

**THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN THE GLOBAL LITERARY PROCESS**

***Ibragimov Javohir Isamiddin o'g'li***

*Uzbekistan State World Languages University*

*Department of World Literature Trainee Teacher*

*Tel: +998883819998*

*Email: [Jibrahimov@77gmail.com](mailto:Jibrahimov@77gmail.com)*

***Abdurashidova Madina Sharifjon qizi***

*Uzbekistan State World Languages University*

*Faculty of English Philology 4th-Year Student*

*Tel: +998945903311*

*Email: [abdurashidova17m@gmail.com](mailto:abdurashidova17m@gmail.com)*

**Annotation:** The article analyzes the influence of the Nobel Prize in Literature on global literary processes. It examines the historical development of the prize, its literary principles, and the role of laureates in gaining international recognition as well as in promoting translation and publishing activities. The study also highlights the importance of the Nobel Prize in bringing national literatures into the global literary sphere.

**Keywords:** Nobel Prize, world literature, literary process, literary canon, Nobel laureates.

Literary awards serve as an important cultural and aesthetic factor in the development of the global literary process. In particular, since the beginning of the twentieth century, the Nobel Prize in Literature has played a significant role not only in recognizing individual writers but also in shaping the directions of world literature and in forming a system of literary criteria and artistic values. This award influences literary processes on a global scale and contributes to the recognition of certain writers and their works in the international literary sphere, as well as to their inclusion in the literary canon. The Nobel Prize in Literature is distinguished by the fact that it promotes not only artistic mastery but also such values as humanistic ideas, philosophical depth, and social responsibility. For this reason, the works of Nobel laureates often go beyond the boundaries of national literature and are regarded as artistic phenomena that address universal human issues and influence the intellectual outlook of readers around the world. This situation creates a need for a scholarly analysis of the role and influence of the Nobel Prize in the global literary process. The influence of the Nobel Prize in Literature on global literary processes has also been examined to a certain extent in Uzbek literary studies. In particular, issues such as the modern literary process, international literary relations, translation studies, and the problem of international literary recognition have been analyzed from various perspectives in the research of Uzbek scholars. One of the most notable works in this regard is the book *“Writers Who Received the Nobel Prize (1901–2000)”* by Qudrat Do'stmuhammad. In the preface to this book, the literary scholar Ozod Sharafiddinov expresses the following opinion:

“Qudrat Do'stmuhammad used internet sources to identify the writers who received the prize in the later years of the century and compiled a complete list of laureates. In addition, he presented the structure of the Nobel Prize system in a schematic form, explaining it clearly for readers, and studied the personal characteristics of the laureates as individuals.”

The establishment of the Nobel Prize is closely connected with the scientific and technological progress of the late nineteenth century and the issues of moral responsibility faced by humanity. The famous Swedish inventor and industrialist Alfred Nobel, during his lifetime, deeply understood the impact of scientific and technological achievements on human life and

therefore proposed the idea of establishing a prize that would encourage the development of science, culture, and literature. This idea was legally formalized in Alfred Nobel's will, which was signed in Paris on November 27, 1895. [6;4] According to Alfred Nobel's will, his property was to be placed in a special fund, and the income from this fund would be awarded annually to individuals who had made the greatest contribution to the benefit of humanity. In the will, the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, peace, and literature were specifically mentioned, and it was emphasized that the literature prize should be awarded to the author of the most outstanding literary work written in an "ideal direction." This principle demonstrates that the literary concept of the Nobel Prize emphasizes not only aesthetic excellence but also the importance of humanitarian values and moral responsibility. The Nobel Prize in Literature was first awarded in 1901, and its first laureate was the French poet Sully Prudhomme. [8] From that time onward, the Nobel Prize in Literature has become one of the most significant institutional elements of the global literary process. In the activities of the Nobel Committee, the concept of the "ideal direction," mentioned in Alfred Nobel's will, occupies a central place. Although this concept has been interpreted differently in various historical periods, its meaning is generally associated with the artistic expression of universal human values such as moral responsibility, justice, and humanism. At the same time, the criteria of the Nobel Prize in Literature are not strictly limited to fixed aesthetic frameworks. This allows the prize to recognize a wide range of literary movements, styles, and cultural traditions. The Nobel Prize in Literature emerges as a significant institutional factor in the formation of the global literary canon. In this article, the concept of the "literary canon" is employed not as a theoretically or aesthetically disputed term, but rather to denote a collection of authors and works that have gained enduring recognition within the international literary community and are consistently referenced in educational, translation, and publishing practices. This concept does not imply a rigid or closed list; rather, it is understood as a dynamic process shaped through institutional recognition, international literary circulation, and cultural legitimation. From this perspective, the Nobel Prize in Literature is analyzed as one of the key factors influencing this process. Through the Prize, certain writers and their works achieve broad recognition in the international literary sphere, accelerating their progression toward "classic" status. [2;523] For example, Thomas Mann's *Buddenbrooks* and William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* secured their positions as stable canonical works in world literary studies following their receipt of the Nobel Prize. This illustrates the Prize's function as a significant criterion within the system of literary evaluation. Many authors recognized in the global literary sphere have reached an international audience precisely through the Nobel Prize. A prominent case is the Colombian novelist and journalist Gabriel García Márquez, famed for his novel *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, whose publication was regarded as a "literary earthquake." Among his other works are the novella *No One Writes to the Colonel* and the novel *Chronicle of a Death Foretold* (1981). In 1982, he received the Nobel Prize "for his novels and short stories in which the fantastic and the realistic are combined in a richly composed world of imagination, reflecting a continent's life and conflicts." [7;52-53] After being awarded the Nobel Prize, Márquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude* was translated into dozens of languages, significantly contributing to the global recognition of Latin American literature. Similarly, Yasunari Kawabata's *Snow Country* is considered an important literary achievement that introduced the aesthetic possibilities of Eastern literature to Western readers. [4;324] The works of French author J. M. G. Le Clézio have also been translated into numerous languages worldwide, including Russian, English, Japanese, Korean, German, Spanish, Italian, and Uzbek. His collection of stories, *Mondo*, was translated into Uzbek by the renowned translator Sh. Minovarov. The book was published in 2000 by the publishing house *Yangi Asr Avlodi* in a print run of 3,000 copies, with support from the "Navoi" program of the French Embassy in Uzbekistan. [1;54] These examples vividly demonstrate the Nobel Prize's role in integrating national literatures into the global literary system.

The impact of Nobel laureates on translation and publishing processes also plays a crucial role in shaping the literary canon. Research indicates that the works of authors awarded the Nobel Prize are rapidly republished by major publishing houses and experience a significant expansion in their translation geography shortly after receiving the prize. For instance, Orhan Pamuk's novel *My Name Is Red* (2006 Nobel laureate) was quickly incorporated into prominent publishing series across Europe and Asia. [3;416] Uzbek literary scholars have similarly recognized Pamuk's contribution. H. Ermatov notes: "As the first Nobel laureate among Turkish writers, Orhan Pamuk has renewed literary imagination with his innovative perspectives, establishing himself as a unique contemporary author." [5;298–299]

The Nobel Prize in Literature plays a vital role in the formation and development of various literary directions in global literature. The Prize serves not only to recognize individual writers but also to establish literary standards and aesthetic values at an international level. From this perspective, it acts as a mechanism that accelerates the global recognition of literary trends. For example, following the award of the Nobel Prize to Thomas Mann for *Buddenbrooks* in the early 20th century, German modernism gained wider acknowledgment among international audiences. This process reinforced both Mann's creative legacy and the position of German literature in global literary consciousness. Moreover, the Nobel Prize facilitates the integration of diverse national and cultural literary currents into the global sphere. Gabriel García Márquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude* reached global readership through the Nobel Prize, introducing the Latin American magical realism style to the international literary arena. The award ensured the work's international recognition and accelerated translation processes. Another example is the German novelist, poet, critic, and publicist Hermann Hesse. He began his career with poetry, short stories, and prose poetry. His first novel was *Peter Camenzind*. Following the publication of this novel, Hesse gained recognition, and in 1946 he was awarded the Nobel Prize "for his inspired writings which, while growing increasingly clear in expressing the classic ideas of humanism, exhibit exceptional style and vitality." During the award ceremony, a member of the Swedish Academy stated: "The Prize is being awarded for the poetic achievements of a good man who has been able to defend true humanism in tragic times." [7;56]

In this way, national literatures gain access to global audiences, translation and publishing processes expand significantly, and entire literary movements develop. In the 21st century, the Nobel Prize continues to be an essential instrument for promoting national literatures on a global scale and integrating them into the world literary canon. Orhan Pamuk's *My Name Is Red*, for example, was translated into numerous languages after receiving the award, consolidating the presence of Turkish literature in the international literary space.

This demonstrates that the Nobel Prize functions not merely as a recognition mechanism but also as a means to promote and develop literary trends to a global readership. Analytically, the Nobel Prize acknowledges literature not only for its aesthetic and artistic qualities but also for its social, philosophical, and cultural significance. Consequently, the award directly influences the global development of literary trends, encourages translation processes, and contributes to the formation of the world literary canon. The Nobel Prize holds institutional significance as a mechanism for strengthening diversity in world literature and promoting national literatures on a global stage. Nobel laureates are closely connected to the most significant literary and cultural phenomena of their time. By recognizing the work of laureates, new literary trends are stimulated. The creative output of Nobel laureates has a substantial influence on diverse literary currents and translation processes worldwide. Their works are translated into multiple languages and republished by major publishing houses. For instance, Patrick Modiano, awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2014, along with Claude Simon and J. M. G. Le Clézio, has become a "classic" of contemporary French literature. Modiano's works have been translated into 36

languages worldwide. [9] The Nobel Prize has had a profound impact on world literature in several key ways. First, it has introduced the work of laureates to an international audience, ensuring broad readership and fostering effective exchanges between national and foreign literatures. Additionally, the Prize has stimulated the translation of laureates' works into multiple languages and their publication in new markets, thereby expanding literary communication on a global scale. Moreover, the Nobel Prize has promoted new artistic forms and experimental styles worldwide, encouraging writers to engage in creative experimentation. At the same time, it serves as a vital instrument for bringing national literatures onto the global stage, involving local authors in international translation and recognition processes. Finally, the Nobel Prize influences scholarly and aesthetic evaluation, setting standards for literary quality and content and enabling the observation and analysis of trends in the history of world literature.

Analysis indicates that the Nobel Prize exerts tangible influence on the global literary process in three main directions. First, it elevates specific authors and works to the level of internationally recognized literary canon. Works by Nobel laureates gain a stable position in the global literary environment, and their creations endure as long-term aesthetic benchmarks.

Second, the Nobel Prize functions as a mechanism that activates translation and publishing processes. Following the award, laureates' works are quickly translated into dozens of languages, facilitating the integration of national literatures into the global literary exchange. As a result, literary experiences that might otherwise remain confined to narrow cultural contexts reach an international readership.

Third, the Nobel Prize acts as a selective factor that shapes the direction of literary development. It highlights which themes, aesthetic principles, and humanistic values are considered urgent, reinforcing the social responsibility of literature. In this way, the Prize serves as a guiding standard for both writers and the literary milieu.

Without the Nobel Prize, many national literatures might have achieved global recognition more slowly or not at all; translation processes would have been slower, and the world literary canon would have remained largely limited to major cultural centers. Therefore, the Nobel Prize emerges as a crucial institution in world literature, systematically uniting the processes of recognition, dissemination, and integration.

## References:

1. Akromov, U. J.-M. (2021). *Gustave Le Clézio's works poetics* [PhD dissertation abstract]. Tashkent.
2. Bloom, H. (1994). *The Western canon: The books and school of the ages*. New York: Harcourt Brace.
3. Casanova, P. (2004). *The world republic of letters*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
4. Damrosch, D. (2003). *What is world literature?* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
5. Ermatov, H. (2011). *Nobel Prize laureates*. Tashkent: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House.
6. Nobel, A. (1895). *Alfred Nobel's will of 27 November 1895*. Stockholm: Nobel Foundation Archives.
7. Qudrat, D. (2002). *Nobel Prize-winning authors (1901–2000)*. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat.
8. The Nobel Foundation. (2023). *The Nobel Prize in Literature: History and laureates*. Stockholm: Nobel Foundation.