**SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER FOR POV**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FoR:** **Frame of Reference** | **MOTIVE** | **TONE** | **SOURCE** |
| **The GIST** | What part of who they are causes them to say what they say? | Motive – What was the goal of the author? Speaker? Artist?Do you know or can you guess at the purpose behind the document?Aimed at specific audience? | What word can you use to describe the emotion of the document? | Source – What type of document is it and how can you use this to analyze POV? |
| **ASSORTED****WORDS** | gendersocial class – wealthrace, ethnicityculturenationalityregionreligionpolitical partyrevolutionary/counter-revolutionaryeducationOther known philosophical allegiances  | persuade, influence, convince – propagandaentertaininform, explaindeflect blame or criticism  (place blame)inspirecriticizeconvert | Sarcasticelatedhappyworriedfrustratedunhappyfearfuldesperatesorrowfulhumbledoubtfulignorantcautiousangry | The kind of document can help you with the other categories –diary entrybusiness or government recordspublic speechprivate speechnewspaper articleop-edcartoonpaintingsletter to a friend vs. letter to the publicstatistical data – maps, chartsphotographs |
| **ASSORTED ASTERICKS** **FROM** **YOUR HUMBLE** **TEACHER** | \* in future, replace the word bias in your brain with “Frame of Reference” | \* motive isn’t necessarily sinister, just like bias isn’t necessarily bad | \*\* get rid of “said” and throw in tone descriptors to buff up your analysis. One word or a simple phrase can show that you “got it” | \*\* always check out dates\*\* statistical data like maps and charts can help you assess reliability of other docs |