
TRANSLATION: PARATEXTUAL ELEMENTS

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Paratexts have always attracted the attention of representatives of various scientific fields. Paratexts are usually treated as intermediate textual instances between the text and reality. Due to the fact, they can be interpreted broadly. At present, special attention is paid to the functional significance of the author's and translator's paratexts for the purpose of successful reception of the work, leading to the assimilation of the translated text in the new cultural space.

The term "paratext" was introduced by the French literary scholar Gérard Genette in 1987 in his work *Seuils* [1]. Genette classifies paratexts as the book's typography, the author's name, title, dedication, epigraph, notes, interviews and conversations with the author, revelations, forewarnings, disclaimers, advance notices etc. usually placed on the back of the cover [1].

Paratexts are also interpreted as one of the significant means of persuasion and evaluation, which directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly influence the addressee and contribute to a certain perception of the work both before and after reading it. Paratexts, accompanying translation are, as a rule, more complex than paratexts encountered in monolingual communication. The clash of at least two cultures contributes to the differentiation of their types and functions.

One of the significant components in the structure of paratexts is the author's surname [1]. Contrary to the common idea that acquaintance with a work/book begins with the title, it is believed that in some cases the surname is more important than it. Paratexts in translated works have a special status. A translated work always remains the creation of its translator, but it functions differently. The first signal of this is the pre-text

unit of the paratext, i.e. the title that is not always changed, but (almost) always in another language. The title has its own autonomy, but at the same time is an integral part of the work.

Another essential element of the paratext is the table of contents, the pragmatic purpose of which is to convey information about the content of the work through the titles of its chapters [1]. The table of contents either precedes the main text or is placed at the end of the book.

The next important element of the paratext is the preface/introduction/epigraph, which should formally precede the main text. According to Genette, epigraphs can serve as a commentary on the title of the text, emphasize its main thematic component, represent a quoted text, or, finally, perform the function of a key word, which is needed for understanding the historical, cultural, and biographical contexts associated with the author [1]. Epigraphs are usually marked with a smaller font and italics. If the epigraph contains a foreign text with a translation, they are typed in different font styles. There is almost always a reference to the source.

An important element of the paratext is the translator's surname (in the translated text). This element is never present in the original work. The translator's surname is usually located on the title page in small print.

It is also obvious that translations often need critical commentary, expression of opinion, clarification of meanings. Nevertheless, among all types of paratexts existing in literary texts, translator's notes are the most subject to stereotypically negative perception [1]. If the translator adheres to the postulate of the invisibility of their mediation in the translation process, then they try to create a text that will be read as the original text. If the translator decides to use the strategy of not hiding his presence in the text, then they can show the text in all its strangeness and originality. Analyzing translator's notes, one should analyze not only the general strategy and the technical parameters associated with it, but possibly also their personal characteristics: translation experience, knowledge, personal creativity, etc. Any generalizations in this regard are impossible and unjustified.

References

1. Genette, Gérard. *Paratexts: Thresholds of Interpretation*. Tr. Lewin, Jane. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1997.