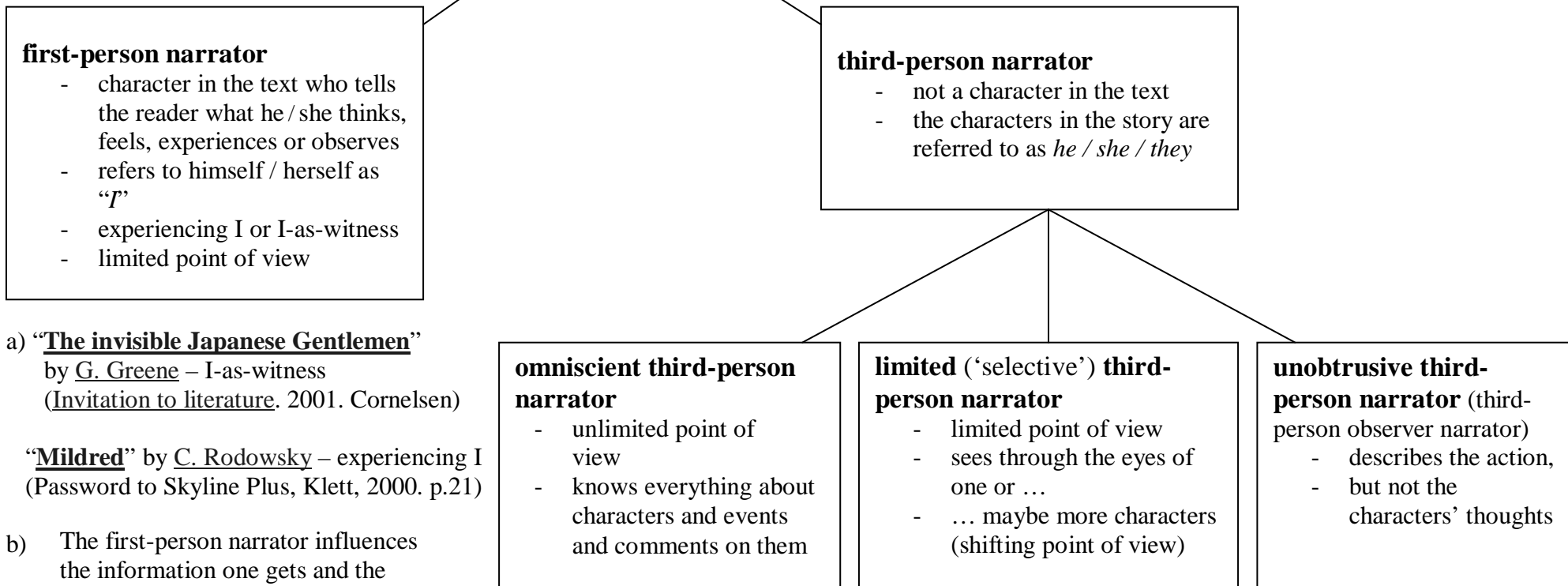


Who is telling the story? – narrative perspectives

narrator (≠ author)



a) **“The invisible Japanese Gentlemen”**
by G. Greene – I-as-witness
(Invitation to literature. 2001. Cornelsen)

“**Mildred**” by C. Rodowsky – experiencing I
(Password to Skyline Plus, Klett, 2000. p.21)

b) The first-person narrator influences the information one gets and the reader’s attitude to, and sympathy for the characters.

a) = example stories
b) = effect

omniscient third-person narrator
- unlimited point of view
- knows everything about characters and events and comments on them

a) **”Mammon and the Archer”**
by O. Henry; (Previews, Langenscheidt-L.,1995. p.19)

b) distance, reflection

limited (‘selective’) third-person narrator
- limited point of view
- sees through the eyes of one or ...
- ... maybe more characters (shifting point of view)

a) **”My son the fanatic”** by H. Kureishi; (English2000Eleven. Cornelsen. 2000. p.84)

b) immediacy (Unmittelbarkeit)

unobtrusive third-person narrator (third-person observer narrator)
- describes the action, but not the characters’ thoughts

a) **“Going Home”** by P. Hamill (Level Crossing, Cornelsen, 2000. p.100-102) background

b) objective narration / description