patriarchal concept is still very close in some conservative Pakistani families. The concept of the Pakistani family, which is patriarchal, often regulates family policies and decisions based on the head of the family or has a more dominant role. In this case, Yousef, Fatima's uncle, often manages or makes decisions for his family, including Fatima's life. Even though they lived in Toronto, an unrestricted country that guarantees civil liberties, individual rights, and freedom of speech, Fatima's experience is different. Fatima has no power over her life decisions, including how she behaves, dresses, and interacts with others, which Yousef regulates or determines family policies. Consequently, Fatima can choose freedom and abandon the patriarchal concept that her family adheres to due to how Toronto lives, namely freedom. Therefore, feminism emerged to dismantle patriarchy, involve legal reforms, change societal attitudes, and empower women to participate fully in all aspects of life.

Feminism initially departed from women's oppression, so the essence of their struggle was for equality, dignity, freedom over their bodies, and a good life outside and inside the home. Furthermore, feminism is a movement that strives for women's status, rights, and desires in all aspects of life. Feminism indeed positively impacts women, encouraging them to find their identity through freedom without any coercion or standards given to them. In other words, women are now more accessible and brave in voicing their opinions about what is right and often argue with men. However, Tong (2013, p. 4) stated that women must protect and appreciate this life-giving power; without it, men will have lower respect and use for women than they have presently. In this situation, many people believe women's problems can end if women fight for societal liberation. The success of this resistance depends on the forces that exist in

the people's minds. Since the issue of women loads worldwide, many organizations that care about women are popping up. Even literary works try to load the women's problems.

The researcher is interested in choosing *Becoming Burlesque* since the movie illustrates Fatima's desire for freedom over bodily autonomy, which is considered injustice. This is influenced by the response of the main character, who tries to get out of the patriarchal family system, which is regarded as conservative. However, when Fatima chooses to join burlesque, it creates a more complicated situation, her body becomes objectified. Therefore, the choice of being able to control her own body gives a lack of freedom, namely that the male gaze controls Fatima's body. Those things happen from different perspectives on values experienced, for example, the claim of autonomy over own body, which is considered exploitation. Therefore, this is related to feminism, the main agenda for women's freedom, such as civil rights, freedom of expression, property ownership, and women's suffrage. However, according to Page, feminism is divided into competing values and meanings related to central terms in their struggle, such as equality and difference in diversity (Page, 2006, p. 13).

The researcher uses the perspective of care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan to analyze literary works when elaborating on how Fatima realizes her freedom and can choose to live the life she pleases. Since care-focused feminism is a perspective that highlights the significance of care, empathy, and relationships in ethical and moral decision-making to fight injustice. In this case, women can start to care about themselves after putting themselves in someone else's position. Therefore, when women understand or feel what other people are experiencing, it is a form of empathy that impacts ethical decisions based on their choices towards other people.

Furthermore, Gilligan's care-focused feminism can examine women at three stages of their well-being. The three stages consist of pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. The relationship between the three stages is one of cause and effect, determining how women struggle in society and leading to the feminist act.

Furthermore, care-focused feminism is different from other feminism thoughts. This theory can assess women's struggles through three stages of Gilligan's care-focused feminism. The three stages consist of pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. The relationship between the three stages is one of cause and effect, determining how women struggle in society and leading to the feminist act. Therefore, the researcher uses a care-focused feminism analysis model to reveal how Fatima's struggles led her to act as a feminist. In addition, this research aims to examine women at three stages of their well-being as a feminist through Carol Gilligan's care-focused feminism.

From the background of the study above, the dilemma issue will be examined by the main character. The dilemma arises when Fatima experiences in the conventional stage pressure in her life and searches for her true will. Therefore, the researcher uses care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan to deal with how Fatima struggles in Carol Gilligan's stages. Furthermore, since the object of this research is a film, it requires film theory as a supporting theory. In addition, the researcher uses Ami Villarejo's film theory to examine further how film components that exist in the film toward the main character in *Becoming Burlesque*.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the explanation above, the researcher formulates the question as a problem in the analysis: How does Gilligan's stage of care-focused feminism fit Fatima struggles to gain freedom in *Becoming Burlesque*?

1.3. Objective and Significance of Study

Based on the issue and problem in the background and research question, the purpose of this research aims to identify and explain how Fatima's struggles aligned with Gilligan's stages of care-focused feminism. Furthermore, this research can be applied to enhance the academic fields regarding care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan and as an appropriate reference for further study, particularly with similar material or formal objects. The researcher also hopes that this research can encourage a critical perspective that shows the readers how care-focused feminism theory by Carol Gilligan represents the desire for freedom and women have complete control over their bodies.

1.4. Literature Review

There are many studies related to care-focused feminism in this era. This is due to the increasing number of individuals realizing that care-focused feminism can integrate the issue of freedom of individual rights into various branches of disciplines. However, the researcher has discovered some studies that have been researched based on a material object, the same theory, or relevant problems in this study.

The first research by Rosa Rahmawarti entitled "*Overlaps in the Movie Becoming Burlesque: a Sociopragmatics Study*" in 2021 is the graduating paper of the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga. In this research, it is analyzed related to the turn-talking, speaker changes with overlaps. The purpose of this study is to

figure out how the characters in the movie overlap to take their turns with their intentions and produce them using George Yule's Conversation Analysis theory on turn-talking. Furthermore, utilizing Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication or SPEAKING factors, it seeks to explain the factors that cause the characters to form overlaps. In this case, this research and the author's research have something in common: using the same material object, *Becoming Burlesque*. Furthermore, the difference between this research and the author's research is different theories. The author's research uses care-focused feminism theory by Carol Gilligan to focus on the feminist act that happens to the main character that determines her new identity as a woman by fighting against her patriarchal family.

The second research by Rike Dwi Santari, entitled "*The Portrayal of Firdaus Dilemma in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero: A Care-Focused Feminism Analysis*" in 2020, is the graduating paper of the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga. In this study, it is analyzed how the main character experiences a dilemmatic phase through care-focused feminism stages. This study attempts to figure out the missing link in Firdaus's journey to becoming a feminist throughout her own life struggle. In addition, this study attempts to provide another form of feminism analysis, supported by previous research on the novel *Woman at Point Zero* as a point for comparison and support. In this case, this research and the author's research share a theory, Carol Gilligan's care-focused feminism. Furthermore, this study differs from the author's research in several ways. First, the material object used is the distinction between this research and the author's research is the material object used. This research brings a novel entitled *Woman at Point Zero*, while the author brings a movie entitled *Becoming Burlesque*. Second, the different issues that led to the main

character's oppression. The oppression in this research is the main character's struggle to deal with a dilemma in the novel *Woman at Point Zero* to unleash patriarchy, whereas the oppression in the author's research is the main character's struggle to deal with the dilemma in her patriarchal family by determining her new identity.

The third research by Fitria Nur Barokah and Wahyu Saefudin, entitled "*Zarri Bano's Moral Conflict: A Woman Fighting Injustice*" in 2022, is a journal of *Qawwam: Journal for Gender Mainstreaming*. This study attempts to find an issue in the main character's fight to defend herself against her family's patriarchal oppression. In this case, this research and the author's research share a theory, Carol Gilligan's care-focused feminism. Furthermore, this study differs from the author's research in a number of ways. First, the material object used is the distinction between this research and the author's research is the material object used. This research brings a novel entitled *The Holy Woman*, while the author brings a movie entitled *Becoming Burlesque*. Second, the different issues behind the oppression of the main character. The oppression in this study is the main character's attempt to deal with patriarchal issues by deciding between her love and devotion to tradition.

The fourth research by Putranto Adi Perdana and Mohamad Ikhwan Rosyidi, entitled "*Women's Disempowered Behavior as an Impact of Over-ruling Government as Reflected in Collin's The Hunger Games*" in 2019, is a journal of *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*. This study attempts to discover how internal conflict arises in women when they are expected by society to act and behave in ways that are at odds with certain government laws, and how this conflict affects and culminates in women's disempowered conduct. In this situation, this research and the author's research share a theory, Carol Gilligan's care-focused feminism.

Furthermore, this study differs from the author's research in a number of ways. First, the material object used is the distinction between this research and the author's research is the material object used. This research brings a novel entitled *The Hunger Games*, while the author brings a movie entitled *Becoming Burlesque*. Second, the different issues behind the oppression of the main character. The oppression in this research requires women to act and behave in ways that are different from how society expects them to behave and act since the regulations were established without taking into account how women's positions in society.

1.5. Theoretical Framework

The researcher uses two theories since it relates to the problem that this study will attempt to analyze. The first theory uses the care-focused feminism theory by Carol Gilligan. Through the approach of care-focused feminism by Carol Gilligan, the researcher wants to examine further how Fatima struggles against her family traditions portrayed in the thoughts and behavior in *Becoming Burlesque*. The second theory uses film theory by Amy Villarejo. The use of film theory by Amy Villarejo because film components can explain the characters and help the researcher analyze *Becoming Burlesque*.

1.5.1. Care-focused Feminism

Carol Gilligan has feminist ideas such as care-focused feminism. According to Carol Gilligan, care-focused feminism is a critique of women's struggles for justice and liberation utilizing a model of moral judgment (Gilligan, 1993, p. 70). Therefore, the first step for pursuing women's desires requires identifying their needs. Afterward, it decides what women want to do to liberate themselves and become independent. The care-focused feminism attempts to connect with oneself to overcome social traits.

There are three components to the theory: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional.

Pre-conventional is the initial stage of care-focused feminism. In the pre-conventional stage, a woman needs to determine her own needs. The next step requires the woman to decide the purpose that she wants to achieve. For instance, a woman becomes aware of male dominance, oppression, and exploitation. Consequently, she realizes that she must separate herself from those toxic lives.

The second stage of care-focused feminism is conventional. There are two outcomes for fulfilling a woman's needs at this stage: equilibrium or disequilibrium. The first possibility is equilibrium, which occurs when a woman's desire aligns with what society thinks appropriate. This indicates society approves of an individual's needs. In a woman, the equilibrium does not lead to psychological abuse like a dilemma. In short, equilibrium occurs when an individual's and other's desire for conformity come together. On the other hand, the second possibility, known as disequilibrium, arises when a woman's needs do not match what society considers acceptable. This indicates that social acceptance of individual demands is lacking. Disequilibrium can end up in psychological violence such as a dilemma. In short, the woman may experience disequilibrium when her needs do not align with conformity.

The final phase of care-focused feminism is post-conventional. The notion of post-conventional at this stage is when the woman's selfishness becomes the arbitrator of all demands. This indicates a woman decides her desires at this point in life, regardless of whatever equilibrium or disequilibrium she may have faced. As a result, this part includes the woman's decision on her own goals.

1.5.2. Film

Every detail in the film needs to be examined in order to uncover hidden intentions and meanings. Film components encompass cinematography, mise-en-scène, editing, sound, and narrative. Villarejo (2007, p. 28-35) stated that the six elements of mise-en-scène are figure behavior, lighting, costume, hair (styling), makeup, and setting/props. Every single component of the mise-en-scène is essentially a component of the cinematography. The cinematography component is part of the camera that records the shot at a given camera distance, angle, and movement (Villarejo, 2007, p. 36). Therefore, to examine this movie, the researcher focuses only on lighting, figure behavior, and cinematography.

The first component is lighting. The director uses lighting as a technique to give the audience particular meaning about a character or even the story. Lighting can emphasize character behavior in a film or discover the atmosphere of a scene. It can control the illumination of a scene by varying the composition and direction of light. According to Villarejo, lighting is classified into three types: key light, fill light, and backlight (Villarejo, 2007, p. 32). Key light generally produces the darkest shadows and most dramatic illumination of the shot's subject. Fill light softens the light falling on the subject and its surroundings. In contrast, the backlight highlights the subject and balances the brightness of the key light.

The second component is figure behavior. According to Villarejo, figure behavior refers to the movement, expressions, or activities of an actor or other figure within a specific shot (Villarejo, 2007, p. 35). Figure behavior is a crucial aspect of mise-en-scène that the director uses to assist the story and create thematic cohesiveness in a film. Figure expression defines the actor's postures with facial

expressions, whereas figure movement defines all of the actor's other moves, including gestures. The appropriateness of the actors' activities and the director's ability to manage the actors' movements are two of the most crucial elements in film analysis.

The last component is cinematography. In order to analyze this movie, the researcher will concentrate on the camera angle. Villarejo (2007, p. 38) stated that there are seven techniques for camera angles. The first technique is extreme long shot (ELS), which may distinguish the human figure. The second technique is a long shot (LS), which the subject can identify, although it is dwarfed by the background. The third technique is a medium long shot (MLS) where the subject is framed from below the knees up. The fourth technique is medium shot (MS), which depicts the subject from the waist up. The fifth technique is medium close-up (MCU), which displays subjects from the chest up. The sixth technique is close-up (CU), which isolates a section of a subject body. The last technique is extreme close-up (ECU), which portrays only a portion of the subject face.

1.6. Research Method

Research requires methods that help to achieve the goals of solving the problems that have been formulated. This part presents the methods used by researcher to analyze objects. Those various method steps will enable researcher to determine the purposes of the research. The steps of methods of this research are the type of research, the source of data, the technique of collecting data, and the method of analyzing data.

1.6.1. Type of Research

This research uses the qualitative method that directly examines objects and subjects to support existing theories. According to Creswell, the qualitative technique is theoretical in comprehending individual and group meanings while reporting to individuals or groups about a social or human issue (Creswell, 2013, p. 44). In other words, the qualitative method is built by interpreting multiple perspectives from various inputs from all parties involved in research. The researcher uses the qualitative method in research because this method can be used to uncover and understand something behind a phenomenon that is not at all known. The qualitative method emphasizes descriptive and meaning creation for the truth that captures as it is (objectively). Therefore, the qualitative method used in this research to describe more deeply about care-focused feminism is depicted through *Becoming Burlesque*.

1.6.2. Data Sources

In order to conduct this research, the researcher used primary and secondary data. The primary data sources are direct sources from researchers. That is data obtained by a researcher directly and immediately from a data source for a specific purpose. The primary data source is from *Becoming Burlesque*. The primary data unit is part of the movie scene, shot, and script dialogue in the movie sequence will help explain the analysis. Secondary data sources are data sources that are located as research supports. Secondary data has been collected from books, literature reviews, journals, articles, the internet, and other sources related to material and formal objects in this research.

1.6.3. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher uses several steps to collect data from the *Becoming Burlesque*. Firstly, the researcher watched the movie *Becoming Burlesque* carefully several times to understand the movie's content. Secondly, after watching and recognizing each element, the researcher takes note of the information that is required to obtain the data. Lastly, the researcher collects all the movie's time stamps and captures the film's pictures and the dialogue related to the intrinsic elements and research questions.

1.6.4. Data Analysis Technique

After the data is collected, the researcher will categorize the data based on integrating the theory with the existing data. Afterward, match the data to Gilligan's stages and then proceed to analyze the relevant movie scene, dialogue, or pictures of the movie that are related. These are the steps of the analysis technique. First, identifying the data that demonstrated the utterances, practices and symbols associated with the main character in the movie and explaining the feminist act of Fatima as a struggle against her patriarchy. Second, reducing the data irrelevant to Gilligan's stages. Third, classifying the data as data represents a feminist act based on Gilligan's stages. Fourth, analyzing and interpreting Gilligan's stages in her new identity by unleashing her patriarchal family. Last, organizing the whole data and concluding based on the analyzed data.

1.7. Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction that consists of the background of the study, research question, objective and significance of the study, literature review, theoretical framework, research method,

and paper organization. The second chapter explains the intrinsic elements based on material objects *Becoming Burlesque* consists of theme, summary, character and characterization, setting, plot, and point of view. The third chapter discusses data analysis based on the research questions by the analysis utilizing feminism theory and film theory. The last chapter summarizes the data or results discovered in the discussion and provides suggestions for further study if acquiring the same material or formal object.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher draws conclusions and suggestions based on the problem and research question. In conclusion, the result of this research portrays how feminism acts reflected through Fatima. Besides that, the suggestion contains some suggestions from researcher for further study that may use the same material or formal object. Therefore, based on the research results and discussions that depicted by the researcher, it can be concluded as follows:

4.1. Conclusion

The purpose of this research as presented in the first chapter is how Gilligan's stage of care-focused feminism fits Fatima struggles to gain freedom in *Becoming Burlesque*. Apart from that, based on the problem formulation in the research, researchers can formulate the response of the main character, who tries to get out of the patriarchal family system, which is regarded as conservative. However, it creates a more complicated situation, namely, her body becomes objectified. Therefore, to answer the research question, researchers discovered that Fatima's process of seeking freedom was not always true because choosing something that is considered free does not always conform with social norms in society. In deepening the answer, Carol Gilligan's care-focused feminism can help explain how Fatima prioritizes her need to make decisions as an interpersonal responsibility. In Gilligan's perspective, a woman goes through three stages to achieve her needs.

In Fatima's case, the first stage is self-discovery caused by an unfulfilled need, namely authority over her own body. Therefore, when Fatima was experiencing an

identity crisis, she explored herself with burlesque which made Fatima begin to realize that she wanted freedom in her life so Fatima fought against all forms that tried to exploit her body. Then in the second stage, Fatima experiences a dilemma caused by the situation between fulfilling her needs as an individual or fulfilling the needs of a patriarchal family as a responsibility for discovering her identity as a burlesque. Therefore, as a responsibility in the struggle for herself as a burlesque, Fatima provides balance by playing a dual role due to disequilibrium. The disequilibrium that Fatima experiences is that her needs are not in conformity with conformity. Lastly, in the struggle for her identity as a burlesque, Fatima has to face disequilibrium. Consequently, burlesque is not aligning with patriarchal family so Fatima has to face discrimination from her extended family.

As a result, an individual finds freedom by choosing to break free from patriarchy does not necessarily bring harm to women themselves. This happens because Fatima decides to break away from her patriarchal family, and she thinks that her family is trying to exploit her body. However, when Fatima chose to become burlesque, it created a complicated issue. Fatima wants freedom for her body by breaking free from the patriarchal form of her family, and she instead turns to patriarchy in the form of social space. Therefore, Fatima's choice of autonomy body was not easy on her journey to freedom. This can be seen from the forms of patriarchy, which bring good and bad, where there is patriarchy that protects, namely provides goodness by trying to regulate covering the body, and patriarchy that turns the body into objectification, namely control of the male gaze.

4.2. Suggestion

After completing this research, the researcher discovers that various further aspects can be researched by utilizing the material object, *Becoming Burlesque*. First, the theory of feminism assessment may be applied by the researchers who come after concerning the autonomy issue in patriarchy. However, utilizing the feminism theory depends on what context want to employ. The goals of the feminism theory can be used as a means of opening up opportunities for women to focus on their rights. Second, since this research demonstrates the link between crisis identity and psychology. It is suggested that future researchers may apply the theory of identity. The identity theory can be utilized to analyze mental states, including beliefs and desires to determine an individual's self-concept. Third, the research demonstrates the process of searching for true will. It is suggested that future researchers may apply the theory of freedom. The goals of the freedom theory can be used as a means for the related idea of free will and the idea of rationality sufficient to produce choices. Therefore, future researchers can provide various research concentrations as the same case study as evaluation material for learning and discussion topics.

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