

Point of View



First Person Point of View

- The narrator is one of the characters in the story.
- First person pronouns, such as I, me, my, and mine are used in telling the story.
- Since the narrator is a character in the story, he/she may not be completely reliable.
- We find out only what this character knows, thinks, and witnesses.

Third Person Objective

- The narrator is not a character in the story.
- Third person pronouns such as he, his, she, hers, it, its, they, and them are used in telling the story.
- The narrator is an observer who can only tell what is said and done.
- The narrator cannot see into the minds of any of the characters.
- We find out only what the characters say and do.

Third Person Limited

- The narrator is not a character in the story.
- Third person pronouns such as he, his, she, hers, it, its, they, and them are used in telling the story.
- The narrator tells the story from the vantage point of one character.
- The narrator can see into this character's mind, but not any of the other characters.
- We find out only what this character does, knows, thinks, and witnesses.

Third Person Omniscient

- The narrator is not a character in the story.
- Third person pronouns such as he, his, she, hers, it, its, they, and them are used in telling the story.
- The narrator is all-knowing, and can see into the minds of all of the characters. The narrator can also report what is said and done.
- We find out what all of the characters do, feel, think, and witness.

Second Person Point of View

- Second person pronouns such as you, your, and yours are used.
- Most stories are not told in second person. It is reserved for items of personal address, such as letters.

THIRD PERSON
USES he, she, her, him
they, them