

## Literary Terms #6 – Point-of-view

<b>Point-of-view</b>	Who is telling the story. It can be told by an outside observer, a single character or by many characters within the story.
<b>POV Types</b>	
<b>First Person</b>	First Person – The narrator is a character in the story. The narrator uses first person pronouns such as <i>I</i> , <i>me</i> , and <i>we</i> . In the first person POV, the reader should be aware of the following:
<b>Unreliable Narrator</b>	The narrator is not trustworthy since he is the center of the action, he wishes the audience to know only his version of the story and not necessarily the facts.
<b>Unintentional Unreliable Narrator</b>	The narrator may be a child or an outsider who believes they are telling the complete truth but who, the reader quickly learns, <b>are not fully aware</b> of the circumstances around them.
<b>Second Person</b>	The narrator “tells” you the story with <i>you</i> as the pronoun. Usually used when offering instructions.  Example: <i>First you should always wash your hands.”</i>
<b>Third Person</b>	The narrator uses third person pronouns such as <i>he</i> , <i>she</i> , and <i>they</i> .
<b>Limited</b>	The narrator tells “his” or “her” story and reveals <b>one</b> character’s thoughts or feelings.  <i>Ex: Sad that his girlfriend had left him, Ben wasn’t paying attention as he walked down the street. A man drove by and yelled, “Hey, watch where you’re going!”</i>
<b>Omniscient</b>	(all knowing) – The narrator does not participate in the story but tells “his” or “her” story and reveals more than one character’s thoughts or feelings.

<b>Objective</b>	<p>The narrator tells “his” or “her” story and does not reveal any character’s thoughts or feelings. Characters may reveal their feelings through actions or dialogue.</p> <p><i>Ex: He walked down the street. A man drove by and yelled, “Hey, watch where you’re going!”</i></p>
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