

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, prespective on the subject of the criticism anf 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 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 - Rational

The basic psychology rulr 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