효과적인 영어논문 심사평 작성법

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Writing a peer review for an academic journal: best strategies and pitfalls

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Information for Reviewers

DISAPPOINTING REVIEWS

Review that copy edits instead of evaluating content

This is a well done study that sheds light on the gap between the subjectivity of practice and the objectivity of evidence based medicine that is becoming the standard of care.

I think this is the main point of the paper and should be more emphasized. It speaks to a need for on-going education in risk assessment using an objective and evidence based approach. Also the authors should consider using a formal testing of agreement such as Kappa or other test of agreement or correlation.

2nd sentence: I suggest "economics" instead of "economic issues" – less redundant.

1st sentence: Do you mean "translating" vs "incorporating"?
4th sentence: "Human" should be "human"
2nd sentence: I suggest taking out "discussing" (eg, "updated guidelines, barriers and facilitators…"
Last sentence – "four" is mis-spelled
1st paragraph - It would look cleaner to spell out "%" each time.
3rd sentence – should "increase in age gap" be "increase in predicted age gap"?
Last sentence – too long
Isn't "thus" traditionally followed by a comma?

http://www.annfammed.org/site/misc/pdfsanddocs/ReviewExamples.pdf

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Information for Reviewers

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery & PRS Global Open
Reviewer Hand Book

Thank you for all you do as a reviewer for *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* and *PRS Global Open*. We never forget that you are donating your time, enthusiasm, and great expertise to your peers so our Journal will continue to enhance our specialty worldwide.

Contents

http://edmgr.ovid.com/prs/accounts/PRS_and_PRS_Global_Open_Reviewer_Handbook.pdf

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Information for Reviewers

Once your review has been submitted the review is graded by the Editorial Staff and the Editor-in-Chief before the comments are sent to the authors.

- Reviews Graded > 70 are eligible for CME credit.
  - CME Eligible Review Example
    - In this review, the reviewer answered question #11, gave honest comments and concerns about the manuscript to the Editor, and gave meaningful, constructive comments to the Authors without being negative.
  - CME Non-Eligible Review Example 3
    - "Inflammatory, insulting comments."
    - The review is *not constructive* if it berates the authors or questions their intelligence, motivations, or character. These comments could have been said much more constructively.

http://edmgr.ovid.com/prs/accounts/PRS_and_PRS_Global_Open_Reviewer_Handbook.pdf

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Information for Reviewers

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Essential Elements

A. (Summary of the content of the manuscript)

B. Main review points

C. Minor review points

D. (Recommendation) – only to the editors

  ✓ Accept for publication without revision

  ✓ Ask for minor revision for likely acceptance

  ✓ Request major revision for another review process

  ✓ Reject outright

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Sample Peer Review (Bad)

General Comments:

1. The manuscript needs to be edited for grammar and syntax.
2. Abstract. This is too wordy and unhelpful. We do not need to read a litany of information in the introduction.
3. First paragraph: The authors introduce the term EMR for the first time, and need expand the abbreviation here.
4. This study is useless because there have been larger trials that have shown similar findings.

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Essential Elements

❑ Separating major from minor concerns

✓ Useful expressions for major concerns
  • "Major concerns are"
  • "It is very concerning that"
  • "This section is problematic because"
  • "XYZ problems may affect the integrity of the study."
  • "[XYZ] are among the main issues of"

Essential Elements

❑ Separating major from minor concerns

✓ Useful expressions for minor concerns
  • "Minor issues include [XYZ]."
  • "Less significantly"
  • "Some minor editorial suggestions regarding [XYZ]"

Common Review Tasks

❑ Summary

❑ Evaluation

  a. Compliments

  b. Criticisms

     - Making requests for revisions

Evaluation Language

Examples:
  • There are **difficulties with** such a position.
  • Inevitably, several crucial questions are **left unanswered** by this **insightful** …
  • **… timely/interesting/stimulating** article
  • It **might have been** more relevant for the author to have written
  • The tables/figures **do little** to help the reader...
  • … **may leave** the readers **confused** as it fails to …
  • The author's prose is **littered** with **unnecessary** jargon...
  • The author's critique of...**might seem harsh** but is **well supported** within the literature
  • When considering all the data presented… **it is not clear that**

Evaluation Language

➤ Evaluative adjectives

Example:

In this _____ study, the author attempts to show that …"

Evaluation Language

➤ Evaluative adjectives

P+ = very positive   P = positive   0 = neutral
N = negative   N+ = very negative

(0) unusual	(N) limited
(N) small	(N) restricted
(P) useful	(P) significant
(P) careful	(0) competent
(0) exploratory	(P+) remarkable

Evaluation Language

> Evaluative adjectives

P+ = very positive   P = positive   0 = neutral

N = negative   N+ = very negative

(O) ambitious	(O) modest
(P+) important	(N+) flawed
(P) innovative	(P) interesting/engaging
(P+) impressive	(P+) elegant
(O) preliminary	(N+) unsatisfactory

Compliments

Examples:

1) "Despite the various studies, this manuscript provides for the first time, to our knowledge, a detailed study of the ..."

2) "Strengths of the study include ..."

3) "This manuscript deals with an interesting and important topic that is ..."

Criticisms

a. *Softening Criticism: Use third person perspective*

Compare:

(x) **You** need to include …

(o) **This paper/The manuscript/The author** needs to include …

Criticisms

b. *Softening Criticism: Use conditionals*

Examples:

1) The discussion **would have been** somewhat more relevant **if** the paper **included** more recent literature to support his views.

2) The article **would be** more persuasive **if** the paper **related** the findings to ...

Information structure

Information Structure

Exercise:

1) Although Jaesung is a nice guy, he drinks a lot.

2) Although Jaesung drinks a lot, he's a nice guy.

3) Jaesung is a nice guy, but he drinks a lot.

4) Jaesung drinks a lot, but he is a nice guy.

Basic IS Principles

A. Main clause

Example: Even though it's raining, **I am going out for a walk**.

B. End placement

Example: This study examined **the relationship between A and B**.

Compare: The relationship between A and B **was examined in this study.**

Criticisms

c.   *Softening criticism: present good news and bad news in pairs*

Compare (evaluative adjectives):

In this impressive but **flawed** study, Hyland...

In this flawed but **impressive** study, Hyland...

Criticisms

c.   *Softening criticism: present good news and bad news in pairs*

1)   This study is an important contribution and warrants swift publication, **but** some points need attention.

Compare:

2)   Some points need attention, **but** this study is an important contribution and warrants swift publication.

Criticisms

3) **Although** I found the discussion of the three theories of XXX very interesting, I found it difficult to relate them to the rest of the paper.

4)   The ideas are clear here, but **I think** adding the following specific functions and data **would** allow the information system to be more complete.

Hedging (Vague Language)

d. Softening criticism: Use hedging

Types	Examples
Introductory verbs	seem, tend, appear to be, believe, suggest, think, look like
Modal auxiliary verbs	would, may, might, could
Frequency Adverbs	often, sometimes, usually, seldom
Probability adverbs	unlikely, probable, possible
Modal nouns	assumption, possibility, probability
That clauses	It could be the case that It might be suggested that
To-clause + adjective	It may be possible to obtain It is important to develop

http://www.uefap.com/writing/feature/hedge.htm

Hedging

Impression made:

Native English speakers think that non-native English speakers who do not use hedging are

"assertive, intellectually confrontational or bordering on arrogant at times"

Non-native English speakers think that native English speakers who use hedging are

"too cautious, non-committal or elusive"

Other Use of Hedging

❑ A politeness interpretation

   Ex) I think, I feel, I found

Example:

I thought the authors did an excellent job of describing their position on the issue.

Sample Peer Review

Based on my own reading of your paper, I share the reviewer's concerns about two issues in particular. First, **I thought that it would be very helpful to** the reader **if there was** some representation of the adherence data as a function of stigma levels. For example, a figure depicting how electronically-monitored adherence varied as a function of racial discrimination **might provide** a more intuitive sense of the size of the observed effect.

Sample Peer Review

Continued:

Second, given the proportion of participants who report a heterosexual orientation, **it might be worthwhile to address** the relationship between perceived discrimination and self-identification of sexual orientation in your sample. I also have two minor editorial suggestions regarding the Tables: 1) in order to conserve journal space, **please integrate** the data from Table 1 into the text, and 2) in Table 2, **please reserve** the asterisks for significant effects, and **consider using** a different symbol (e.g., +) to highlight the marginal difference.

Making Requests

Table 3.   Categories of speech acts and examples from the reviewers' reports.

Speech acts	Examples	
Directions	*Reanalyze your data.*	(direct speech act)
	Research question 1 has not been dealt with in the paper.	(indirect speech act)
Suggestions	*Below are some references to intercultural communication I suggest you familiarize yourself with.*	(direct speech act)
	It would be worth citing a more recent volume.	(indirect speech act)
Clarification requests	*Clarify what is meant by 'business discourse'.*	(direct speech act)
	Are you saying that bilinguals are naturally more creative than monolinguals?	(indirect speech act)
Recommendations	*I recommend a thorough rewrite of the paper before submission.*	(direct speech act)

Other Language Points

❑ **Strength of claims**

❑ **Reporting verbs**

Probability

◆ **Useful expressions**

It is certain that

It is almost certain that

It is very probable/highly likely that

It is possible that

It is unlikely that

It is very/highly unlikely that

Probability

◆ **Useful expressions**

There is a distinct possibility that

There is a strong possibility that

There is a good possibility that

There is a slight possibility that

There is little possibility that

Strength of Claim

Exercise:

Dr. Hyland found that cardiac arrhythmias

_____ sudden death in epileptic people.

1. Contributed to
2. Caused
3. May have contributed to
4. Were probably a major cause of
5. Were one of the causes of
6. Might have been a small factor in

Reporting Verbs

In academic writing, you can refer to ideas or research of others by using reporting verbs, e.g. *Brown (2011) states that…*. Your choice of reporting verb can show the reader how you feel about the research you are quoting or paraphrasing, e.g. *Smith (2010) shows …* vs. *Smith (2010) advises to….* vs. *Smith (2010) challenges …*

Neutral	Tentative	Strong (in favour)	Strong (against)
• to show	• to suggest	• to assert	• to challenge
• to demonstrate	• to propose	• to advocate	• to dispute
• to investigate	• to advise	• to encourage	• to disagree
• to explore	• to recommend	• to argue	• to refute
• to state	• to speculate	• to affirm	• to negate
• to report	• to hypothesise	• to believe	• to object
• to list	• to reason	• to appraise	• to contradict

Reporting Verbs

Exercise

1. The results **indicate/establish** that there is a link between smoking and lung cancer.

2. The test results **confirm/suggest** diagnosis and guide treatment.

Reporting Verbs

Exercise

3. The latest series of studies **question/challenge** the conclusions of previous research.

4. The results given in Figure 3 **validate/support** the second hypothesis.

Reporting Verbs

➢ Reporting claims

Key claims	Supporting points
assert	note
claim	observe
state	point out

Reporting Verbs

> Reporting claims

Compare:

1. Hyland (2016) **notes** that poor diet is a key cause of obesity. He **claims** that obesity is a major issue in developing countries.
2. Hyland (2016) **claims** that poor diet is a key cause of obesity. He **notes** that obesity is a major issue in developing countries.

Reporting Verbs

> Reporting results

Results/findings	Conclusions
demonstrate	conclude
find	indicate
show	suggest

Reporting Verbs

Exercise:

In a study to investigate obesity, Hyland (2012) suggested that young people who ate fast food more than 3 times a week were heavier than young people who ate meals at home. This finding shows that obesity is associated with eating fast food.

* **Note**: Hyland (2015) **mentioned** 3 factors which can lead to obesity.

Reporting Verbs

- Verb patterns

General Summary: Table 3 shows the most common sources of infection.

Informative (highlight of a specific aspect of the data): Table 3 shows that e-mail attachments are the most common source of infection.

Reporting Verbs

	General Summary	Informative
provide	Y	
give	Y	
present	Y	
summarize	Y	
illustrate	Y	
reveal	Y	
display	Y	
demonstrate	Y	
indicate	Y	
suggest	Y	

Common Mistakes

Suggest/Recommend/Propose

Examples:

(X) I suggest you to check this term throughout your manuscript.

(X) I suggest it to be simplified by taking out some....

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Thank You!

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Appendix

Essential Elements to Include in the Review Comments

    A. (Summary of the content of the manuscript)

    B. Main review points

- *Abstract*
  - Is it well structured; does the abstract state the relevance, aims, questions, methods, results and conclusions?
  - Are the data presented in the abstract consistent with results and conclusions in the body of the paper?
  - Do the keywords properly represent the topic?

- *Introduction*
  - Is the research original and innovative?
  - Is this paper appropriate for this journal?
  - Is there new shared knowledge, experience and/or expertise on the topic?
  - What specific questions does this study address?
  - Are the questions or the topic current and significant?
  - Is the motivation for the study stated clearly?

- *Methods*
  - Were the experimental designs, analyses, and implementations appropriate for the research questions asked?
  - Can you think of a better way to address the research questions than what the authors did?
  - Is the given information sufficient to reproduce the method or approach?
  - Are the presented data and results scientifically credible and feasible?
  - Were appropriate controls employed?
  - Were the experiments conducted in accordance with relevant ethical standards?

- *Results & Discussion*
  - Are the results accurate and reasonable, and presented clearly?
  - Are the authors' interpretations backed by the data and convincing?
  - Can alternative conclusions and/or limitations of the research be considered?
  - Are the statistical analyses appropriate?
  - Do figures/graphs/tables contribute to the paper, or are they redundant, misleading, or unnecessary?
  - Are there discrepancies between text, figures, and tables?

- *Conclusion*
  - Does the conclusion contain clear statement of findings and conclusions?
  - Are important and novel aspects of the work emphasized?
  - Are meaningful implications for future research included?

C. Minor review points
  - Has the relevant literature been cited?
  - Are there conspicuous inconsistencies in the reference list?
  - Are there typos, grammar errors, awkward expressions in the text/tables/figures?

    ✓ Useful examples: "The manuscript contains numerous spelling and grammatical errors," "References do not follow journal style guidelines."

(D. Recommendation) --> only to the editors