Appendix E: Dimensions of Commenting

Many issues are involved in writing good comments. Some of those issues are summarized below as different "axes" of commenting. The commenting extremes are shown for each axis, but no attempt is made to indicate where comments should fall along each axis: that judgment is a point for discussion. The axes are not orthogonal and the list is not exhaustive. Some examples are based on an article about commenting by Kerry Walk of the Harvard Writing Project; others are based on my experience.

Personal

Comments focus on student. ← "You write clearly." "I'm disappointed (in you.)"		Comments focus on writing. "This paper is written clearly." r isn't as focused as your first."
Directive Comments tell students ← what changes to make.	Comments point out problems and give suggestions for addressing them.	→ Qs or comments indicate problems and leave it to the student to decide how to address the problems.
Form vs. Function Comments focus on form← "This paragraph needs a topic sentence." "The discussion is too short."	→	Comments focus on content. "The main point of this paragraph isn't clear." "You need to support these claims with evidence.
General/vague vs. Specific "Your style needs ← some improvement."	"Vary the lengths of the sentences."	····-→ "Combine the sentences as shown."
Scale (e.g. large-scale structural Comments focus on issues \leftarrow at only one scale.		
Focus and number Comments address all ← problems. (Many comments per paragraph.)	Comments focus on the few important issues. If the pape major revision, comments f primarily on the relevant lan scale issues, not on details.	er needs per paper Focus
Organization All comments are presented ← identically, regardless of importance.	÷	Important comments are emphasized, for example by being included in a summary or written in a different color.

Other dimensions include pos./neg. feedback, tone (collegial vs patronizing), & legibility.