

Self-Disclosure of Prisoners at Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary South Sulawesi

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Abstract. Prisoners tend to self-disclose with others who share the same language and regional background. In contrast, those with different identities or from different areas often isolate themselves and avoid self-disclosure. This research aims to analyze real-world phenomena related to these behaviors. Using a qualitative method with a case study approach, the study involved in-depth exploration through direct observation, interviews, and data collection at Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Prison. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, focusing on 11 prisoners averaging 32 years old, chosen based on specific criteria relevant to the research. Data analysis followed Miles and Huberman's framework, consisting of data condensation, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that prisoners are more likely to disclose positive information about themselves to trusted individuals or friends. However, trust issues and language barriers significantly hinder this process. Prisoners from different regions often avoid self-disclosure due to language differences, which complicates communication and mutual understanding. This study underscores the importance of fostering adaptive conditions within prisons to encourage better communication and relationships among inmates. These findings can serve as a reference for prison management to create a supportive environment that addresses trust and language challenges.

Keywords: female prisoners, *self-disclosure*, correctional institutions.

1 Introduction

Prisoners who are serving their sentences in the Class II A Sungguminasa Penitentiary come from various backgrounds ranging from class, ethnicity, language, religion to region. The differences between these inmates are a condition that must be faced and lived through while living together in prison. The Penitentiary is a place for activities to carry out the development of prisoners in this inmates based on a system, institution, and development methods that have been regulated and are the final part of the criminal system in the criminal justice system [1].

Women who are prisoners have a difficult position by leaving social functions in society. Women have a vulnerable psychology due to the loss of their rights to life and restrictions on relationships with relatives and people from outside make it difficult for them to interact, resulting in feelings of anxiety and loneliness [2]. Prisoners need self-disclosure or the ability of

a person to reveal personal information to others to achieve a close relationship. Self-disclosure is revealing information or deepest feelings to others [3]. *Self-disclosure* is information about oneself, about one's thoughts, feelings, and behavior; or about someone else very close to one who one thinks a lot about [4].

The Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution is one of the prisons under the auspices of the South Sulawesi Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, located on Jalan Lembaga Bollangi Sungguminasa, Gowa Regency. A total of 368 adult prisoners (agency performance report for the first semester of 2023) are prisoners confined in prison housing that only has a capacity for 248 prisoners [5]. The 368 prisoners come from various criminal backgrounds ranging from abuse, theft, and drug addiction, to fraud cases. The prisoners serve their sentences with various coaching activities such as sewing training, sports, arts, to culinary arts. In addition, the prisoners also receive treatment such as rehabilitation for drug addicts to mental health services for prisoners who experience stress or mental disorders.

These prisoners need a close relationship as fellow prisoners in interacting considering that as prisoners, what is done is not just sitting still in a cell but also doing a lot of interactions resulting from adaptation. Female prisoners are cut off from supportive relationships outside of prison so female prisoners' adaptation usually builds a play family and kinship network. Of course, in relating or interacting with fellow prisoners in the Correctional Institution individuals should express themselves to others and vice versa so that there is a reciprocal process of introductory information that is carried out to reach a stage of familiarity as friends or comrades of fellow prisoners [6]. Female prisoners are considered to be more susceptible to falling into unpleasant conditions where the loss of their rights to life and freedom can cause psychological symptoms such as anxiety or feelings of anxiety during their sentence, this anxiety arises due to the gap between the present and the future and the process of self-disclosure is part of the development of relationships from not knowing each other to knowing each other and then becoming familiar which can have implications for the lack of psychological symptoms such as anxiety [7].

The adaptation pattern of prisoners at the beginning of serving their sentence only takes care of themselves and mandatory activities of the prison such as roll call because they still feel unfamiliar with the prison atmosphere and do not mix with other prisoners. However, with the activities carried out as inmates, they meet many other prisoners in a more frequent time intensity so this makes the interaction within them begin to grow [8]. Prison life causes culture shock for prisoners which results in adaptive actions to deal with external situations and functions as a means of self-acceptance of their status as prisoners [9]. The adjustment of female prisoners in prisons experience adjustment problems such as feelings of hatred, disappointment, fear lack of responsibility and guilt. Meanwhile, the social adjustment problems experienced include problems with family and problems with fellow prisoners who are in different rooms or blocks [10].

Prisoners who experience adjustment problems such as anxiety to stress should ideally do self-disclosure or openness because this can contribute to reducing stress. Research shows that there is a relationship between self-disclosure and stress where self-disclosure can be one way to get support from others and relieve pressure or sources of stress [11]. In addition, the relationship

between social anxiety and loneliness with self-disclosure also shows that there is a relationship between social anxiety and loneliness with self-disclosure, where the higher the self-disclosure, the lower the social anxiety and loneliness [12].

The difference with this research is that prisoners tend to self-disclose with other prisoners who have the same language and background from the same area, in contrast other prisoners who have a different identity from them tend to be alone and do not open themselves up. This research focuses on revealing the self-disclosure of prisoners at the Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Penitentiary. Wheelers' conceptual and theory Revised self-disclosure is used to measure how self-disclosure is carried out by prisoners and the social penetration theory is a guide in answering the focus of the research problem, first: how does prisoner self-disclosure in the Class IIA Women's Penitentiary. Second, what are the obstacles to self-disclosure of prisoners at the Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Penitentiary. The focus of the research problem aims to explore and analyze the self-disclosure of prisoners at the Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, South Sulawesi, using a case study approach to focus intensively on the research object, studying it as a case and allowing researchers to remain holistic and significant

2 Method

The research on self-disclosure of prisoners at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary in South Sulawesi uses a qualitative method. This research systematically aims to explore theories from real-world facts based on phenomena that have been explored. The case study approach aims to control the events to be investigated and the focus of the research lies in the phenomena in the context of real life. Case studies involve researchers in more specific investigations and identify the whole of each action and behavior of the actors studied [13]. Researchers conducted in-depth exploration and field data collection was carried out in-depth and involved credible sources of information on the case, such as direct observation and in-depth interviews, as well as descriptions of the cases being studied [14]. The subjects of this study were inmates at the Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Prison. The determination of informants was carried out by purposive sampling or drawing informants based on the terms and criteria determined by the researcher by the research problems.

The requirements and criteria for informants are prisoners who have served the first few months of their court sentence, prisoners who have served half of their court sentence, prisoners who have almost served the entire court sentence, prisoners from different types of criminal backgrounds, prisoners from different regional backgrounds and are adult prisoners over the age of 21 who are willing to provide representative answers by the research problem.

Table 1. Informant Characteristics

Age	Name (NotReal)	Origin	Criminal Case
27	Putri	Makassar	Family Theft

26	Bunga	Gowa	Theft
28	Mawar	Makassar	Money Laundering
28	Melati	Makassar	Drug Dealers
45	Jannah	Gowa	Domestic Violence
30	Jasmin	Makassar	Embezzlement
47	Hayati	Gowa	Murder
33	Bella	Malaysia	Drug Dealers
21	Cindy	Makassar	TPPO
27	Marwah	Gowa	Corruption
49	Indah	Jakarta	Drugs Dealers

Source : Result, 2023

The object of this research focuses on the self-disclosure of prisoners at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary, South Sulawesi. The research data collection techniques, first; participant observation, namely the researcher is directly involved in observing the routine of the research subject in the context of self-disclosure of prisoners at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary. Second, in-depth interviews as a process to obtain information using direct questions and answers from informants. Direct interaction between researchers and informants or having high involvement in the lives of informants. Third, literature in the form of book sources and published journals. Researchers obtained informants after going through the classification of prisoner data at the penitentiary office and determining which informants to interview. Researchers met directly with informants in the room provided by officers and conducted in-depth interviews. The researcher ensures research ethics by only asking about the researcher's problem statement and not touching on the informant's legal or personal issues which could cause the informant to be offended. The researcher approached the informant persuasively so that the informant felt comfortable and answered the researcher's questions according to what the informant experienced.

Data analysis techniques using Miles and Huberman's perspective data analysis procedures known as interactive data analysis models, including: first, data reduction is a process of assessment, concentration, and simplification, as well as data transformation from written notes of participant observation results and in-depth interviews with subjects on prisoners. This stage directs and analyzes by reducing and filtering data based on research objects. The results of data reduction collect relevant data in the context of the self-disclosure of prisoners at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary. Furthermore, the second is the data presentation stage, the results of data reduction have been presented systematically and have logical relationships. Data presentation can be done in the form of images, matrices, schemes, flows, and tables that are designed representatively. This method makes it easier for researchers to present the results of research data. Third, conclude or verify the data that has been collected and analyzed. The results of the data have been concluded through the process of valid data validation and consistency. The verification stage aims to avoid bias in the researcher's understanding of the data collected through data validity testing [15].

3 Result

1. **Self-disclosure** is an act of revealing how someone interacts with people in situations that occur and providing relevant information about the past. DeVito, 2009 stated that the meaning of self- disclosure is a form of communication in which someone conveys information about themselves that is usually kept hidden. Therefore, at least the self-disclosure process requires two people⁴. Self-disclosure carried out by prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution can then be known through the measurement of the instrument put forward by Wheelers called the Wheelers Revised Self-disclosure Scale (RSDS) which can be seen as follows.

a. Purpose (intent to disclosure)

In this case, individuals consciously disclose themselves by having a purpose. The purpose of self-disclosure is how widely individuals reveal what they want to reveal and how much awareness individuals have to control the information that will be said to others. Inmates at Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution reveal themselves to be known by their fellow prisoners. Officers give inmates the freedom to get to know each other better. This is by with the results of an interview with informant Indah(not her real name) who said that:

"When we first entered, we were told by officers to introduce ourselves, where we came from, what the case was and how long the sentence was, so all prisoners here when they enter must be like that because they were told by officers when they were first escorted into the cell block" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Furthermore, when they first enter the prison, they tend to be very closed. Some of them choose to remain silent and think about the cases and sentences they receive. Instead of chatting with fellow inmates, of several of prisoners prefer to sit quietly in the corner of the room, read a book or just stay silent while waiting for drowsiness to come. Informant Bella (not her real name) admitted that she tends to be more withdrawn and reluctant to open up to other prisoners. This is because she thinks that everyone who is in prison has serious problems so she doesn't want to disturb or burden other prisoners by, for example, opening up or telling other things. This is by the results of the interview with the informant who said :

"I don't open up to other prisoners because they have problems and I also have problems. I don't want to burden them because they are already dizzy with their problems too" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Another informant, Hayati (not her real name), admitted that she opened up to other prisoners by only revealing information about activities before being in prison. She and other prisoners often discuss memories or activities outside before entering prison just to feel a moment of nostalgia and share stories in their free time, especially at night when entering the room lock period. "I usually talk when asked by my roommates, that's when I answer things like what my activities were like before I came here. Usually, I also join in my friends' conversations just to reminisce and remember the past" (Interview, October 20, 2023).

b. amount of disclosure

Self-disclosure can be measured by knowing the frequency with which individuals disclose themselves and the duration of the messages delivered to other individuals. Inmates at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary tend to open up to someone they consider a close friend. Inmates have at least one to three close friends with whom they tend to open up. They feel more appropriate to convey their complaints or problems they are facing or just spend time with someone they consider a close friend.

Informant Bunga (not her real name) said she tends to spend time with two of her close friends chatting or discussing problems they are facing with each other. They also often joke and seek solutions to their respective problems. Even so, the close friends she considers are not roommates so she spends more time during the day when the cell is opened and then becomes quieter at night because she doesn't want to and doesn't trust her roommates.

"If I do have two friends, when something happens I talk to them because I trust them more because I already knew them when I was in prison. So I chat more when the room is opened because my friend is not my roommate so when I come back when the room is locked I just stay in the room" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Another informant, Mawar (not her real name), said she tends to spend time alone and admitted that she doesn't have friends who she thinks can be friends to talk to or a place for her to open up. According to her, she is the type of person who doesn't easily trust other people so she tends to be reluctant to open up. She also never tells or reveals herself to other people. The desire not to reveal herself is also due to concerns about other people's views of her so she is reluctant to open up and doesn't want conversations or things about herself to become the subject of other people's conversations.

"If I don't open up because I don't have friends, I am the type of person who doesn't easily trust other people, especially here, I'm afraid that what I tell them will become the subject of gossip so I also don't want to tell about myself" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

c. Positive and negative nature of self-disclosure

In self-disclosure, valence is a positive or negative aspect of self-disclosure where individuals can reveal themselves about pleasant things related to themselves or praise things about themselves or vice versa by badmouthing the individual. Inmates at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution express themselves by providing information about things that tend to be positive or pleasant about themselves. This is due to concerns about other people's views so they tend to reveal positive or pleasant information about themselves.

The informant, Melati (not her real name) said that she more often reveals positive information about herself than reveals negative things. According to her, this is because she does not want to be the subject of conversation or gossip among other prisoners so the things she conveys about herself are positive things about the past, family or the activities she did before entering prison.

"While I was here, I couldn't just talk about myself because I was worried that I would become the subject of gossip, so of course what I said were also positive and good things about me" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Another informant, Indah (not her real name), admitted that she tended to be more stable in revealing information about herself to others. Indah focused more on telling other prisoners positive and negative things to use as examples and to learn from them. According to her, the positive and negative things she expressed were so that other prisoners would consider them by taking the wisdom or lessons from them. Especially considering that she is a prisoner with a life sentence, the reason she expressed both positive and negative things was so that they could be a lesson for others.

"If I tell both, there are positive and negative things because I want us all to learn from it, so I am more like that in telling positive and negative things" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

d. Honesty-accuracy of disclosure

In this case, do individuals practice honesty and accuracy in their self-disclosure even though it is limited by the level of individual self-knowledge. Inmates at the Class II ASungguminasa Women's Penitentiary tend to express themselves honestly and accurately. Informant Jasmin (not her real name) said that honesty in self-disclosure is very important to avoid conflict and avoid regret for lying. According to her, honesty in self-disclosure is important to do and tell things as they are so that someone can also understand what we feel and not seem arrogant or exaggerate.

"For me, honesty is very important because what's the point of us lying, especially here we are both in prison so there's no point in lying, it will only become gossip if for example it is found out that we lied" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Another informant, Hayati (not her real name) also agrees with the statement above. According to her, honesty is important in telling others about herself because in establishing friendships, a sense of trust is needed for each other so she tends to express things about herself honestly and accurately.

"Honesty is important because what is the benefit of lying if we lie or exaggerate when telling a story, later people will not believe us if we do that" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

e. Control of depth of disclosure

In this case, individuals can control self-disclosure by revealing information that is considered intimate or revealing in detail the most intimate things about themselves. Inmates at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution reveal themselves at various levels of depth. Informant Putri (not her real name) said that the self-disclosure she made was limited to revealing shallow information or not too deep and detailed about herself. This is because she does not want to burden other prisoners with information about herself. The information she discloses is limited to information about her area of origin, activities before entering prison and the criminal cases she faces.

"Sometimes I only tell about my activities before entering here, the reason is because I don't want to burden people with my problems because we who are in here have a lot of problems" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Informant Cindy (not her real name) tends to tell a lot about herself to other prisoners. She reveals a number of information about herself, such as her family background and her romantic relationships, to other prisoners. She also tells about the problems she faces. However, he only told this to people he trusted and who he thought could enlighten him about the situation he was facing.

"I usually tell a lot of things but only to certain people, people I trust can advise me about the problems I am facing" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Prisoners go through several stages in expressing themselves as stated in the theory of social penetration there are several stages including the orientation stage, where at this stage prisoners first exchange information between individuals regarding names, origins, cases and sentence sentences. Furthermore, in active exploration exchange stage where this stage is the second layer of the onion skin, there is an initial expansion of information and a shift to a deeper level of disclosure than the first stage. Prisoners have opened themselves up, and explored other parties to find and share things that each individual likes, such as their hobbies, activities before entering prison, and for example educational background, where in this case it occurs reciprocally with a two-way communication flow. Then, in the advanced affective exchange stage, prisoners share information concerning the realm of privacy or personality that not everyone knows and in the stable exchange stage which is the final stage of all stages, prisoners enter a very intimate phase with the exchange of information occurring intimately such as expressing their values, beliefs, and perspectives on something.

2. Barriers to *Self-Disclosure*

There are two barriers to the self-disclosure of prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary. First; prisoners face trust issues or problems with trusting others. Prisoners tend to reveal themselves to people they consider friends or trust. This is because they have a bond of trust and comfort with each other in talking about themselves or listening to others. Hayati (not her real name) said that she has trust issues with other prisoners because of differences in educational background. She thinks that other inmates who do not have higher education or have not gone to school tend to gossip about her so she doesn't want to tell about herself or reveal information about herself to others.

"I don't want to tell about myself because there are many people here whose educational backgrounds are different from ours so that later, for example, if we tell about ourselves to them, they will only gossip" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

Second; prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary experience language barriers in expressing themselves. Prisoners tend to express themselves to inmates or other prisoners who share the same language or come from the same regional background.

Informant Bella (not her real name) said that she did not express herself to other prisoners because of differences in language and regional background. She, who is a foreign citizen from Malaysia, certainly does not understand the language of prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary, which is dominated by prisoners from Makassar City and Gowa Regency.

"I don't get to know and talk to people here because I don't understand them. Sometimes they speak loudly so I think they are angry and I don't like people like that. That's why I don't have friends here and don't tell them about myself because I can't talk to them, besides that I also don't trust them" (Interview, October 20, 2023)

4 Discussion

1. **Self-disclosure** is an act of revealing how someone interacts with people in a situation that occurs and provides relevant information about the past. Self-disclosure carried out by prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary can then be identified through the measurement of the instrument put forward by Wheeler called the Wheeler Revised Self-disclosure Scale (RSDS) which can be seen as follows:

a. Purpose (intent to disclosure)

In this case, individuals consciously disclose themselves by having a purpose. The purpose of self-disclosure is to what extent individuals reveal what they want to reveal and how much awareness individuals have to control the information that will be said to others. Prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary reveal themselves to be known by fellow prisoners. Even so, disclosure of self-identity to other prisoners is indeed required by prison officers for all prisoners when they first enter a block or prison cell. However, this self-disclosure is limited to revealing the name, address or origin, type of criminal case and how long the sentence must be served. Furthermore, officers give inmates the freedom to get to know other inmates better.

Furthermore, inmates admitted that when they first entered the prison, they tended to be very closed. Some of them chose to remain silent and think about the cases and sentences they received. Instead of chatting with fellow inmates, several inmates preferred to sit quietly in the corner of the room or read a book, just stay silent while waiting for drowsiness to come. Inmates tend to be more closed and reluctant to open up to other inmates because they assume that everyone who is in prison has serious problems so they don't want to disturb or burden other inmates by, for example, opening up or telling other things. Meanwhile, inmates who open up to other inmates only reveal information about their activities before being in prison. Inmates and other inmates often discuss memories or activities outside before entering prison just to feel a moment of nostalgia and share stories in their free time, especially at night when entering the room lock period.

b. Amount of disclosure

Is the quantity of self-disclosure that can be measured by knowing the frequency with which individuals disclose themselves and the duration of the messages delivered to other individuals. Inmates at the Class IIA Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary tend to open up to someone they trust and consider a close friend. Inmates have at least one to three close friends with whom they tend to open up. They feel more appropriate to convey their complaints or problems they are facing or just spend time with someone they consider a close friend. Inmates tend to spend time with their close friends by chatting or discussing the problems they are facing with each other. They also seek solutions to their respective problems. In addition, inmates who have close friends usually know each other before entering prison. Some of them have known each other while in police detention and finally meet again while in prison.

Meanwhile, inmates who tend to spend time alone and admit to not having friends who they consider can be friends to talk to or a place for them to open up because they do not easily trust other people so they tend to be reluctant to open up. The desire not to express himself is also caused by concerns about other people's views of him, so he is reluctant to open up and does not want conversations or things about himself to become the topic of conversation for other people.

c. Positive and negative nature of self-disclosure

In self-disclosure, valence is a positive or negative aspect of self-disclosure where individuals can reveal themselves about pleasant things related to themselves or praise things about themselves or vice versa by badmouthing the individual. Inmates at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution express themselves by providing information about things that tend to be positive or pleasant about themselves. This is due to concerns about other people's views so they tend to reveal positive or pleasant information about themselves.

Inmates more often reveal positive information about themselves than reveal negative things. This is because they do not want to be the subject of conversation or gossip among other prisoners so the things they convey about themselves are positive things about the past, family or activities they did before entering prison.

Meanwhile, other prisoners tend to be more stable in disclosing information about themselves to others. Some people focus more on telling positive and negative things to other prisoners to be used as examples and learn from them. Positive and negative things are expressed so that other prisoners can consider them and take the wisdom or lessons from them.

d. Honesty-accuracy of disclosure

In this case, whether individuals are honest and accurate in their self-disclosure even though it is limited by the level of individual self-knowledge. Inmates at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution tend to express themselves honestly and accurately. Inmates in self-disclosure avoid conflict and avoid regret for lying. Honesty in self-disclosure is important to do and tell things as they are so that someone can also understand what is felt and not seem arrogant or exaggerate. Meanwhile, other inmates consider honesty important in telling themselves to others because in establishing friendships, a sense of trust is needed for each other so that they tend to reveal things about themselves honestly and accurately.

e. Depth (control of depth of disclosure)

In this case, individuals can control self-disclosure by revealing information that is considered intimate or revealing in detail the most intimate things about themselves. Inmates at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Correctional Institution express themselves with various levels of depth. Several inmates express themselves by only disclosing superficial information or not too deep and detailed about themselves. This is because he does not want to burden other prisoners with information about himself. The information he discloses is limited to information about his hometown, activities before entering prison and the criminal cases he faces.

Meanwhile, other prisoners tend to tell a lot about themselves to other prisoners. Some information about himself such as his family background and romantic relationships he reveals to other prisoners. He also tells about the problems he faces. Even so, he only tells this to people he trusts and thinks can provide enlightenment on the situation he is facing. Prisoners go through several stages in expressing themselves as stated in the theory of social penetration there are several stages including the orientation stage, where at this stage inmates first exchange information between individuals about names, origins and cases and sentences. Prisoners then gradually open themselves up to other parties in this case someone they consider a friend.

Next is the active exploration exchange stage where this stage is the second layer of the onion skin, there is an initial expansion of information and a shift to a deeper level of disclosure than the first stage. Prisoners have opened themselves up, and explored other parties to find and share things that each individual likes, such as their hobbies, activities before entering prison, and for example, educational backgrounds, where in this case it occurs reciprocally with a two-way communication flow. Advanced affective exchange, Prisoners share information that concerns the realm of privacy or personal that not everyone knows. At this stage, Prisoners have selected parties who can exchange information marked by close friendships or more intimate relationships between individuals. Then the stable exchange stage, this stage is the final stage of all stages of the onion core layer. Prisoners enter a very intimate phase with the exchange of information occurring intimately, such as expressing values, beliefs, and perspectives on something.

2. Barriers to Self-Disclosure

First; inmates in the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary face a number of barriers in the process of disclosing themselves or self-disclosure. One of the barriers faced is the trust issue or problem of trusting others. Inmates tend to reveal themselves to people they consider friends or trust. This is because they have a bond of trust and comfort with each other in telling themselves or listening to others. Even so, not all inmates have people they trust to tell themselves. Some of them trust other inmates less because they are worried about being gossiped about by other inmates. The trust issue or problem of trust in inmates in disclosing themselves tends to make them not reveal themselves to other inmates they do not trust and vice versa they will only reveal themselves to other inmates they trust.

Second; inmates in the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary experience language

barriers in disclosing themselves. Inmates tend to reveal themselves to inmates or other inmates who have the same language or come from the same regional background. Language barriers tend to hinder someone from expressing themselves. This is certainly because someone who has language as a means of communication must understand each other with others. However, because of the inability to understand the language of other prisoners, it makes them tend not to want to express themselves. So it can be concluded that prisoners at the Class II A Sungguminasa Women's Penitentiary tend to open up to individuals who come from the same language and regional background, this is because there are similarities in language and culture that are understood together, while inmates who come from different regions and languages tend not to open up, this is because of differences in language and culture so that they are unable to align perceptions and understanding.

5 Conclusion

Inmates at the Sungguminasa Class IIA Women's Penitentiary tend to disclose information about themselves to consider friends or trust. They also tend to disclose positive information about themselves. In addition, they go through several stages in disclosing themselves, including the orientation stage, where inmates first exchange information with individuals about their names, origins and cases and sentence sentences. Next is the active exploration exchange stage where inmates have opened up, and explored other parties to find and share things that each individual likes, such as hobbies and activities before entering prison. Then the affective exchange stage where inmates share information concerning the realm of privacy or personal that not everyone knows and finally the stable exchange stage, where inmates enter a very intimate phase with the exchange of information occurring intimately such as revealing their values, beliefs, and perspectives on something.

The obstacle in the process of self-disclosure is the trust issue or problem of trust in others. Inmates tend to reveal themselves to people they consider friends or people they trust. However, not all prisoners have people they trust to tell their stories and language barriers and differences in regional backgrounds where prisoners tend to express themselves with other prisoners who have the same language or come from the same regional background. Language limitations tend to hinder someone from expressing themselves. This is certainly because someone who has language as a means of communication must understand each other with others. However, because of the inability to understand the language of other inmates, it makes them tend not to want to express themselves.

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