

Gerard Genette

Paratext is the means by which a text (as an *ideal* formation) makes a book of itself (as a material and present *object*) and proposes itself as such to the reader. (page 261)

No text can exist without a paratext, except for its author—until the text is made material.

The means of paratextualization differ according to the medium of paratext; media alter in response to historical periods, etc. Therefore, paratexts is not a fixed, but rather a fluid process. (262)

Categories of Paratextuality: Position, Dates, Modes, Audience, & Function (263)

Paratext = epitext + peritext (264)

Paratext is zone of transaction, more or less determined by the author's intentionality (261)

Franco Moretti

Study of literature should embrace “normal” literature—those aspects of literature that dominate and define a literary form for a given period.

Distant reading allows us to construct the “normal”—by extrapolating across an entire set, rather than choosing definitive examples.

Distant reading concerns not just events—but also cycles and the long wave.