



Point of View

Angela Gulick

Point of View

Point of view refers to the relationship among the text, the writer, and the reader. There are three different points of view: first-person, second-person, and third-person.

- Sometimes a writer narrates information that he/she is **actually a part of**, sort of like an eye-witness report (first-person point of view).
- Sometime, a writer speaks directly to the reader (second-person point of view).
- Sometimes, a writer reports information as merely an **objective observer**, sort of like a newspaper article (third-person point of view).

First-Person Point of View

Point of View	First-Person
Pronouns Used	I, me, my, mine, we, our, us, ours
Focus	<p>The focus is on the author's thoughts, opinions, and experiences.</p> <p>What we learn is what <u>the author or, in the case of fiction, the narrator</u> determines is important and has decided to share. What has the author/narrator decided <u>not</u> to share?</p>
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•diaries, personal letters, and personal email messages•wills ("I, Angela Gulick, being of sound mind and body,) and eye-witness testimony•works of fiction in which the narrator is part of the action.
Effect on Readers	<p>Readers experience the information and events through the eyes and perceptions of <u>the author/narrator</u>. Therefore, readers may feel a close connection to the author/narrator, may trust what is being said.</p> <p>Readers should be aware that they might also be experiencing the biases, misperceptions, and prejudices of the author/narrator. Also, readers should ask what they are <u>not</u> being told by the author/narrator. In other words, what's the agenda here?</p>

Second-Person Point of View

Point of View	Second-Person
Pronouns Used	you, your, you're, yours, as well as direct commands such as "Speak," "Jump," "Sit down," and "Do."
Focus	<p>The focus is on the reader of the information.</p> <p>The goal is to involve the reader, to help him/her feel directly involved in the information, to feel singled out.</p>
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•instructions and directions•political speeches ("Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.")•advertisements ("You deserve a break today." "Be all that you can be." "Just Do It.")
Effect on Reader	<p>Readers feel that they are being spoken to directly, and they may have a close connection to the author because readers are a direct part of the experience.</p> <p>Readers should also be aware that they might be experiencing some manipulation of the part of the author.</p>

Third-Person Point of View

Point of View	Third-Person
Pronouns Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pronouns (he/him/his, she/her/hers, it, they, them, their, they're)• nouns (the hunter, the doctor, the president, that rabbit)• names (Sam, Dean, Bobby, Jo, Ellen, Cass, John, Mary, Rufus).
Focus	<p>The focus is on the <u>subject matter itself</u>, not who is writing it (first-person) or who is reading it (second-person).</p> <p>The goal is to focus on the <u>information</u> by itself, to present “just the facts” <u>without interpretation</u>.</p>
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• college textbooks• magazine, newspaper, and journal articles• reports• works of fiction when the narrator is describing action from some external spot and is NOT part of the action
Effect on Reader	<p>The focus is on the <u>information itself</u> and so there is a perception that the information is unbiased and purely factual.</p> <p>However, readers need to look at third-person point of view with just as much criticism and skepticism as any other text.</p>

Point-of-View Consistency

Being consistent in terms of point of view is important because random switching around can confuse readers. Review this example:

My all-time favorite summer activity is riding on a jet ski, and I love it when you feel the wind and spray in your face.

The first part of this sentence begins in the first-person point of view (**My all-time favorite activity, I love it...**). The focus is on whoever is doing the action and the writing; we are learning about *this person's specific experience*.

The second part of the sentence abruptly switches to second-person point of view (**when you feel the wind and spray in your face**). Now the focus has switched to the reader, to making the reader a part of the experience. However, in this case, what happens if the reader (the “you”) has never been on a jet ski?

The main problem with switches in point of view is that readers get confused on what they are to focus on – the writer? The reader him/herself? The subject matter? Being consistent with point of view throughout your document is your best strategy for clarity.

