Forming an Effective Peer Writing Group

University Writing Center, University of Utah

In this session we will:

- Discuss the logistics of setting up a writing group
- Talk about effective tutoring strategies
- Explore the resources
 provided by the Graduate
 Writing Center

Our history with writing groups:

- More success with individual tutorials
- What has made writing groups more successful
 - Established time and location
 - Established group members and projects
 - Established etiquette and critique routines
- We do offer group tutorials led by a tutor

Moral of the story:

Establish expectations and logistics!



Feedback fundamentals:

- Seek valuable partnerships (faculty, scholarship recipients, etc.)
- Creating a collaborative relationship
- Take time to understand what feedback is expected or desired—what does the writer want feedback on?
- AFOSP Principles

Higher order concerns> Lower order concerns

ASSIGNMENT

The writing demonstrates an understanding of the expectations and requirements of the assignment.

FOCUS

The writing consistently serves a main point or arguable thesis.

ORGANIZATION

The writing should have sections that function as a beginning, middle, and end. While not all types of writing have an introduction and conclusion, sections should build on previous information and continually return to the main points of the paper.

AFOSP cont'

SUPPORT

The writing contains evidence that supports the main point and any argumentative claims. Some examples of support are personal anecdote, verifiable research, and logical reasoning.

PROOFREADING

The writing is "polished" and free of surface-level errors.

Graduate Writing Center resources:

https://writingcenter.utah.edu/

 Individual and group tutorials available, in-person and online options.

AFOSP

Taken from The WSU Writing Center's HIERARCHY OF VALUES FOR RESPONDING TO WRITING

<u>OVERVIEW</u>: The following criteria are used to help provide feedback on writing. The criteria are listed in order of importance and prioritize global issues (assignment requirements and main points/thesis) over local issues (organization and editing). Everything on the hierarchy is important, but structuring your feedback makes sure that you don't start with sentence-level issues when major sections of the paper need revision.

ASSIGNMENT

Description: The writing demonstrates an understanding of the expectations and requirements of the assignment.

Use: Reviewers should address whether the writing demonstrates an understanding of instruction words, such as *summarize*, *analyze*, *compare and contrast*, *explain*, and *evaluate*. They should also determine if the writer met other particulars in the writing assignment, such as page length, number of sources used, etc.

FOCUS

Description: The writing consistently serves a main point or arguable thesis.

Use: Reviewers should determine whether the writing adheres to a main point and establishes a relevant context for the discussion that follows.

ORGANIZATION

Description: The writing should have sections that function as a beginning, middle, and end. While not all types of writing have an introduction and conclusion, sections should build on previous information and continually return to the main points of the paper.

Use: Reviewers should address whether the writing exhibits a logical progression of ideas and "flows" from one paragraph to the next. They will also check for unnecessary repetition of ideas.

SUPPORT

Description: The writing contains evidence that supports the main point and any argumentative claims. Some examples of support are personal anecdote, verifiable research, and logical reasoning.

Use: Reviewers should determine whether the evidence provided in the writing serves its intended purpose. They should also address where claims are not fully supported or cited correctly.

PROOFREADING

Description: The writing is "polished" and free of surface-level errors.

Use: Reviewers should address punctuation, spelling, verb agreement, capitalization, syntax, and other issues that could distract a reader or hinder the writer's meaning.