

NOVELLA

In Italian, *novella*, derived from the Latin *novella narratio*—"new kind of story"

Between a short story and a novel (novelte, although consider derogatory)

Refers to Italian and French prose narratives, 14th – 16th centuries, often in a collection

- Protagonist—narrowly circumscribed conflict: focus on suspense and surprise with resolution
- Frame story: preliminary story that contextualizes interior stories in a collection (TIM: Omniscient narrative, 3rd person/Griffin's narrative in 1st person; TIDM: Introduction by Prendick's nephew/TLW: Opening chapter and the final chapter)

In the 19th and 20th centuries, novella develops into long short stories allowing for background information and character development

The novella paved the way for the development of the novel: plot/subplots, narrative invention

(Compared to short story) TIM: Develops a complex, surprising plot; multiple characters including protagonist's psychological conflict, and scientific/ invisibility theme(s); TIDM: Develops a suspenseful, mysterious, surprising plot with multiple, rounded characters. Focus on the protagonist/narrator's physical and psychological conflict, science theme, and philosophical exploration of human nature; TLW: Develops an adventure plot with various encounters, challenges, and surprises. Includes four round characters (some dynamic?) developed over time in addition to numerous minor characters. Focus on the first-person narrator's physical and psychological conflicts as well as the romance/adventure, science, social class, journalism/writing, nature/civilization, and conquest (British empire) themes.