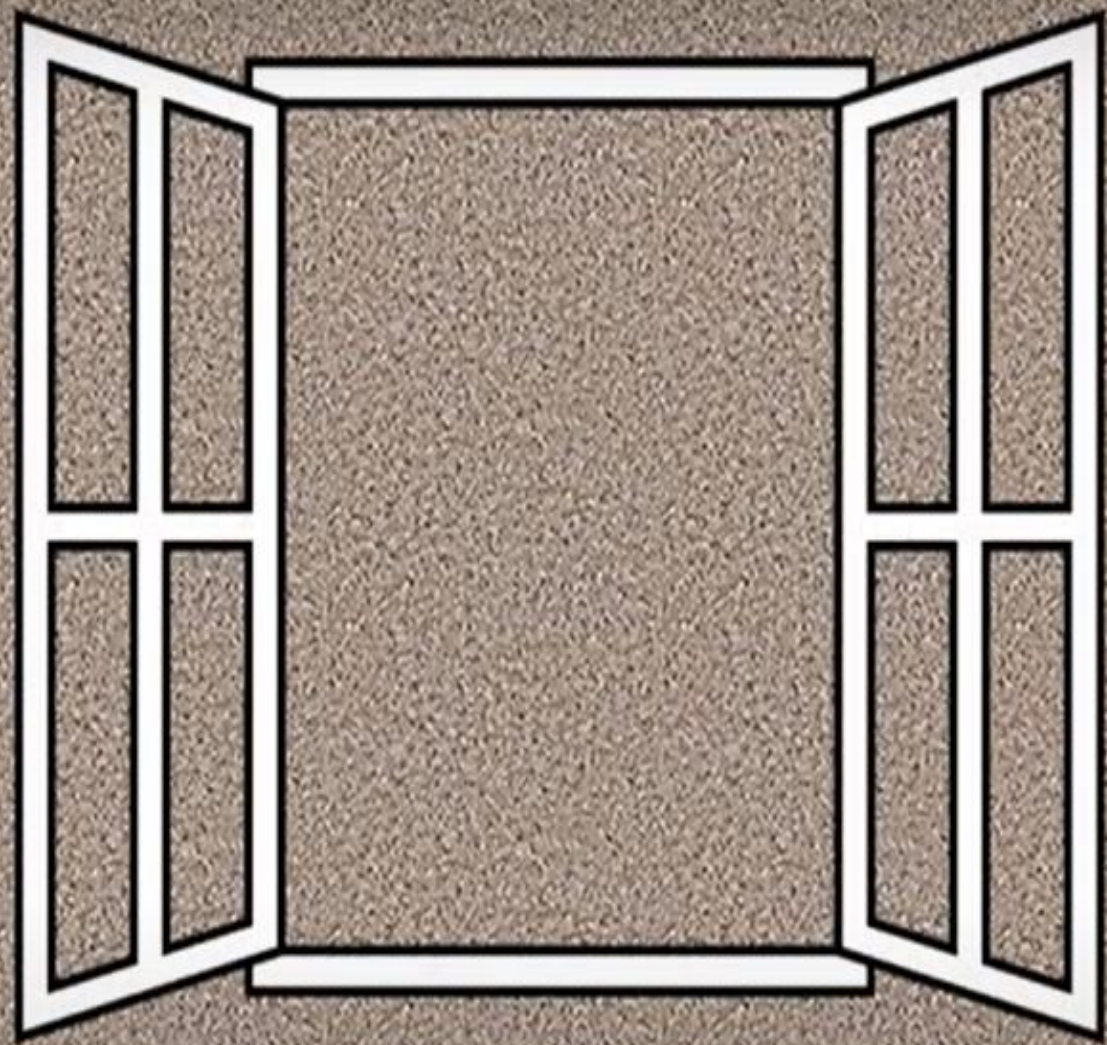


Learning Competency:

Analyze literary texts as expressions of individual or communal focusing on its structural context







POINT OF VIEW (POV)

in literature refers to the perspective from which a story is narrated or told. It determines whose voice the reader hears and how much insight the reader gets into the characters' thoughts, emotions, and experiences. The choice of POV significantly influences how a narrative unfolds and how readers interpret the story.

1. First-Person POV

The narrator is a character in the story, using "I" or "we" to tell the events. This POV allows for deep personal insight into the character's thoughts, feelings, and experiences, creating intimacy and a strong emotional connection. However, it can be unreliable, as the narrator may have biased or limited knowledge.

Advantages:

- Immediate emotional connection.
- Deep insight into the character's psyche.
- Unreliable narration adds complexity.

Disadvantages:

- Limited to one character's perspective.
- Biased or incomplete understanding of events.

Example: "I walked into the room and saw him standing there."



2. Second-Person POV

The narrator speaks directly to the reader using "**you**," placing the reader in the story. This is a **less common** but highly immersive POV, used to make the reader feel directly involved in the narrative.

Advantages:

- Engages the reader by making them a participant.
- Creates an intimate, sometimes intense, connection.

Disadvantages:

- Can feel forced or uncomfortable for some readers.
- Difficult to sustain over a long narrative.

Example: "You walk into the room and see him standing there."



3. Third-Person Limited POV

The **narrator is outside the story and describes events using "he," "she," or "they," but only has access to one character's thoughts and feelings.** This POV combines the objectivity of third-person narration with the intimacy of first-person, offering a close focus on a particular character while maintaining narrative distance.

Advantages:

- Focused character development.
- Balanced narrative scope.

Disadvantages:

- Limited to one character's perspective.
- Misses the inner lives of other characters.

Example: "She walked into the room and saw him standing there."



4. Third-Person Omniscient POV

The narrator is **all-knowing** and can access the **thoughts, feelings, and motivations of all characters**, offering a broad view of the story. This POV provides greater flexibility in storytelling, as it can shift between characters, events, and settings with ease.



Advantages:

- Complete view of all characters and events.
- Can explore multiple plotlines simultaneously.

Disadvantages:

- Can feel detached or impersonal.
- Risk of overwhelming the reader with too much information.

Example: “She walked into the room, thinking about the conversation they had. Meanwhile, he stood by the window, unaware of her presence, lost in his own thoughts.”

5. Third-Person Objective POV

The narrator tells the story without access to any character's inner thoughts or feelings, only describing actions and dialogue. This POV is like a camera that observes events as they unfold, leaving interpretation up to the reader.

Advantages:

- Allows readers to form their own interpretations.
- Creates a sense of objectivity and distance.

Disadvantages:

- Lacks emotional depth.
- Harder for readers to connect with characters on a personal level.

Example: “She walked into the room. He stood by the window.”



6. Multiple Points of View

A story **told from the perspectives of several characters, either through alternating chapters or sections**. This technique allows for a more complex and layered narrative, as different characters offer contrasting views on events.

Advantages:


- Rich, multidimensional storytelling.
- Offers insight into different character motivations.

Disadvantages:

- Can be confusing if not handled well.
- Risk of disrupting narrative flow.



Importance of Point of View:



Shapes the Reader's Experience: The choice of POV affects how readers perceive the characters and events. A first-person POV creates intimacy, while third-person omniscient offers a more expansive view.

Controls Information: POV determines how much information the reader knows. First-person and third-person limited provide restricted access, while omniscient can reveal everything.

Builds Character Connection: A closer POV (like first-person or limited third-person) allows readers to connect deeply with the thoughts and emotions of a character.

In essence, point of view is a key tool that authors use to guide how the story is experienced and understood.