Derivatively it refers to a nice point or a tiny detail

**Criticism classification**

it can be sorted with the following criteria:

1 – Origins: this refers to the critic's identity, perspective on the subject of the criticism and motivations for writing the critique.
2 – Content: this refers to the critique itself as well as the form of criticism.
3 – Target: this includes the object of the criticism as well as the intended audience.

**The psychology of criticism**

1 - Area of study:

it's concerned with:

1 – the motivation, purpose or intent which people have for making criticisms healthy or unhealthy.
2 – the meaning of criticism for the self and for the others positive or negative.
3 – the effect on the others good or bad.
4 – how people respond to criticism negatively or positively.
5 – the quantity and quality of criticism.
6 – the form of criticism - effective or ineffective.

2 - the most basic rule:

"Respect the individual, focus the criticism on the behavior that needs changing – on what people actually say."

a - Rationale

The basic psychology rule of criticism assumes that people want to use criticism to achieve an improvement. It assumes the critic has a positive intention in making criticism.

b - Application

Psychologists often recommend that before a criticism is being stated to a person, the critic should try to get into a rapport with the person being criticized if that is not possible, the best thing may be not to express it at all or get a mediator.

It may take considerable strategizing in order to find a way of making criticism.

The problems of the application:

a) Criticism may be taken too personally even although that wasn't the intention of the critic.

b) another problem is the limited attention span of individuals.