

Annotated Bibliography – Entries

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 1 (Peer Reviewed)

McAdams, D. P., & McLean, K. C. (2013). Narrative Identity. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 22(3), 233–238. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721413475622>

The author discusses how the narrative identity integrates on reconstructing the past and imagine the future to provide life with some degree of unity ad purpose. According to research on the relationship between life stories and adaptability, narrators who develop life stories with elements of individuality and exploration and who find redemptive meanings in suffering and adversity are likely to have greater levels of mental health, well-being, and maturity. Researchers have followed the growth of narrative identity from its beginnings in parent-child interactions to the articulation of complex meaning-making strategies in the personal stories given in adolescence and the years leading up to emerging adulthood.

With different phases of growth curves – the value system gets developed by our interactions with our parents and gets affected when it gets influenced by the outside world. According to research conducted on personal identity – an individualistic approach to exploration tend to find more valuable meaning through suffering and adversities, to have a greater meaning in life by accepting reality, leading to a greater level of mental health. This exploration gets fueled by the complex meaning-making strategies which started from its beginnings in parent-child interactions.

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 2 (Peer Reviewed)

Gündüz, U. (2017). The Effect of Social Media on Identity Construction. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(5), 85–92. <https://doi.org/10.1515/mjss-2017-0026>

This article discusses Social networks becoming more and more significant in today's world and having a greater impact on society. Social media promotes identity development, experimentation, and expression—things that come naturally to people. The agencies in the real world, which serve as a supply of names for various industries, are what motivate internet communities and the interactions they have with one another. Understanding agency motivations is crucial if you want to comprehend how people interact on social media. They assist people in connecting and interacting with others, engaging in the activities they want, and show themselves to others in the manner in which they would like to be perceived.

This study investigates real-world elements of identity-building in relation to problems with online communities and social media. Additionally, it examines "the spiral of transformation," or how the creation phase precedes the internet and moves into real life, as well as the likely causes behind why people feel the need to establish a virtual identity for themselves. This study also intends to examine the social, cultural, and political characteristics and values of emerging virtual communities in social networks.

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 3 (Peer Reviewed)

Elsayed. (2021). The negative effects of social media on the social identity of adolescents from the perspective of social work. *Heliyon*, 7(2), e06327–e06327.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06327>

As the author describes, one of the main things adolescent go through, is the development of their characteristic. The crisis begins as the adolescent begins to develop a personality and several questions. As unanswered questions arise, unwanted assumptions arise along with it. Therefore, having a comfortable spot with the teen is essential to clear things out, before they turn into assumptions to satisfy the society's needs.

The most crucial time for children is adolescence, which is the moment of cultural and social formation takes place. In order to form a sense of social identity, the adolescent will spend the majority of their time studying and reflecting on the common beliefs and behaviours they see unless their family and school don't provide any guidance, attention, or follow-up on the way the child has been brought up. They determine how to maintain good relationships with their classmates, acting according to that with his social obligations, and make decisions on a variety of views, ideas, and possibilities that helps them feel distinct and independent as they work to create their own destiny. In this context is what adolescents are exposed to what is identity crisis.

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 4

Eleuteri, S., Saladino, V., & Verrastro, V. (2017). Identity, relationships, sexuality, and risky behaviors of adolescents in the context of social media. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 32(3-4), 354–365. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14681994.2017.1397953>

One of the most main reasons among teenagers has reportedly been using social networking sites (SNSs). SNSs have developed into some of the most significant platforms for socialising, networking, and communicating as well as for forming identities and engaging in self-expression during the past ten years. The period of adolescence is when people develop their sexual orientation and gender, which is a crucial step in the process. The artist has confined it towards adolescents and how their development of identity is heavily influenced by social media, especially sexual desires.

Teenagers are now forming their identities and relationships, including sexual characteristics, at least in part, online. These online spaces offer both advantages and threats to young people's development as a vehicle for identity and relational development. In order to address the risks that young people may face in online environments, it is crucial for clinical providers who work with adolescents and families of adolescents to support the positives that young people experience through technology while also collaborating with them to develop preventative measures.

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 5

Torrijos-Fincias, P., Serrate-González, S., Martín-Lucas, J., & Muñoz-Rodríguez, J. M. (2021). Perception of Risk in the Use of Technologies and Social Media. Implications for Identity Building during Adolescence. *Education Sciences*, 11(9), 523. MDPI AG. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/educsci11090523>

This article is relatively similar to entry 4, which also describes adolescents' personality development process. This article discusses how adolescents view the purposes and features of the online world, their self-perceived risks, and the methods they adopt to combat the dangers of a hyper-connected world. The findings showed that teenagers use technology mostly for communication and amusement, and as they become older, they become more aware of the risks involved. This required planning a qualitative study in which 130. The survey also discovered that they use a limited number of techniques and tactics to manage their own perceived risks.

The ability to communicate with others and ourselves by accessing digital media through various devices and systems is what defines this continuous connectivity that characterises contemporary culture . This situation significantly impacts a significant impact on younger generations since, for some time now, teenagers have believed that they live in a multiscreen society. These screens, however, are not just another accessory in a teenager's possession; rather, they are the scenario, place, scene, or context that allows the inclusion of communication, interaction, and action processes. Additionally, screens' social and personal capabilities have improved at an astounding rate.

Annotated Bibliography – Entry: 6 (Peer Reviewed)

Fujita, Harrigan, P., & Soutar, G. N. (2018). CAPTURING AND CO-CREATING STUDENT EXPERIENCES IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY PERSPECTIVE. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, 26(1-2), 55–71.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10696679.2017.1389245>

In order to keep a balance in the essay and avoid bias, I have chosen sources which looks at both sides of the spectrum and elaborates more behind the technology behind how this was possible. A netnography of a university's SMBCs aimed to understand how member responses were influenced by identification signals, narratives, and marketer characteristics. Social media information was found to serve a crucial sense-giving role in satisfying users' need to know themselves, feel unique and confident about themselves, and feel supported and connected.

Building and managing brand communities via social media, as well as other real-time, context-relevant customer experience design opportunities, have been made possible by social media technology (MSI 2016). Social identity theory (SIT) contends that people classify themselves into actual or symbolic social groups in order to make sense of who they are and thus argues that social identification might support brand community success. Members' identification with a brand community and the satisfaction they experience from being a part of it can affect how they interact with the brand, the item, the business, and other members increasing brand loyalty.