

Narrator and point of view	
Narrative texts are to a great extent determined by their narrator and the position or perspective from which he or she presents the story to the reader.	
Narrator	Point of view
the person who tells the story and who is not identical with the author	the perspective from which the narrator sees and presents things
<u>first-person narrator</u> a narrator who is a character in the story	<u>limited point of view</u> a perspective that prevents the narrator from seeing everything (e. g. other people's thoughts)
<u>disguised narrator</u> the narrator presents things as they are seen through the eyes of a character in the story also called: <u>third-person narrator</u> a narrator who is not involved in the action	
<u>omniscient narrator</u> a narrator who has total knowledge and who can describe and comment on all the characters and events in the story	<u>unlimited point of view</u> a perspective that enables the narrator to see everything
<u>personified narrator</u> a fictional person that appears (mostly in a frame story) as a fictional character and tells a story that he knows, has heard or has invented himself.	

A special distinction may also be made under the aspect whether a narrator is **reliable** or **unreliable**, which can, of course, discover only after having read part of the text and having concluded that what he tells or how he tells things is not altogether conclusive.

Ways/styles of narrating: scenic presentation: telling or describing a scene by presenting small and sometimes seemingly unimportant details to make it as imaginable as possible to the reader.
Interior monologue: trying to present the, often uncoordinated, thoughts of a character; reported thought: the same, but in a more systematic way, as if the person were speaking.
panoramic presentation: summarizing a longer period of time in a few sentences.

Chronology: foreshadowing: or anticipation, hinting in some more or less direct way at events that are still to come
flashback: a sudden change in chronology by moving into the past of the story.

Action and Plot: Action: everything that happens in a fictional text

Plot: structured action linked by cause and effect. "The king died, and the queen died" is just a story with two elements. "The king died, and the queen died of grief" is a plot.

Development

exposition: characters, theme, setting are introduced
rising action: a conflict is developed, a problem introduced
climax: the conflict reaches its highest point, the problem a decisive moment
turning point: there is a change in the conflict or suspense
falling action: the suspense is reduced
denouement: a resolution of the conflict is reached; alternatives: surprise ending or open ending