

Annotated Bibliography for Personal Case Study

Student's Name

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The interpersonal conflict chosen for the personal case study concerns sibling conflict and, in particular, a conflict relating to issues that arise when siblings share the same workplace at home. The parties involved in the interpersonal conflict under consideration are siblings who share the same workplace at home, and one of the siblings tends to make this workplace a mess frequently, which is the main reason for the conflict. The nature of the conflict is interpersonal and work-related, but surely, other circumstances and unresolved tension between the siblings contribute to their agitation and development of the conflict. Therefore, it may be hypothesized that the messy workplace is only a reason for the conflict while there are also some deeper underlying causes of the siblings' conflict behavior. Some of the key context factors influencing the conflict include rivalry between the siblings, their interpersonal relations, their relations with parents, parental style in the family, and some other problematic issues that enhance the existing tension between the siblings.

Milevsky, A., Schlechter, M. J., & Machlev, M. (2011). Effects of parenting style and involvement in sibling conflict on adolescent sibling relationships. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 28(8), 1130–1148. DOI: 10.1177/0265407511406894/

The article under consideration focuses on the interrelation between parenting styles and sibling conflicts, as well as conflict intervention styles, closeness, and relations between siblings as core factors that impact emergence, development, and resolution of conflicts. The study performed by the authors is highly topical since there is a gap in the available literature pertaining to the interrelation between parental styles, frequency and development of sibling conflicts. In terms of the personal case study, the article may be valuable for comprehending underlying causes of constant tension between siblings, which gives rise to conflicts, particularly relating to the mess on the workplace left by one of them. Hence, the authors of

the article have proved that sibling conflicts are not so frequent and are more easily resolved when there is a coaching involvement parental style. In addition, the article shows that there are both direct and indirect correlations between parental style in particular and parents' behavior in general, and sibling relationships including conflicts. This finding may be useful for the study of the interpersonal study of the sibling conflict under consideration as parents are deemed to be the key context factor that impacts all stages of the conflict and may be essential for its successful and efficient resolution.

Recchia, H. E., & Howe, N. (2010). When do siblings compromise? Associations with children's descriptions of conflict issues, culpability, and emotions. *Social Development, 19*(4), 838–857. DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-9507.2009.00567.x/

The key objective of the article under consideration is to find out effective means of promoting positive conflict resolution between siblings, which is an essential part of any case study focusing on conflicts. Hence, the authors have set a key task of studying associations between descriptions of conflicts as provided by siblings and their subsequent resolution in the process of negotiation. Thus, negotiations and compromises have been the most desired outcomes of sibling conflicts, but the study has shown that not all types of sibling conflicts are resolved through compromises. Findings of the present study are significant for the study of the interpersonal conflict as they assist with finding out ways how sibling conflict can be resolved in the most effective way through a mutually satisfactory compromise. In the study of the conflict that arises because of the messy workplace, compromise seems to be the most satisfactory way of conflict resolution, which is why this article is a valuable source.

Whiteman, S. D., McHale, S.M., & Soli, A. (2012). Theoretical perspectives on sibling relationships. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 3(2), 124–139. DOI: 10.1111/j.1756-2589.2011.00087.x/

This article is an invaluable source of information as any case study should have a sound theoretical foundation upon the premises, on which it will be based. Hence, the article provides a relatively brief but detailed description of four key theoretical perspectives, from which sibling conflicts can be studied. These perspectives include psychoanalytic-evolutionary, social learning, social psychological, and family-ecological. The authors not only describe these perspectives but also provide some theories within each respective perspective and critically analyze their applicability to both theoretical and empirical studies. The primary age groups of siblings targeted in the article are children and adolescents, which complies with the age of the siblings in the personal case study as they are of the school age. Along with that, the authors suggest using a multidisciplinary and multi-perspective approach to the study of sibling conflict, with a view to providing a comprehensive picture of the situation.