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CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM IS A STIMULATOR AND INSPIRATOR OF A HUMAN TO HEURISTIC STRATEGIES OF KNOWLEDGE AND CREATION

Abstract: the article highlights the impact of criticism on the activities of the creative team. When they talk about criticism, they most often mention its properties such as: constructiveness. Constructiveness means being useful to someone whose actions are being criticized. That is, the main purpose of such criticism is to point out the shortcomings and suggest how they can be eliminated

.Key words: criticism, constructive, negative, efficiency, inspiration, insult, interests.

Introduction

Criticism is an analysis of someone's activity or its result, indicating strengths and weaknesses, mistakes and successful decisions. In fact, it is a review in which a critical person expresses his subjective opinion about something. In a broad sense, criticism is a combination of positive and negative assessments. In everyday life, criticism usually means negative statements, pointing out flaws and shortcomings. The word "criticism" came to Russian from French. In turn, the French word critique is derived from the ancient Greek κριτική, which can be translated as "the art of judging, analyzing".

No matter how hard we always try to do everything right, from time to time we have to face the fact that someone criticizes our actions. Each of us perceives it differently. Someone is offended, and someone takes into account

the comments and tries to get better. However, the criticism itself can be different. Sometimes it is appropriate and constructive, and sometimes it is aimed at offending or offending.

Materials and methods:

This includes empirical methods such as modeling, fact-finding, experiment, description and observation, as well as theoretical methods such as logical and historical methods, abstraction, deduction, induction, synthesis and analysis, as well as methods of heuristic strategies. The research materials are: scientific facts, the results of previous observations, surveys, experiments and tests; means of idealization and rationalization of the scientific approach.

There are many types of criticism that can be classified according to different properties. In everyday life, such forms of it are most often found as: remark – a brief statement indicating a specific flaw; accusation – an indication of a bad deed or mistake, attributing guilt to a person for undesirable consequences; discontent – an expression of one's own negative feelings related to other people's actions; claim – criticism, implying demands to correct or redo something that; objection – disagreement with someone else's opinion, decision or approach to a certain activity. Of course, there are other options, but it is in these five formats that criticism is voiced most often [2].

Results and discussion:

Constructive (positive) criticism has the following positive qualities:

- objectivity. Objective criticism points to real-life shortcomings that no one will dispute.;
- Justice. If the flaws are really present, the remark can be considered fair and appropriate. If a person expresses personal dislike or grumbles because of a bad mood, such criticism is likely to be unfair;

- Literacy. In order to criticize competently, you need competence in a specific field of activity;

- focus on the object. Criticizing a person (subject) is considered unreasonable, a manifestation of stupidity. Therefore, balanced, constructive criticism is directed at actions or their result;

- openness (publicity). Open criticism is voiced directly to the person whose actions are being criticized. The hidden one usually speaks behind the back and is directed more at the person than at the actions. The tendency to criticize other people behind their backs is considered one of the main signs of hypocrisy;

- The certainty of the destination (specific or general). Criticism can be directed at specific shortcomings, or it can be general. Obviously, in the second case, it is much less constructive and does not represent much value.

In most cases, one (or more) of the following various factors acts as the reason for criticism: profession; desire to assert oneself; habit; desire to help; interest; desire to hurt; desire to spoil reputation.

Of course, we must not forget about such a reason as the desire to harm another person, ruin his reputation or quarrel with common acquaintances. The motivations may be different. It can be jealousy, unhealthy competition, old grudges, a desire to avenge something or personal hostility.

Constructive criticism is a form of criticism whose main purpose is to help correct flaws. At the same time, the criticizing person does not feel envy or malice and does not seek or offend the criticized person [3]. Such criticism can be seen as an outside view or advice to help make something better. It gives us the opportunity to correct mistakes, learn something new, develop and improve our skills [4].

Most often, constructive criticism can be heard from close people. In addition, mentors and teachers resort to it, for whom it is important that their student or ward does not stop there, but continues to improve [5].

Negative (or destructive) criticism does not bring any benefit. Its main purpose is to hurt feelings, offend, humiliate a person or even harm him. As a rule, it is based on envy, hatred, thirst for revenge and other destructive feelings. It is impossible to have a meaningful dialogue with a person who resorts to such criticism, because he ignores the laws of logic and continues to bend his line [6].

Negative criticism may not always harm the person it is directed at. But the critic himself can cause himself a lot of harm by focusing on destructive experiences and losing the opportunity to enjoy life. Thus, he discourages himself from productive work and self-development.[7]

Conclusion:

If you think that criticism is unfair and unfounded, then there is nothing to worry about, because in this case it does not characterize you, but the person criticizing you. If you see or at least admit that it is fair, then you need to accept it and try to use this information as an instruction for your own benefit [8].

In general, when expressing criticism, it is enough to follow the following rules: criticize if you are competent enough in this matter; criticism should sound like a hint or recommendation, not as a reproach; if a person is not ready to listen to criticism, you can not enter into an argument, proving your case.

If the critic has objective grounds, and the criticism looks fair, of course, it should be taken into account. Let me understand that you are grateful to the person who pointed out the mistake to you [9]. In this case, you will not only benefit from criticism, but also give other people the impression of an educated and balanced person [10].

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