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NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED WOMEN IN LITERATURE SINCE 1901

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ABSTRACT

The Nobel Prize is broadly viewed as the world's most esteemed honour. It has been given to individuals and associations consistently since 1901 for their accomplishments in their distinctive fields. However, the Nobel Prize in Literature has been acknowledged to 114 people starting from 1901. Every year the Swedish Academy conveys demands for designations of challengers for the Nobel Prize in Literature. Individuals from the Academy, individuals from writing foundations and social orders, teachers of writing, and essayists' associations are altogether permitted to select an applicant. In any case, it is not allowed to choose oneself. In October, individuals from the Academy vote and the applicant who gets the greater part of the votes is titled the Nobel Laureate in Literature. Notwithstanding, women have been winning Nobel Prizes since 1901, but in very small numbers compared to men. When the number to the 100 men received the Prize in Literature is compared, it demonstrates that it is almost impossible for women to approach the difference. On the other hand, in the course of a century when women writers have regularly been neglected, the accomplishment of 14 Nobel literary laureates will ideally prompt more noteworthy acknowledgment for the female creators behind a portion of the world's finest books, lyrics and plays. This study gives a brief information about the fourteen Nobel Prize women laureates in literature between 1901 and 2017. This information is limited to brief biographies of women who have won the Nobel Prize for Literature, their literary genres and outstanding works. Apart from these, the reasons why women writers are awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature are briefly mentioned.

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish logical master and the pioneer of dynamite, who set up the Nobel Prize. In November 1895, Nobel denoted his will pleasing the establishment of the Nobel Prizes. He set aside the primary piece of his gigantic fortune to set up yearly prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. An Economics

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Prize was included later in 1969. Nobel died in Italy on 10 December 1896 and was covered in Stockholm.

Five years later after Nobel's death, the first Nobel prizes started in 1901 in different fields including literature. All honours are given out amid a function on 10 December which is the anniversary of the prize organizer Alfred Nobel's death. Throughout the years, the Nobel Prize in Literature has recognized the works of creators from various dialects and social foundations. It is the world's foremost literary award. The honour goes to writers who have created "the most remarkable work in a perfect heading."

The Nobel Prize has been granted to obscure experts and additionally creators acclaimed around the world. This prize consists of a certificate, a gold medal and a cash prize, the amount of which has changed over the years, but allows everyone a more or less carefree life in the future. However, the Nobel Prize in Literature has been granted to 114 people since 1901. Additionally, for seven years, especially during the two world wars, no Nobel Prize was awarded, and four times the prize was shared between two writers. Women have been winning Nobel Prizes from that point forward, yet in little numbers contrasted with their male writers. However when we contrast the number with men that got the Prize, it demonstrates that there is still more work to be done to close the gender crevice. Out of the 114 winners of the Nobel Prize for Literature, only 14 are women between the years 1901 and 2017. These women are from various societies and wrote in very unique styles.

In 1909 the Swede Selma Lagerlöf became the first woman for the Nobel Prize in Literature to be honoured. And most of the fourteen women write in prose genre whereas Gabriela Mistral, Nelly Sachs, Wislawa Szymborska and Elfriede Jelinek are involved in poetry. Five authors (Pearl Buck, Nadine Gordimer, Toni Morrison, Doris Lessing, Alice Munro) out of the fourteen winners write in English, and three of them (Nelly Sachs, Elfriede Jelinek, Herta Müller) hand out their works in the German Language. The oldest woman laureate is Doris Lessing who was 88 when she won the Nobel Prize, and the youngest were Sigrid Undset and Pearl Buck who were 46 when they obtained this prize.

The first Nobel Prize in Literature was allowed to the Swedish Selma Lagerlöf in 1909 at 51 years old in valuation for the striking creative energy, otherworldly discernment and grandiose optimism that describe her works. Seventeen years later, the jury praised the Italian Grazia Deledda in 1926 for her high idealism-based authorship which portrays the life of her ancestry, and who treats human problems with depth and warmth. After two years in 1928 it was the Norwegian Sigrid Undset who succeeded in Nobel Prize for her powerful portrayal of the medieval life of the Scandinavian world.

In the next long period after ten years again a woman- Pearl Buck from the USA was awarded for the prestigious prize in 1938 for her biographical masterpieces and for her rich and genuine epic accounts of Chinese peasant life. The fifth champion was Gabriela Mistral from Chile who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945 especially for her love poems full of rich emotions. After a twenty-one years' time it was the Jewish German Nelly Sachs together with Israeli Samuel Joseph Agnon who were

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praised by the Nobel jury in 1966. The seventh woman winner Nadine Gordimer from South Africa who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1991 after twenty-five years process. Fortunately, two years later in 1993 Toni Morrison from the USA and three years succeeding in 1996 it was Wislawa Szymborska from Poland who were granted the prize. In 2004 Austrian Elfriede Jelinek, and in 2007 Doris Lessing from the UK were the prize-winners.

Herta Müller, the Romanian-born German, was granted in 2009, and Alice Munro from Canada in 2013 for her magnificent stories. The last woman winner for the Nobel Prize in Literature is Svetlana Alexievich from Belarus for her polyphonic writings in 2015. Yet in 2017, not one of the six classes (physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, economics and peace) highlighted a solitary female Nobel Prize winner. However, it's totally thought-provoking that in every one of the years, the prize has been around only 5% of women out of the general population who have won.

Keywords: Nobel Prize, Women Laureates, Literature

1901'DEN BU YANA NOBEL EDEBİYAT ÖDÜLÜNÜ KAZANAN KADINLAR

ÖZET

Nobel Ödülü, genel olarak dünyanın en değerli onuru olarak görülmektedir. Bu ödül 1901 yılından bu yana, bireylere ve kuruluşlara, kendine özgü alanlardaki başarılarından dolayı verilmektedir. Bununla birlikte, Nobel Edebiyat Ödülünü 1901'den beri 114 kişi kazandı. İsveç Akademisi'ne her yıl Nobel Edebiyat Ödülüne layık adaylar iletilir. Akademi çalışanları, yazın kuruluşlarına ve derneklere mensup bireyler, yazma dersi veren öğretmenler ve deneme dernekleri üyelerin hepsine birer aday seçmelerine izin verilir. Ancak bu kişilerin kendilerini seçme hakkı bulunmaz. Ekim ayında akademideki kişiler oy kullanırlar ve oyların çoğunu alan aday Edebiyat Nobel Ödülünü almaya hak kazanır. Bununla birlikte, kadınlar 1901'den bu yana Nobel Ödüllerini kazanmalarına rağmen, erkeklerle karşılaştırıldığında sayıları çok azdır. Bu güne kadar Nobel Edebiyat Ödülünü alan 100 erkeği göz önünde bulundurduğumuzda, kadınların bu rakama yaklaşması neredeyse olanaksız gibi görünür. Öte yandan, kadın yazarların çoğunlukla ihmal edildiği bir yüzyıl boyunca, 14 kadının Nobel Edebiyat Ödülünü kazanma başarısı kadınları muhtemelen daha da cesaretlendirip dünyanın en güzel kitaplarını, şiirlerini ve oyunlarını yazma yolunu açabilecektir. Bu çalışma ise 1901 ile 2017 yılları arasında on dört Nobel Edebiyat Ödülü sahibi kadın hakkında kısa bilgiler vermektedir. Bu bilgiler Nobel Edebiyat Ödülünü kazanan kadınların kısa özgeçmişleri, onların yazın türleri ve öne çıkan eserleri ile sınırlıdır. Bunların dışında, kadın yazarların Nobel Edebiyat Ödülüne layık görülme nedenlerine de kısaca değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nobel Ödülü, Ödül Sahibi Kadınlar, Edebiyat

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Introduction

Alfred Nobel, the namesake of the Nobel Prize, was a Swedish scientific expert and the innovator of dynamite. Nobel, whose father was an engineer and creator, was born in Stockholm on 21st October 1833. Alfred and his Swedish family moved to Russia in 1842 where his father started a building industry giving hardware to the “Tsar's”¹ armed forces. Several years later, Nobel's father issued him abroad in order to research chemicals in 1850. Over a two-year time frame, Nobel went to the United States, France, Sweden and Germany, but in 1863 he returned back to Sweden together with his father because their family industry had financial problems.

In his homeland there, Nobel became full interested in the investigation of explosives. Young Alfred was especially keen on the sheltered produce and utilization of nitro-glycerine, an exceedingly unsteady hazardous. Unfortunately, his brother Emil died because of a nitro-glycerine blast in 1864. After that Nobel developed his researches on nitro-glycerine to make it more secure and less demanding to control. At the end of his research Alfred protected this in 1867 under the name of 'explosive'. This explosive built up Nobel's distinction and was soon utilized as a part of impacting passages, cutting channels and building railroads and streets everywhere throughout the world. Hence, Nobel went ahead to develop various different explosives.

In the 1880s, Nobel developed a system of industrial facilities in most parts of Europe to make dynamite. In 1894, this scientist purchased in Sweden a metalwork at Bofors that turned into the core of the notable Bofors arms manufacturing plant. In spite of the fact that he lived in Paris, Nobel voyaged generally. He kept on working in his research centre, concocting various engineered materials and when of his passing he had enrolled 355 licenses.

Later, Nobel marked his will accommodating the foundation of the Nobel Prizes in November 1895. He put aside the main part of his immense fortune to set up yearly prizes in Physics, Literature, Physiology or Medicine, Chemistry, and Peace, and hence following an Economics Prize was joined. On 10th December 1896 Alfred Nobel died in Italy but was entombed in his homeland Stockholm.

The early Nobel Prizes were presented in 1901 in Stockholm, Sweden in the sections of chemistry, physics, literature, medicine, and peace². The function went ahead the fifth commemoration of the demise of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish designer of explosive and several strong dynamites. In his desire, Nobel specified that his intent was to honour individuals whose work had given “the most benefit to humankind in the preceding year.” (Bishop, 2003: 20). Despite the fact that Nobel offered no open explanation behind his production of the prizes, it is generally trusted that he did as such out of good lament over the undeniably deadly employments of his developments in war.

“The tangible symbols of the Nobel Prize take three forms: cash, medal, and certificate.” (Bishop, 2003: 12). Up-to-date, the Nobel Prizes are viewed as the most respected honours on the planet in their different sections. Eminent victors have comprised Marie Curie, Sir Alexander Fleming, Theodore Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, Martin Luther King Jr, George Bernard Shaw, Winston Churchill, Ernest Hemingway, Mikhail Gorbachev, Mother Teresa, and Nelson Mandela. Numerous pioneers and associations once in a while get the Nobel Peace Prize, and different analysts frequently share the logical honours for their collective revelations. A Nobel Commemoration Prize in Monetary Science was built up in 1968 by Sveriges Riksbank - the Swedish domestic bank, and initially granted in 1969.

¹ http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/nobel_alfred.shtml

² <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-nobel-prizes-awarded>

“The laureates are allowed to bring their immediate family and twelve additional guests to the ceremonies and banquet.” (Bishop, 2003:17). The winner gets a Nobel diploma, money and a golden medal. Every year the prize- giving ceremony takes place on 10 December, and the laureates make a ceremony speech.

Nobel Prize Awarded Women in Literature

The Nobel Prize has been granted to women forty-nine times in the vicinity of 1901 and 2017. Just a single woman who has been regarded twice was Marie Curie, achieving the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. This implies forty-eight women altogether have been granted the Nobel Prize in the vicinity of 1901 and 2017. Fourteen of these women have been assigned with the Nobel Prize in Literature. Women Nobel Laureates in Literature and their countries are the following in chronological order:

- 1909 - Selma Lagerlöf-Sweden
- 1926 - Grazia Deledda-Italy
- 1928 - Sigrid Undset-Norway (Born in Denmark)
- 1938 - Pearl Buck- The United States
- 1945 - Gabriela Mistral-Chile
- 1966 - Nelly Sachs-Sweden (Born in Germany)
- 1991 - Nadine Gordimer-South Africa
- 1993 - Toni Morrison- The United States
- 1996 - Wislawa Szymborska-Poland
- 2004 - Elfriede Jelinek-Austria
- 2007 - Doris Lessing-The United Kingdom (Born in Iran)
- 2009 - Herta Müller-Germany (Born in Romania)
- 2013 - Alice Munro-Canada
- 2015 - Svetlana Alexievich- Belarus

1) Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1909 was granted to Selma Lagerlöf "in appreciation of the vivid imagination, spiritual perception and lofty idealism that characterize her writings".³ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 51. Lagerlöf's field is prose, and she wrote in the Swedish language.

Selma Lagerlöf was brought up on a ranch in the Swedish territory of Varmland. She was an educator in a young ladies' auxiliary school for a long time, one of a modest bunch of callings open to ladies around then. In 1895, money related support from the imperial family and the Swedish Academy urged her to forsake showing inside and out and compose full-time. She distributed sixteen books and seven volumes of short stories including *The Saga of Gosta Berling* (1891) *Lord Arne's Silver* (1903), *The Phantom Carriage* (1921). In 1909 she turned into the principal lady win the Nobel Prize in energy about the grand optimism, striking creative energy and profound discernment that describe her compositions.

³ http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1909/

A women's activist and a reference point for the suffragette development in Sweden, Lagerlöf figured out how to purchase back her family cultivate *Marbacka*, which had been sold at closeout in 1885, and from 1910 onwards, she was responsible for running the bequest while likewise proceeding to compose. Her best-known work, *The Wonderful Adventure of Nils Holgersson* (1907) is a darling kids' book in Scandinavia and has been translated in more than fifty languages. She died on 16 March 1940 in Sweden at the age of eighty-two.

Lagerlöf's origin is profoundly established in people stories, the stories from her home locale in Värmland County in Sweden, and legends. Her initial novel, *Gösta Berling's Saga*, destitute far from the then-winning authenticity and naturalism and is described by a distinctive creative energy. All things considered, her works give sensible portrayals of individuals' conditions, thoughts, and social lives amid the nineteenth century religious recovery. Selma Lagerlöf's stories are portrayed by an enrapturing engaging force and their dialect by immaculateness and clearness.

2) **Grazia Deledda (1871-1936)**

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1926 was granted to Grazia Deledda for the depth and sympathy deal with human problems in general and for her idealistically inspired writings which with plastic clarity picture the life on her native island.⁴ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 55. Deledda's field is prose, and she wrote in the Italian language.

Grazia Deledda was born on 27 September 1871 in the town of Nuoro on the island of Sardinia, Italy. She had six kin and her father worked the family's property. Companions used to accumulate in the family's kitchen and share their stories, which bashful little Grazia ingested. She went to class for only four years, which was viewed as adequate for a young lady, additionally got private lessons in Italian. Her educator urged her to present her written work to a daily paper and, at age 13, her first story was distributed. Grazia Deledda wedded in 1900, moved to Rome, and had two children. Deledda died on 15 August 1936 at the age of 64 in Rome.

While she had distributed various books and short stories, it was *Elias Portolú*, published in 1903, which set up her as an author in Italy and later made her outstanding crosswise over Europe. The story spins around the Portolú family where the hero returns home from prison just to begin to look all starry eyed at his sibling's life partner.

La Madre, likewise set in a remote Sardinian sloping town, is another of her significant works. The genuine enthusiasm of this book lies in the mental investigation of the primary characters; a mother and her child. The later has turned into a cleric to satisfy her mother's desires, however now has surrendered to the enticement of tissue.

3) **Sigrid Undset (1882-1949)**

Sigrid Undset is the medallist for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1928 by virtue of the "principally for her powerful descriptions of Northern life during the Middle Ages".⁵ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 46. Undset's field is prose, and she wrote in the Norwegian language.

Sigrid Undset was born on 20 May 1882 in Denmark- Kalundborg. Her father was a Norwegian classicist, but the family moved to Kristiania in Norway when Sigrid was two years old. She worked in an office after her fundamental tutoring and training at a school of business. Right at this period she depleted her evenings with composing by the way. Later Sigrid Undset married to

⁴ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1926". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 1 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1926/>

⁵ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1928". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 1 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1928/>

painter Anders Castus Svarstad and the couple had three youngsters. In the wake of having separated her significant other, she changed over to Catholicism and turned into a lay Dominican in 1928. The author contradicted the Nazis during World War II and went living in the USA. Undset later returned back to Lillehammer in Norway where she died on 10 June 1949.

Sigrid Undset composed books, short stories, and expositions, but at first she expounded on solid, contemporary women's battling for liberation. Enlivened by her father, an unmistakable palaeontologist, she later swung to expounding on the middle Ages. *Kristin Lavransdatter* is her best known work which manages subjects of respect, religious confidence, and the regular life shared by ladies and men in fifteenth century Norway. With strong recorded learning, profound mental understanding, a clear creative energy, and a lively dialect, Sigrid Undset enlivens both groups and people.

4) Pearl Buck (1892-1973)

Pearl Buck is the champion for the Nobel Prize in Literature 1938 " for her biographical masterpieces and for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China ".⁶ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 46. Her field is prose, and she wrote in the English language.

Pearl Buck was born on 26 June 1892 in the United States in Hillsboro, West Virginia but she experienced childhood in China, where her folks filled in as missionaries. Buck was raised bilingual, talking both English and Chinese. Following quite a long while of learn at school in the US, she came back to China and lived there until 1934 but later resettled to Pennsylvania. Pearl Buck was included in various social causes, and the venture she committed most time to nearby her written work was the foundation of a selection office which opened in 1949. Buck died on 6 March 1973 in the USA.

East Wind, West Wind was Pearl Buck's first novel which was distributed in 1930. It was trailed by the set of three of *The Good Earth* (1931), *Sons* (1932), and *A House Divided* (1935), which is an adventure about the family Wang. These books gave Pearl Buck her major artistic leap forward that were profoundly acclaimed and exceptionally well known amid the 1930s. The repeating subject in her numerous books is regular day to day existence in China. The author depicts a fruitful display of characters, caught amongst convention and innovation.

5) Gabriela Mistral (1889-1957)

Gabriela Mistral was awarded to the Nobel Prize in Literature 1945 "for her lyric poetry which, inspired by powerful emotions, has made her name a symbol of the idealistic aspirations of the entire Latin American world".⁷ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 56. Mistral's field is poetry, and she wrote in the Spanish language.

Lucila Godoy Alcayaga was born on 7 April 1889 in Vicuna, Coquimbo in Chile. She was the daughter of a teacher and artist, and Alcayaga herself started filling in as an educator in her home locale at the time of only fifteen. She kept filling in as a noticeable teacher until her poetry wound up plainly known. She obtained the pen name, Mistral, from her most loved artists, Gabriele D'Annunzio and Frédéric Mistral. Gabriela Mistral had a few assignments inside Latin American instruction frameworks, took a shot at different advisory groups, and furthermore filled in as the Chilean representative in a few nations.

⁶ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1938". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 1 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1938/>

⁷ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1945". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 2 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1945/>

Mistral's lyrics are portrayed by compelling feeling and direct dialect which are likewise impacted by the innovator development. Their focal topics are love, duplicity, distress, nature, travel, and love for kids. Her first real work was *Desolación*, distributed in 1922. In 1924 came *Ternura* (Tenderness), which contains children's songs and rhymes for kids, and later *Tala* (Felling) in 1938, which utilizes abnormal symbolism and free verse. Gabriela Mistral was additionally required in socio-political issues and was a notable commentary author for real daily papers in her nation of origin of Chile. She was South America's first historically speaking Nobel Laureate. She died on 10 January 1957 in the USA.

6) Nelly Sachs (1891-1970)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1966 was shared equally between Nelly Sachs "for her outstanding lyrical and dramatic writing, which interprets Israel's destiny with touching strength" and Shmuel Yosef Agnon "for his profoundly characteristic narrative art with motifs from the life of the Jewish people".⁸ Sachs won this prestigious prize at the age of 75. Her field is poetry and drama, and she wrote in the German language.

Nelly Sachs was born on 10 December 1891 in Berlin to a well off family with Jewish roots. Her father was a manufacturing plant proprietor and Nelly experienced weakness as was educated at home. She ended up plainly captivated with Selma Lagerlöf's works at a youthful age, and compared with her by letter. Selma Lagerlöf helped Nelly Sachs and her mother to escape from Nazi Germany to Sweden in 1940. A few individuals from her close family at last moved toward becoming casualties of the Holocaust. The Nazi mistreatment left profound scars in Nelly Sachs' mind and furthermore impacted her composition. She kept on living in Stockholm until her passing on 12 May 1970.

The destiny of the Jewish individuals throws a dull shadow over the twentieth century. It is likewise the reason for Nelly Sachs' scholarly works. She gets subjects for her verse from the Jewish convictions and otherworldliness, yet her creation is additionally firmly shaded by Nazi oppression of the Jews, with the revulsions of the concentration camps as its definitive expression. Nelly Sachs' verse consolidates echoes from the verse of antiquated religious writings with pioneer dialect. Other than verse, her compositions additionally incorporate two or three plays.

7) Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014)

Nadine Gordimer was awarded to the Nobel Prize in Literature 1991 "who through her magnificent epic writing has - in the words of Alfred Nobel - been of very great benefit to humanity".⁹ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 68. Nadine Gordimer's field is prose, and she wrote in the English language.

Following a twenty-five year crevice in women victors of the Nobel Prize for Literature, the Nobel board granted the 1991 prize to Nadine Gordimer. She was born on 20 November 1923 in South Africa- Springs to Jewish parents who were from England and Latvia. Nadine started composing at nine years old, and was only fifteen years of age when her first book was distributed. However it was her *The Conservationist* (1974) novel which granted her universal achievement. Nadine Gordimer was included in the counter politically-sanctioned racial segregation development right off the bat and a few of her books were prohibited by the politically-sanctioned racial

⁸ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1966". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1966/>

⁹ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1991". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1991/>

segregation administration. Nadine has lived and worked in South Africa- Johannesburg since 1948 where she died on 13th July 2014.

Her works incorporate books, short stories, and expositions. In the course of the 1970s she composed various books set against the setting of the rising resistance development against politically-sanctioned racial segregation. Additionally, her works in the 1990s were about the freed South Africa and the stories of people are dependably at the focal point of her accounts, in connection to outside confinements and structures. Overall, Nadine Gordimer's artistic works make well symbolism of South Africa's authentic improvement.

8) Toni Morrison (1931-

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1993 was awarded to Toni Morrison "who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality".¹⁰ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 62. Toni Morrison's field is prose, and she writes in the English language.

Toni Morrison is the first black American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. She was born on 18 February 1931 to an average workers family in Lorain, Ohio in the United States. She read a considerable measure as a youngster and her father's stories, taken from the African-American custom, later turned into a component in her own written work. She has examined and shown English at a few colleges, incorporating Howard University in Washington D.C. From 1964 she functioned as a distributing house editorial manager, and since her introduction as a creator in 1970, she has likewise held positions at a few colleges, including Princeton. Toni Morrison has two youngsters from her marriage to Harold Morrison.

Morrison's works spin around African-Americans; both their history and their circumstance time permitting. Her works regularly portray troublesome conditions and the dim side of humankind, yet at the same time pass on trustworthiness and reclamation. The way she uncovers the stories of individual lives passes on knowledge into, comprehension of, and compassion for her characters. Toni Morrison's exceptional account procedure has created with each new work. Among her works are her presentation novel, *The Bluest Eye*, *Song of Solomon*, and *Beloved*.

9) Wislawa Szymborska (1923-2012)

Wislawa Szymborska was granted to the Nobel Prize in Literature 1996 "for poetry that with ironic precision allows the historical and biological context to come to light in fragments of human reality".¹¹ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 73. Wislawa Szymborska's field is poetry, and she wrote in the Polish language.

Wislawa Szymborska was born on 2 July 1923 in Bnin (now some portion of Kórnik), near the city of Poznań, Poland. She started composing short stories and tunes as a kid, and made her wonderful presentation in 1945. She wedded Adam Wlodek and they lived in a scholars' group in Krakow. The couple separated in 1954, yet remained companions. Close by her written work profession Wislawa Szymborska has additionally held different positions working for scholarly diaries, for example, *Zycie Literackie* and *Pismo*, and as an interpreter of more seasoned French verse. She died on 1 February 2012 in Kraków, Poland.

¹⁰ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1993". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1993/>

¹¹ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1996". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1996/>

Wisława Szymborska's poetry tended to existential inquiries. It is special among its kind and does not effectively fit arrangement. Szymborska endeavours to light up the most profound issues of human presence, encompassed by the temporariness of the now and regular day to day existence. She weaves in the apparatus of endlessness in a passing background of the without further ado. Her verse is described by a rearranged, "individual" dialect that is not at all like contemporary dialect, frequently with a little curve toward the end, with a striking mix of otherworldly existence, resourcefulness, and compassion.

10) Elfriede Jelinek (1946-

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2004 was awarded to Elfriede Jelinek "for her musical flow of voices and counter-voices in novels and plays that with extraordinary linguistic zeal reveal the absurdity of society's clichés and their subjugating power".¹² She won this prestigious prize at the age of 58. Elfriede Jelinek's field is drama, poetry and prose, and she writes in the German language.

Elfriede Jelinek was born on 20 October 1946 in Mürzzuschlag, Austria in 1946. As a child and immature, she took lessons in piano and organ playing at the studio in Vienna. She contemplated workmanship and theatre at college while additionally finishing her melodic reviews. By then she likewise had built up an enthusiasm for making writings, which would in the end be her principle type of imaginative expression. She wedded in 1974. In light of her social fear, she was not able come to Stockholm and get her Nobel Prize.

Among Jelinek's most acclaimed works we discover the novels *The Piano Teacher* and *Lust*, both of which are described by a humorous sharpness, a test ask and an uncompromising candour. Through her work she has made herself known as a cruel faultfinder of current purchaser society, revealing shrouded structures of sexism, perversion and accommodation. **She has communicated that she taps on dialect to hear its shrouded belief systems, much as a specialist may tap on a patient's trunk.**

11) Doris Lessing (1919-2013)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2007 was awarded to Doris Lessing "that epicist of the female experience, who with scepticism, fire and visionary power has subjected a divided civilisation to scrutiny".¹³ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 88. Doris Lessing's field is prose, and she wrote in the English language.

Doris Lessing, who was born on 22 October 1919 in Kermanshah, Persia (now Iran), is the oldest woman who has won the Nobel Prize in Literature. Her father was a bank agent and her mother a medical caretaker. Her family later moved to Southern Rhodesia in 1925. Doris Lessing went to a cloister school and a young ladies' school, however finished her learns at age fourteen and moved from home. She went ahead to act as a nursemaid, telephonist, stenographer, and writer, and distributed a couple short stories. Lessing moved to London in 1949. She wound up noticeably required in governmental issues and social issues and effectively partook in the battle against atomic weapons. Doris Lessing was hitched twice and had three youngsters.

Lessing's assemblage of work involves around 50 books and traverses a few classes. Her written work is portrayed by entering investigations of living conditions in the twentieth century, behavioural examples, and chronicled improvements. Her most exploratory novel, *The Golden*

¹² "The Nobel Prize in Literature 2004". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2004/>

¹³ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 2007". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2007/>

Notebook, from 1962, is an investigation of a lady's mind and life circumstance, the parcel of essayists, sexuality, political thoughts, and regular day to day existence. Some of Doris Lessing's books venture into what's to come. In addition to other things, she depicts our human progress' last hour from the point of view of an extra-terrestrial onlooker. She died on 17 November 2013 in London, United Kingdom.

12) Herta Müller (1953-

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2009 was awarded to Herta Müller "who, with the concentration of poetry and the frankness of prose, depicts the landscape of the dispossessed".¹⁴ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 56. Herta Müller's field is prose, and she writes in the German language.

Herta Müller was born on 17 August 1953 in a cultivating family living in Nitchidorf, outside Timisoara, Romania. Her family had a place with Romania's German-talking minority, whose powerless position amid the socialist administration came to shading her life and artistic works. Herta Müller was expelled from her position as an interpreter in the wake of declining to collaborate with the Securitate mystery police, turning into an educator and creator. Her introduction work *Nadirs* was distributed in Romania as an edited form in 1982, while uncensored duplicates were dispersed abroad. Herta Müller went into outcast in Germany in 1987.

Müller's scholarly works address an individual's defencelessness under abuse and oppression. Her works are established in her encounters as one of Romania's German-talking ethnic minority. Herta Müller portrays life under Ceaușescu's administration - how fascism breeds a dread and distance that stays in an individual's brain. Imaginatively and with phonetic accuracy, she brings out pictures from the past. Herta Müller's abstract works are to a great extent dull, despite the fact that she likewise composes verse.

13) Alice Munro (1931-

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013 was awarded to Alice Munro "master of the contemporary short story".¹⁵ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 82. Alice Munro's field is prose, and she writes in the English language.

Alice Munro was born on 10 July 1931 in Wingham, Ontario in Canada. Her father was a fox and mink rancher, and her mother was an instructor. Alice started composing as a young person. She additionally learned at the University of Western Ontario and filled in as a library agent. In the wake of wedding she moved with her better half to Dundarave, West Vancouver, and moved again in 1963 to Victoria, where the match opened a book shop. Since the late 1960s, Alice Munro has devoted herself to writing. She is married and has two daughters.

Munro has involved her abstract profession solely to the short story classification. She experienced childhood in a little Canadian town; the sort of condition that frequently gives the sceneries to her stories. These regularly suit the whole epic intricacy of the novel in only a couple short pages. The basic subjects of her work are frequently relationship issues and good clashes. The connection amongst memory and the truth is another repeating topic she uses to make strain. With unobtrusive means, she can exhibit the effect that apparently paltry occasions can have on a man's life.

¹⁴ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 2009". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 3 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2009/>

¹⁵ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 4 Apr 2017. <http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2013/>

14) Svetlana Alexievich (1948-

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2015 was awarded to Svetlana Alexievich "for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time".¹⁶ She won this prestigious prize at the age of 67. Svetlana Alexievich field is prose, and she writes in the Russian language.

Svetlana Alexievich was born on 31 May 1948 in Ivano Frankivsk, Ukraine. Her father was Belarusian and her mother Ukrainian. Alexievich experienced childhood in Belarus, where both her folks were instructors, and later she contemplated to be a writer at the University of Minsk and worked as an educator, columnist and editorial manager. In Minsk she has worked at the daily paper *Sel'skaja Gazeta*. Alexievich's feedback of the political administrations in the Soviet Union and from that point Belarus has intermittently constrained her to live abroad, for instance in Italy, France, Germany and Sweden.

Alexievich portrays life amid and after the Soviet Union through the experience of people. In her books she utilizes meetings to make a composition of an extensive variety of voices. With her narrative books, Svetlana Alexievich moves in the limit amongst revealing and fiction. Svetlana Alexievich's books reprimand political administrations in both the Soviet Union and later Belarus.

Conclusion

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish logical master and the pioneer of dynamite, who set up the Nobel Prize. In November 1895, Nobel denoted his will pleasing the establishment of the Nobel Prizes. He set aside the primary piece of his gigantic fortune to set up yearly prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. An Economics Prize was included later in 1969. Nobel died in Italy on 10 December 1896 and was covered in Stockholm.

Five years later after Nobel's death, the first Nobel prizes started in 1901 in different fields including literature. All honours are given out amid a function on 10 December which is the anniversary of the prize organizer Alfred Nobel's death. Throughout the years, the Nobel Prize in Literature has recognized the works of creators from various dialects and social foundations. It is the world's foremost literary award. The honour goes to writers who have created "the most remarkable work in a perfect heading."

The Nobel Prize has been granted to obscure experts and additionally creators acclaimed around the world. This prize consists of a certificate, a gold medal and a cash prize, the amount of which has changed over the years, but allows everyone a more or less carefree life in the future. However, the Nobel Prize in Literature has been granted to 114 people since 1901. Additionally, for seven years, especially during the two world wars, no Nobel Prize was awarded, and four times the prize was shared between two writers. Women have been winning Nobel Prizes from that point forward, yet in little numbers contrasted with their male writers. However when we contrast the number with men that got the Prize, it demonstrates that there is still more work to be done to close the gender crevice. Out of the 114 winners of the Nobel Prize for Literature, only 14 are women between the years 1901 and 2017. These women are from various societies and wrote in very unique styles.

In 1909 the Swede Selma Lagerlöf became the first woman for the Nobel Prize in Literature to be honoured. And most of the fourteen women write in prose genre whereas Gabriela Mistral, Nelly Sachs, Wislawa Szymborska and Elfriede Jelinek are involved in poetry. Five authors (Pearl Buck, Nadine Gordimer, Toni Morrison, Doris Lessing, Alice Munro) out of the fourteen winners

¹⁶ "Nobel Prizes 2015". Nobelprize.org. Nobel Media AB 2014. Web. 4 Apr 2017.
<http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/lists/year/index.html?year=2015&images=yes>

write in English, and three of them (Nelly Sachs, Elfriede Jelinek, Herta Müller) hand out their works in the German Language. The oldest woman laureate is Doris Lessing who was 88 when she won the Nobel Prize, and the youngest were Sigrid Undset and Pearl Buck who were 46 when they obtained this prize.

The first Nobel Prize in Literature was allowed to the Swedish Selma Lagerlöf in 1909 at 51 years old in valuation for the striking creative energy, otherworldly discernment and grandiose optimism that describe her works. Seventeen years later, the jury praised the Italian Grazia Deledda in 1926 for her high idealism-based authorship which portrays the life of her ancestry, and who treats human problems with depth and warmth. After two years in 1928 it was the Norwegian Sigrid Undset who succeeded in Nobel Prize for her powerful portrayal of the medieval life of the Scandinavian world.

In the next long period after ten years, again a woman- Pearl Buck from the USA was awarded for the prestigious prize in 1938 for her biographical masterpieces and for her rich and genuine epic accounts of Chinese peasant life. The fifth champion was Gabriela Mistral from Chile who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945 especially for her love poems full of rich emotions. After a twenty-one years' time it was the Jewish German Nelly Sachs together with Israeli Samuel Joseph Agnon who were praised by the Nobel jury in 1966. The seventh woman winner Nadine Gordimer from South Africa who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1991 after twenty-five years process. Fortunately, two years later in 1993 Toni Morrison from the USA and three years succeeding in 1996 it was Wislawa Szymborska from Poland who were granted the prize. In 2004 Austrian Elfriede Jelinek, and in 2007 Doris Lessing from the UK were the prize-winners.

Herta Müller, the Romanian-born German, was granted in 2009, and Alice Munro from Canada in 2013 for her magnificent stories. The last woman winner for the Nobel Prize in Literature is Svetlana Alexievich from Belarus for her polyphonic writings in 2015. Yet in 2017, not one of the six classes (physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, economics and peace) highlighted a solitary female Nobel Prize winner. However, it is totally thought-provoking that in every one of the years, the prize has been around only 5% of women out of the general population who have won.

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