

One story: THREE Points of view
Fred the Freshman and Sarah the Senior

First Person:

- One of the characters is telling the story.
- You will see the word “I”.

Example: **I** am nervous, but I think I will ask Sarah to the dance. **I** am nervous because **I** am a freshman and Sarah is a senior. Everyone has told me that she will never go to the dance with me, but **I** am going to take a chance. **I** think I saw her looking at me yesterday in the hallway.

In this case, Fred (a character) is telling the story.

Third Person Limited:

We hear the story from one characters point of view, BUT it is in third person.
We know the thoughts and feeling of one character.
You will see the words “he said” and “she said.:

Example:

Fred the freshman is nervous because he is thinking about asking Sarah to the dance. He is nervous because he is a freshman and Sarah is a senior.
“Everyone has told me that she will never go to the dance with me, but I am going to take a chance,”
said Fred the freshman.

In this case, it is as if someone who knows Fred is telling the story. We only know what Fred is thinking, NOT what Sarah is thinking.

Third Person Omniscient

We know the thoughts and feelings of ALL the characters. This is the “God-like” narrator.

Example:

Fred the freshman is thinking about asking Sarah to the dance, but he is nervous because he is a freshman. Sarah knows that Fred is going to ask her to the dance. She already has a date, and she will break his little heart. Sarah was looking at him in the hallway because he had on a bright green shirt and red socks.

In this case, we know what Fred is thinking and we know what Sarah is thinking.