

UNIT 1 Defining Moments Fiction Connection

A STEM school
FROEBEL
BILINGUAL SCHOOL
Home of the Space Generation



POINT OF VIEW

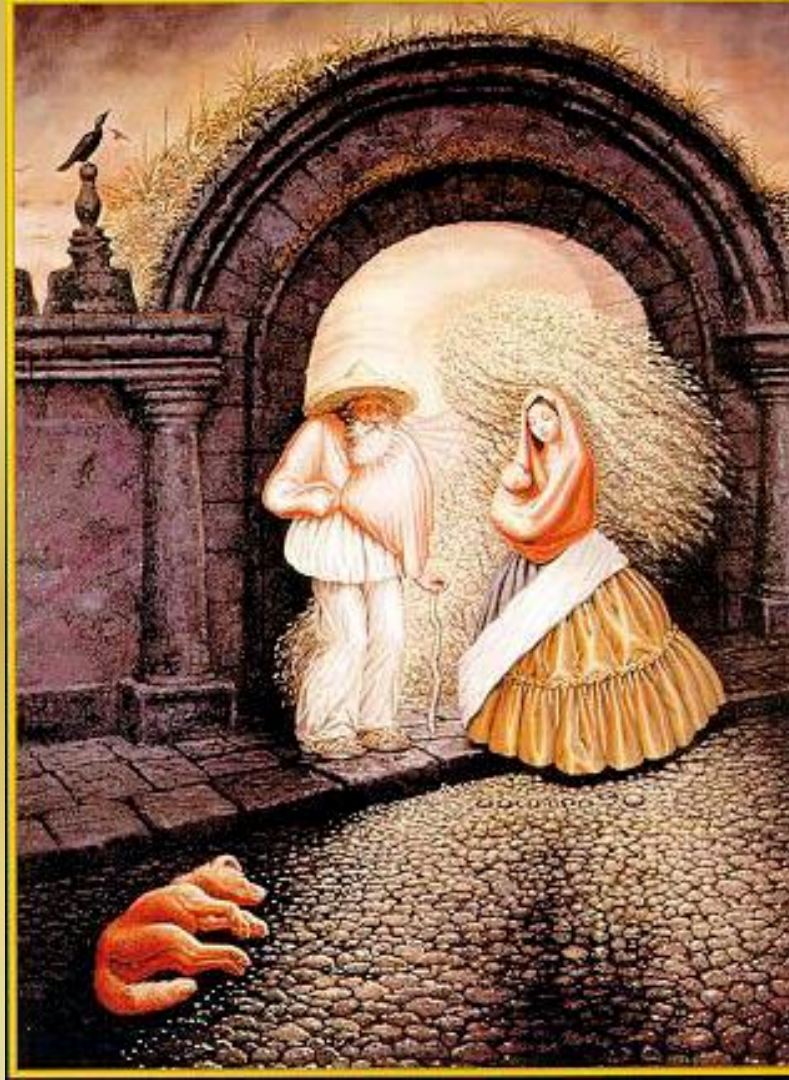
with **Mr. J. Soto**

POINT OF VIEW

#1. What do you see in this illustration?



#2. What do you see in this illustration?



POINTS OF VIEW

An automobile accident occurs. Two drivers are involved. Witnesses include four sidewalk spectators, a policeman, a man with a video camera who happened to be shooting the scene, and the pilot of a helicopter that was flying overhead. Here we have nine different points of view and, most likely, nine different descriptions of the accident.

In short fiction, who tells the story and how it is told are critical issues for an author to decide. The tone and feel of the story, and even its meaning, can change radically depending on who is telling the story.



Remember, someone is always between the reader and the action of the story. That someone is telling the story from his or her own point of view. This angle of vision, the point of view from which the people, events, and details of a story are viewed, is important to consider when reading a story.

A silhouette of a person in a suit with their hands raised in a questioning gesture, set against a blue background. A large black question mark is positioned above the person's head. The entire scene is framed by a yellow border.

Always ask yourself - Who is telling the story?

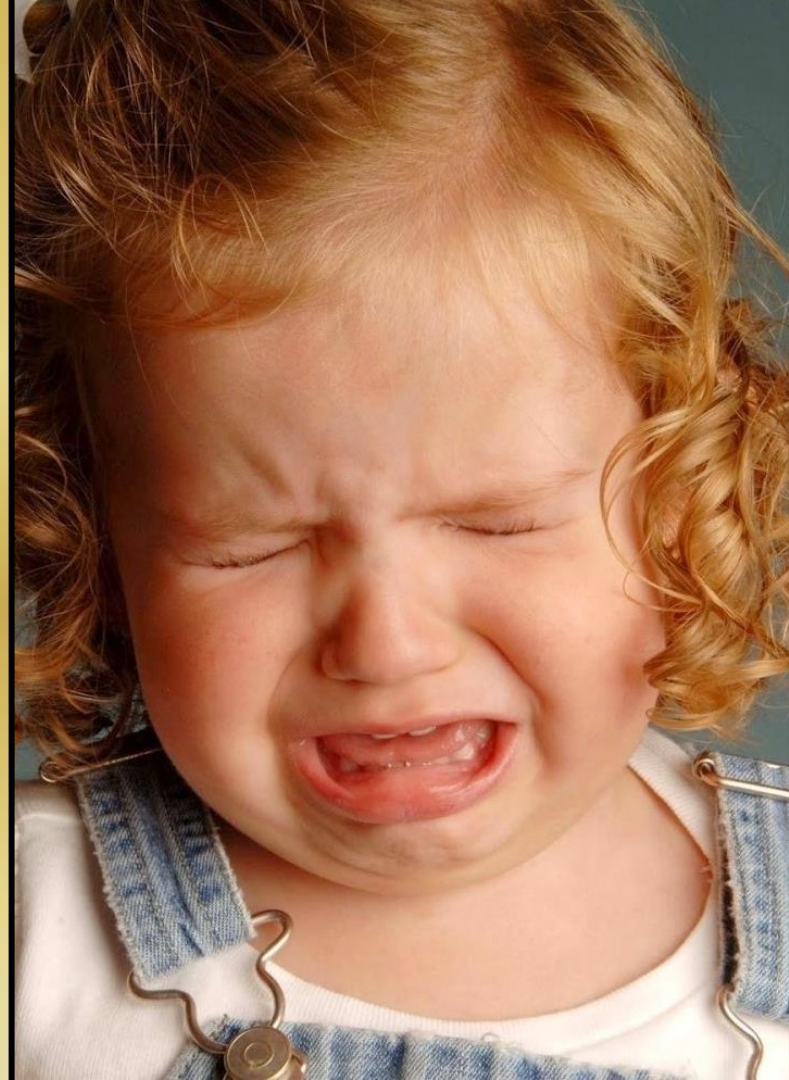
NARRATION

In literature and storytelling, a **point of view or narrative mode** is the related experience of the narrator — not that of the author.



In fiction authors rarely, insert or inject their own voice, as this challenges the suspension of disbelief. Texts encourage the reader to identify with the narrator, not with the author.

Literary narration can occur from the omniscient, first-person, or third-person limited point of view.



POINTS OF VIEW

First Person Point of View

In the first person point of view, the narrator does participate in the action of the story. When reading stories in the first person, we need to realize that what the narrator is recounting might not be the objective truth. We should question the trustworthiness of the accounting.

POINTS OF VIEW

First Person POV: The Unreliable Narrator

This type of narrator is usually not interested in facts or the veracity of his/her account. This type of narrator is biased and/or ignorant and is not objective or interested in the truth, but rather his/her own point of view. We always find ourselves questioning the trustworthiness of the account.

POINTS OF VIEW

Second Person Point of View

Second-person point of view is a form of writing that addresses the onlooker or reader directly. It breaks the “fourth wall”. For instance, the text would read, *"You went to school that morning."* This POV is not common in fiction, but it's still good to know.

POINTS OF VIEW

Third Person Limited Point of View

Third person limited point of view is a method of storytelling in which the narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of a single character, while other characters are presented externally. Third person grants a writer more freedom than first person, but less than third person omniscient.

POINTS OF VIEW

Third Person Unlimited /Omniscient Point of View

The narrator has full access to the thoughts and experiences of all characters in the story. Knows everything about everything.

ASSESSMENT

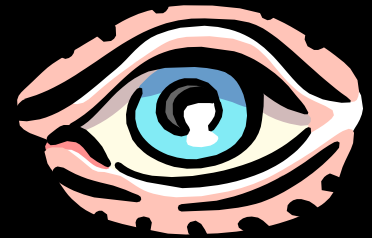
1. Name and give one characteristic of the different types of point of view.
2. In this year's *THE MOST DANGEROUS GAME*, how would the story differ if it were told from the point of view of Zaroff?
3. What is the point of view used in *THE INTERLOPERS*?*
4. What is the point of view breaks the “fourth wall”?

* Explain your answer.

REFERENCES



- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_of_view_\(literature\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_of_view_(literature))
- <http://fictionwriting.about.com/od/glossary/g/limited.htm>
- <http://www.learner.org/interactives/literature/read/pov1.html>



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