

NOBEL PRIZE OF LITERATURE

1992-2000

# 最新 (中) 诺贝尔文学奖 获奖作品选读

SELECTED READINGS  
OF  
THE NOBEL PRIZE OF LITERATURE  
1992-2000



主编：刘 哲 副主编：刘江荣

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天津科技翻译出版公司

# 最新 诺贝尔文学奖 获奖作品选读

(中)

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# 前 言

诺贝尔文学奖是世界文学领域的最高荣誉，这不仅体现在诺贝尔文学奖获奖作家这个杰出群体本身之中，也集中体现在他们呕心沥血所创作的一部部划时代的伟大作品之中。正是由于这个最优秀的作家群体，正是由于他们所创作的具有共同创作标志的最优秀的文学作品，诺贝尔文学才毫无逊色地代表着世界文学发展的主流和最高成就，诺贝尔文学奖才成为世界文学领域里的最高荣誉。

本套丛书共分三册，收录了1981年至2009年历年诺贝尔文学奖获奖作家作品，采用中英文对照的方式，通过对获奖作家的介绍、其代表作的选读，以及对作品的分析鉴赏，使广大英语学习者和爱好者能够在学习语言的同时系统地领略到世界级文学大师的风采，从而体验到最前沿的文学成果，更加深刻地理解其中所蕴含的文化信息，实现意识形态领域的跨文化交际。

编者  
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## An Introduction to the Nobel Prize in Literature

### The origin of the Nobel Prize in Literature

Alfred Bernhard Nobel is the famous Swedish inventor and chemist, who was born in Stockholm on October 21, 1833, and died of heart attack on December 10, 1896 in San Remo, Italy. His research focused on explosives, including nitroglycerin, blasting caps, solid explosives, plastic explosives and other smoke-free explosives. While in man-made DU plastic, artificial silk, leather, gas engine and steel hydroxide welding technology he also had many inventions, and obtained a total of 85 invention patents. When young, he was very concerned about the cause of peace and hoped to eliminate wars and benefit humankind through his own inventions.

Nobel wrote a will on November 27, 1895, donating all his property, more than SEK33.23 million, to set up a fund, and the interest, each year as a bonus, being granted those who "made the greatest contribution to the humanity over the past year." According to his will, in the same year the Swedish government established a "Nobel Foundation", in charge of dividing the yearly interest into five equal parts to grant those who: 1. has made the most important discovery or invention in physics; 2. has made the most important discovery or improvement in the chemical area; 3. has made the most important discovery in physiology or medicine; 4. has produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal direction; 5. for good inter-ethnic harmony, has repealed or reduced the standing army as well as making the greatest efforts and contributions to organize and publicize the peace conferences. Prizes in Physics and Chemistry are awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; prizes in Physiology and Medicine by Karolinska Institute; Literature Prize by the Swedish Academy; and Peace Prize by a five-member Committee elected by Norwegian Parliament.

According to the founder's will, the Nobel Prize in Literature will be awarded, "over the past year", to those who have produced "in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal direction." Approved by the King in 1900 the basic statutes were amended into the words "in recent years created" or "only in recent years shows the significance of work". The concept of "literary work" has been expanded to the "works with literary value", which include historical and

## 诺贝尔文学奖简介

### 诺贝尔文学奖的由来

阿尔弗雷德·伯恩哈德·诺贝尔是著名的瑞典发明家和化学家,1833年10月21日出生于斯德哥尔摩,1896年12月10日因心脏病在意大利圣雷莫逝世。他生前主要致力于炸药的研究,包括硝化甘油、雷管、固体炸药、胶制炸药和无烟炸药等,另外在人造杜胶、人造丝、皮革、燃气发动机和钢铁氢氧焊接技术方面也有很多发明,共获得85项发明的专利权。从年轻时候起,他对和平事业非常关心,希望用自己的发明消灭战争,造福于人类。

诺贝尔在1895年11月27日写下遗嘱,捐献全部财产3323万余瑞典克朗设立基金,每年把利息作为奖金,授予“一年来对人类做出最大贡献的人”。根据他的遗嘱,瑞典政府于同年建立“诺贝尔基金会”,负责把基金的年利息按五等分授予:1. 在物理学方面有最重要发现或发明的人;2. 在化学方面有最重要发现或改进的人;3. 在生理学或医学方面有最重要发现的人;4. 在文学方面创作出具有理想倾向的最佳作品的人;5. 为民族间的和睦亲善、废止或裁减常备军以及为和平会议的组织 and 宣传尽到最大努力并做出最大贡献的人。物理和化学奖由瑞典皇家科学院颁发;生理学和医学奖由卡罗林外科医学研究院颁发;文学奖由瑞典文学院颁发;和平奖由挪威国会选出的5人委员会颁发。

根据创立者的遗嘱,诺贝尔文学奖授予“最近一年来在文学方面创作出具有理想倾向的最佳作品的人”。1900年经国王批准,基本章程中修订了如下词汇,“近年来创作的”或“近年来才显示出其意义的作品”,“文学作品”的概念扩展为“具有文学价值的作品”,将历史和哲学著作也包含进去。文学奖金由斯德哥尔摩诺贝尔基金会统一管理,由瑞典文学院评议

philosophical works. The bonus for literary prize is under the unified management of the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. Swedish Academy decides on the award-winning candidates, therefore the Academy has set up a specialized agency, and established a Nobel Library, collecting literary works from different nations, encyclopedias and newspaper articles.

The text of the statute provides that academicians, professors in history of literature or language professors in universities and other institutions of higher education, Nobel Prize winners over the years and the presidents of writers' associations in every nation are entitled to recommend candidates, while they themselves cannot apply for it. Recommendations should be delivered to the Swedish Academy on January 1 each year, and around November 1 the selection results will be announced. Awarding is usually due to a writer's achievements in his literary creation, and sometimes also to the success of a certain work, such as the British writer Galsworthy by *The Forsyte Saga*, and the Yugoslav writer Andric by *The Bridge on the Drina*. During the past 81 years, the prize was not awarded in 1914, 1918, 1935, 1940 to 1943. In 1904, 1917, 1966, 1974 prize was shared by two winners. Soviet writer Boris Pasternak in 1958, and the French writer Jean-Paul Sartre in 1964 have indicated that they refused to accept the award.

**Nobel Prize for Literature is selected as follows:**

**A. Awarding norm:** Nobel's probate and the Nobel Foundation statutes

Nobel Prize selection is not based on any recognized or well-known principles or standards, but on the wishes and ideas of Nobel. Its legal base is his last will he signed on November 27, 1895. Nobel's prize-related part in his will is summarized as follows:

"The whole of my remaining realizable estate shall be dealt with in the following way: the capital, invested in safe securities by my executors, shall constitute a fund, the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind. The said interest shall be divided into five equal parts, which shall be apportioned as follows: one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal



和决定获奖人选,因此院内设置了专门机构,并建立了诺贝尔图书馆,收集各国文学作品、百科全书和报刊文章。

章程规定各国文学院院长、大学和其他高等学校的文学史和语言教授、历年的诺贝尔奖获得者和各国作家协会主席才有权推荐候选人,本人申请不予考虑。推荐书每年1月1日前交瑞典文学院,11月1日前后公布选拔结果。授奖一般是由于某一作家在整个文字创作方面的成就,有时也因为某一部作品的成就,如英国作家高尔斯华绥因长篇小说《福赛特世家》,南斯拉夫作家安德里奇因长篇小说《德里纳河上的桥》而获奖。81年来,1914、1918、1935、1940至1943年没有授奖,1904、1917、1966、1974年奖金由二人平分。1958年苏联作家帕斯捷尔纳克,1964年法国作家萨特均表示拒绝领奖。

**诺贝尔文学奖是这样评选出的:**

**A.评奖基准:**诺贝尔遗嘱和诺贝尔基金会章程

诺贝尔奖的评选并非基于任何公认或众所周知的原则或标准,而是基于诺贝尔个人生前的愿望和设想,其法律基准就是他于1895年11月27日签署的最后遗嘱。诺贝尔遗嘱与奖金有关的部分摘要如下:

“我其余的全部可变卖财产应按如下方式处置:资本——由我的执行人投资于安全可靠之证券——应成为一个基金,其利息应以奖金形式每年分发给那些在过去一年中使人类受惠最大之人士。所说的利息应均分为五份,分配如下:一份应授予在物理学领域做出最重要发现或发明之人士;一份应授予在化学领域做出最重要发现或改进之人士;一份应授予在生理学或医学领域做出最重要发现之人士;一份应授予在文学领域创作出具有理想倾向的最杰出作品之人士;一份应授予为各民族间的兄弟情义、为废除和削减常备军、为召开和促成和平会议做了最多或最佳工作之人士。物理学奖和化学奖应由瑞典科学院颁发;生理学或医学

direction; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses. The prizes for physics and chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm, and that for champions of peace by a Committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my express wish that in awarding the prizes no consideration whatever shall be given to the nationality of the candidates, but that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be a Scandinavian or not.”

This part of the wording was considered rough and less strict, which made the implementation practically rather difficult. Therefore, the “Nobel Foundation Statutes” made some necessary interpretations to the concerned part of the will and added to some technical terms. The statutes, on June 29, 1900, were approved by the King of Sweden, then in accordance with the implementation, were given a number of modifications. The statutes confirmed the four awarding institutions, recognizing “the Stockholm School” referred to “the Swedish Academy” (Svenska Akademien, the English version is Swedish Academy). The institutions respectively worked out specific rules, took responsibilities for their own selection and awarding of the Nobel Prize. They set up a special “Nobel Prize (awarding) Committee”, responsible for the primary work (the Norwegian Nobel Committee does not establish primary committee), and selected the constituents to make up a Council of the Nobel Foundation. Some significant results in one year cannot be confirmed in one year so the time limit “past year” provided by the testator has been appropriately interpreted as “the recent achievements” or “the old results that have only recently shown significance”, but the achievements of the deceased before his death shall not be considered. As for the Prize in Literature, the word “literature” was defined as “not only a pure literature” (e. g. poems, novels, plays), “but also other literal works of literary value because of its form and style.”

**B. Awarding Institute:** The Swedish Academy and its Nobel Committee

On April 5, 1786, Sweden’s King Gustav III, on the model of French Academy, has set up “Swedish Academy” in the capital Stockholm. “Swedish Academy” neither linked its name to “Royal” title, nor used the word “literature” as a modifier. Compared with “the Royal Swedish Academy”, only the term “Royal”

奖应由斯德哥尔摩的卡罗林斯卡学院颁发；文学奖应由斯德哥尔摩的学院颁发；和平卫士奖应由挪威议会选出的五人委员会颁发。我的明确愿望是：评奖不考虑候选人之国籍，不论是否斯堪的纳维亚人，最够格者获奖。”

这部分遗嘱比较粗略，措辞也不那么严密，执行起来有许多实际困难。因此，《诺贝尔基金会章程》对遗嘱的相关部分进行了必要的阐释，补充了技术性的条款。章程于1900年6月29日由瑞典国王批准，此后根据执行情况进行了多次修订。章程确认了遗嘱中的四个颁奖机构，认定“斯德哥尔摩的学院”就是指“瑞典学院”(Svenska Akademien，英译为Swedish Academy)，各颁奖机构分别制定有关细则，各自负责专项诺贝尔奖的评选和颁奖。设立专门的“诺贝尔(评奖)委员会”负责初选工作(挪威诺贝尔委员会不另设初选机构)，并选出委托人组成诺贝尔基金会的理事会。由于许多重大成果并非在一年内就可以确认，遗嘱中规定的“过去一年中”的时间限制条件被适当放宽，在章程中被阐释为“最近的成就”或“最近才显示出重大意义的以往成果”，但已故者的生前成果不予考虑。对于文学奖，章程把“文学”定义为“不仅是纯文学”(诗歌、小说、剧本)，“而且是因其形式和风格而具有文学价值的其他文字作品”。

#### B. 评奖机构：瑞典文学院及其诺贝尔委员会

1786年4月5日，瑞典国王古斯塔夫三世仿照法兰西学院的模式，在首都斯德哥尔摩设立了“瑞典学院”。“瑞典学院”的正名既未挂“皇家”的头衔，也无“文学”的限定，比“瑞典皇家(科)学院”(The Royal

was omitted, has often been confused, thinking that both Prize in Literature and Science Award are awarded by the same institution. “瑞典文学院” is the common Chinese version, but actually its basic task is not limited to literature. The initial intention didn't even lie in literature but in language, mainly for the Swedish language to be “pure, vigorous and solemn.” Swedish Academy is composed of 18 academicians for life, first directly appointed by Gustav III, and they were all men. The vacant will be filled up first from other Academicians' nominations, then by secret ballot, and finally approved by the King and announced to the public. Because language is the major subject in the past, most academicians are traditionally linguists and historians, with only a few litterateurs and writers, has been changed in recent years. According to the statutes, there will always be an authority of the legal profession. In 1896, the Swedish Academy received the task of awarding the Nobel Prize in literature, and its function gradually shifted to the literature field. A growing number of litterateurs and writers have been by-elected as the academicians, and in recent years, the total number is more than half finally.

Three to five academicians (currently five) are elected from Swedish Academy to constitute a Nobel Committee, and they will be re-elected every three years. In principle one of the members can be an outside expert, which is rare in fact. The Committee just takes charge of some preparatory work for selections, the final decision still belongs to all the academicians.

All the academicians are generally well-known writers and scholars who master four or five foreign languages, and can read the original works of Britain, France, Germany, the Occident and the Nordic nations. Some of them are also familiar with Russian.

Therefore, their understanding of literature of other peoples does not depend on the Academy's experts in the language, and is not limited to Swedish translation. For example, Professor Ma Yueran is the only sinologist in the Academy. For many years he has highly recommended Chinese poet in exile, Bei Dao, as a candidate, and translated and published his poems as soon as possible, even much faster than publication of its original version. However, it is a pity that most of Academy cannot agree with his recommendation so far.

### C. Procedures for the nomination and selection

It is not any person who is eligible to be a Nobel Prize nominator. For example, group-nomination and self-application will not be accepted. The qualifica-

Swedish Academy)只少“皇家”(Royal)一词,因此经常被人混为一谈,以为文学奖和科学奖是同一个机构颁发的。“瑞典文学院”是普遍接受的汉译法,其最初目标其实并不在于文学而在语言,主要是为了瑞典语言的“纯洁、活力和庄严”。瑞典文学院限定由18名终身院士组成,最初都是古斯塔夫三世直接聘任的,没有一位女性。去世院士的空缺由其他院士提名,秘密投票补选,然后经国王批准聘任,公布于众。由于以往的重点是语言,因此传统上的院士多为语言学家和历史学家,文学家和作家只是少数,这种情况直到近年来才有根本改变。依照瑞典学院章程,院士中始终有一名法律界权威。1896年,瑞典文学院接受了颁发诺贝尔文学奖的任务,其功能才逐渐向文学方面倾斜,越来越多的文学家和作家被补选为院士,近年来终于超过半数,作为“文学院”终于名至实归。

瑞典文学院选出三至五名院士(目前为五名)组成诺贝尔委员会,任期三年。原则上也可以选入一名院外专家,但实际上极少实现。诺贝尔委员会只是文学院的评奖前期工作机构,评选和颁奖的决定权仍然属于全体院士。

瑞典文学院院士基本都是著名作家和学者,一般都精通四、五门外语,能直接阅读英、法、德、欧美以及北欧原著,也有些人熟悉俄语。

因此,他们对其他民族文学的理解不须依赖于院士中该语种的专家,也不局限于瑞典文译本。例如,马悦然教授是院士中唯一的汉学家,多年来最极力推荐的候选人一直是中国流亡诗人北岛,他以第一时间翻译北岛诗稿,使其瑞典文译本比中文原本出版得还要快而多,但至今没能使多数院士认同他的推荐。

### C.提名和评选程序

并非任何人都有资格成为诺贝尔奖提名人,团体提名和自我申请不被接受。文学奖的提名人资格是:①瑞典文学院院士和各国相当于文学

tions of the Literature Prize nominators are: ① Academicians in Swedish Academy and equivalent academicians from other countries; ② a professor in literature or linguistics in colleges and universities; ③ nobel laureates in literature; ④ chairmen of writers associations in different countries.

In every September, invitations for nominating candidates for the next year are sent to all over the world. Recently, every year more than 600 copies of the invitation have been issued to the relevant groups and eligible individuals. Nominators must submit a formal letter of nomination, with relevant information of the candidates (such as the original or translation work), to the corresponding awarding institutions before the midnight on February 1, and the overdue will be included in the list of next year.

In addition to the Peace Prize, the Nobel Prize candidates must be individuals and have achievements in writing forms. Since each prize may only be shared by up to three winners, the each nominated achievement can only be shared by up to three candidates. Therefore, each nominator shall recommend three candidates at most. Literature Prize is shared by up to two, so the candidates should be at most two. Recently hundreds of nomination letters have been received each year, even more than 350.

All the Nobel Committees start selection on February 1 each year and submit a written report about the recommended candidate to the awarding institution early autumn in the same year. The Committee can recommend only one candidate, who will be voted, changed or rejected by all the members on the Committee. From 1970s, the Swedish Academy gradually has carried out the following multi-step selection process:

1. Qualification: First of all, the Committee shall exclude those unqualified nominations and then register the valid nominations in the "primary" list, which in early February will be submitted to the Academy to be audited. As some candidates were nominated by more than one person, 350 letters can be grouped into a "long list" of two hundred candidates.

2. Primary election: The Committee shall estimate and eliminate the majority of candidates, work out a "check list" that is compressed to 15-20 candidates (commonly known as "semi-long list"), and once again submit to the Academy for approval. Some are rejected because their works are scientific papers in which there is no sufficient literary value; While some because their works did not meet the necessary standards, though they are purely literary works; some because

院士资格的人士；②高等院校文学教授和语言学教授；③诺贝尔文学奖得主；④各国作家协会主席。

每年9月，征选提名次年诺贝尔奖候选人的邀请便发往世界各地。近年来仅文学奖评委会每年都发出600多份邀请，寄给各国相关团体和被认为有资格提名的个人。提名人必须递交正式提名信，并附上候选人的相关资料（如原著或译本），于当年2月1日午夜前送达相应颁奖机构，逾期则列入下一年度的名单。

除和平奖外，诺贝尔奖候选者都必须是一个人，必须有书面形式发表的成果。由于每项奖金至多只可由三名得主分享，因此每项被提名的成果也至多只能归三名候选人共有，每位提名人至多也只能提出三名候选人；文学奖至多两人分享，因此每人至多可提名两人。近年来，每年收到的各项诺贝尔奖提名信分别都有数百封，有时甚至多达350封以上。

各诺贝尔奖评委会于每年2月1日起开始评选工作，并于同年早秋向所属的颁奖机构提出有关推荐人选的书面报告，评委会只推荐一名候选人，由颁奖机构全体成员投票决定认可、改换或拒绝授奖。瑞典文学院从70年代起，逐渐遵循如下的多步评选程序：

1. 资格确认：评委会首先将那些不够格的提名信清除出去，然后将有效提名集中登记在“初选名单”上，在2月初提交文学院审核。由于有些候选人获多人分别提名，350封提名信一般可以归并为200位候选人左右的“长名单”。

2. 初选：评委会评估并淘汰掉大部分候选人，拟出一份压缩到15~20人的“复选名单”（俗称“半长名单”），再次报文学院审批。有些人落选是由于作品为科学论文，没有足够文学价值；有些虽然是纯文学作家，但是没有达到必要的水准；还有些人被提名的理由是非文学性的，如基于政治、意识形态或民族主义的理由。此外，基于以往的教训，首次获提名者一般

they are nominated by the non-literary reasons, but political, ideological or nationalist reasons. In addition, based on lessons from the past, the first-time nominees shall be first eliminated, and it is the same case for the high-ranking government officials or former senior government officials. At this stage, the Committee sometimes will seek expert advice for those works which they are not familiar with, or arrange urgent translation for those works that lack the proper version.

3. Check: The Committee shall work out a “run-off list” (commonly known as “short list”), and submit to the Academy for approval. The list can be revised, replaced and added at the conference of the Academy.

4. Run-off election: From the beginning of June, the summer assignment of all the academicians is to read the works of five candidates. As most of the candidates are the also-rans in the previous year, the academicians only need to read one or two new works, as well as the new works of the “old candidates” over the past year. All of the judges are also required to write a recommendation report respectively. The Academy will resume in mid-September to begin the process of run-off election. The surveys on the recent situation about the run-off candidates will also be completed in these three months. Awarding institute has the right to make the final decision, which means it can overturn the Committee’s unanimous recommendation, and does not accept any appeal. The Committee shall be given two to four weeks to resume and publish the results. On every Thursday night they will discuss, review and vote until a candidate has won more than half of the votes. If no one can get more than half of votes repeatedly, sometimes a comprised will be reached to select two to share the Award, or the vacancies will remain until the next year.

5. Awards Notice: All the Awarding Institutions shall vote in and proclaim the Nobel Laureate of that year in October, no later than October 15. Time for the publication of Prize in Literature is generally the first Thursday in October and sometimes the second Thursday. The notice only publicizes the final awarding decision, as well as the rationale. All of the review and voting records shall be kept confidential, being valid for 50 years. For controversies caused by the results will not be given any comment. December 10 each year is “Nobel Day”, that is, Nobel’s death-day, on which grand awarding ceremonies will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, respectively, and Oslo, Norway. The Peace Prize will be awarded by the President of the Norwegian Parliament in Oslo City Hall, and other Prizes by the King of Sweden in Stockholm Concert Hall. Each Nobel Prize winner will re-



也先遭淘汰,政府高官或前政府高官基本也难过关。在此阶段,评委会有时会就某些不熟悉的作品征求专家的意见,或为某些缺乏适当译本的作品安排紧急翻译。

3.复选:评委会到5月底提出“决选名单”(俗称“短名单”),第三次报文学院审批。文学院可以在院会上修改名单、更换或添加人选。

4.决选:从6月初开始,全体院士的暑期作业就是阅读5名候选人的作品。由于多数候选者就是上一年度的最后落选者,因此一般只须读一两部全新的作品,以及“老候选人”最近一年的新作品。每位评委还需要分别写出自己的推荐报告。文学院于9月中旬复会,开始进行决选。有关“决选者”近况的调查,也将在这三个月内完成。颁奖机构有评奖的最后决定权,可以推翻评委会全体一致的推荐,并且不接受任何上诉。文学院从复会到公布评奖结果,只有2~4周的时间。每星期四晚上进行讨论、评议、表决,直到有一名候选人得票超过半数以上。如果经多次投票仍无人过半,有时会达成妥协评出两人分享,有时则只好当年空缺,留到下一年再评。

5.颁奖公告:各颁奖机构一般在10月份评出并颁布当年的诺贝尔奖得主,最迟不得晚于10月15日。文学奖的公布时间一般是在10月份的第一个星期四,有时也会定在第二个星期四。颁奖公告只公布最后通过的颁奖决定,以及相关赞辞。所有的评议和表决纪录都予以保密,有效期50年。对于颁奖结果所引起的争议,各颁奖机构及其成员都不予置评。每年的12月10日为“诺贝尔日”,即诺贝尔祭辰这一天,隆重的诺贝尔颁奖典礼分别在瑞典首都斯德哥尔摩和挪威首都奥斯陆两地举行。和平奖得主由挪威国会主席在奥斯陆市政厅举行的仪式上授奖,其他奖得主由瑞典国王在斯德哥尔摩音乐厅举行的仪式上授奖。每个诺贝尔奖得主除了得