

Chapter 13 (Pluralistic Qualitative Research) additional resources:

King, N., Finlay, L., Ashworth, P., Smith, J.A., Langdridge, D. and Butt, T. (2008) "Can't really trust that, so what can I trust?": A polyvocal, qualitative analysis of the psychology of mistrust, *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 5 (2): 80-102.

This paper constitutes an example of simultaneous (or concurrent) analytic pluralism with a twist in that the same data set (one in-depth interview) was analysed by six researchers individually using one qualitative method of analysis (phenomenology) in slightly different ways. The paper presents a highly reflexive discussion of what the authors describe as their "experiment in conducting a 'polyvocal' phenomenological analysis" (p. 83).

Sullivan, G. (2015) Wittgenstein's later philosophy and "pictures" of mixed-method research in psychology: A critical investigation of theories and accounts of methodological plurality, *Theory & Psychology*, 25 (4): 473-493.

This paper offers sophisticated and stimulating reflections on how we might think about methodological plurality in new ways. Instead of focusing on ontology, epistemology, and methodology, this paper approaches the topic by examining how methodological pluralism has been represented and framed in the literature and explores the consequences of this for how we think about and operationalise the approach.

Willig, C. (2021) Using researcher reflexivity and multiple methods to study the experience of cancer-related distress, Chapter 5 in M. Borcsa and C. Willig (eds) *Qualitative Research Methods in Mental Health*, Cham: Springer Nature.

This chapter describes how pluralistic research does not necessarily have to be planned in advance and how it can evolve over time as a series of related research questions are asked about a phenomenon of interest. The chapter demonstrates how different qualitative methods can be used by one researcher to collect and analyse data in order to shed light on different aspects of a social-psychological phenomenon. The chapter argues that over time, such an approach produces a more rounded understanding of the phenomenon than a one-off, mono-method study would be able to achieve.