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"

   2a. **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.

   2b. **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