

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MANUEL CRIADO DE VAL, Conference Director

- Professor, linguist and theater director.
- Ph.D. from the University of Madrid and professor at the same university since 1956.
- Dean of Arts at the National Distance Learning University, and Head of Studies of the same.
- Research Professor at the Higher Scientific Research Board (C.S.I.C.).
- Worked with Televisión Española for twenty years. Created and directed the shows *University TV, Spanish Itineraries, Dialogues of Don Quijote and Sancho, The Language of Madrid, Language and its Audience, From A to Z, and Living Language*, among others.
- Head of the Grammar Studies section of the C.S.I.C.'s Miguel de Cervantes Institute.
- Director of the School of Linguistic Research of Madrid
- General Secretary of the International Office for Information and Observation of the Spanish Language (OFINES).
- Director of HISPANOTERM (Center for Spanish Scientific and Technical Terminology).
- Director of the magazines *Boletín de Filología Española (Spanish Philology Newsletter)* (C.S.I.C.), *Yelmo* and *Español Actual (Contemporary Spanish Language)* (OFINES)
- Contributor to Radio Nacional de España and Radio Exterior de España.
- Director of the Hita Medieval Theater Festival since 1961. (Held each year)
- Director of the Conferences: “Present and Future of the Spanish Language,” “Teaching Spanish,” “The Archpriest of Hita,” “La Celestina,” “The Picaresque Genre,” “*La Juglaresca*,” “Cervantes,” “Lope de Vega,” “Saint Teresa of Jesus,” “Spanish Language and Literature in the Age of the Catholic Monarchs,” “Saint John of the Cross and Saint Ignatius Loyola”.

HISPANIC CAMINERÍA

- Creator of the Hispanic *caminería* project, the theory of which has been established at the six International *Caminería* Conferences held in Spain, Mexico and Italy. A 7th Conference on Hispanic *Caminería* is planned for 2004 in Paris and Madrid. A conference on *Caminería* in the Andes will be held 27 - 31 October 2003 in Quito (Ecuador), organized by the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador and the Embassy of Spain.
- The Manuel Criado de Val Chair of *Caminería* has been set up at the University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo in Morelia (Mexico). Various conferences on similar subjects have been held at the National University of Rosario (Argentina).

-PROCEEDINGS OF ALL OF THESE CONFERENCES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED. (13 volumes)

-Mr. Criado de Val is the PRESIDENT of the INTERNATIONAL CAMINERÍA ASSOCIATION.

MR. CRIADO DE VAL HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING AWARDS:

- Alfonso X the Wise Commendation (1966).
- Commendation of Civil Merit (1967).
- Candidate for the Prince of Asturias Prize (2000).

- Golden Antenna, Televisión Española (1970).
- Honorary Member of the American Association of Spanish and Portuguese Professors (1982).
- Honorary Citizen of Baton Rouge, Louisiana (USA) (1982).
- Culture Medal, Puerto Rico (1998).
- International Conference-Tribute to Manuel Criado de Val. His research on language, literature, history. Proceedings published in Germany. (1989).
- Teodoro Bonsoms Prize (1957).
- Raimundo Lulio Prize (1953).
- Castellano de Pro (Community of Castile-Leon) (1985).
- Golden Master's (Executive Management Forum) (1989).
- “Club Siglo Futuro 2000” Prize (2001).
- Regional Centers of Spain, Member of the Year (1995).
- Castile-La Mancha Man of the Year (Community of Castile-La Mancha) (1987)
- Adoptive Son of the Town of Pastrana (Guadalajara) (1990).
- Adoptive Son of the Town of Hita (Guadalajara) (2000).
- Knight of the Order of the Pilgrimage Route of Saint James (2002).
- ARCHIVAL Prize for Recovery of Historic Centers in Spain (2003).
- Distinguished Guest of the City of Quito (2003).

Principal Works of the Professor

M. Criado de Val

BOOKS

- 1944 *Atlántico. Ensayo de una breve estilística marina (Atlantic: Brief Sea Stylistics Essay)*. Prologue by Karl Vossler. Madrid.
- 1948 *Sintaxis del verbo español moderno (Syntax of the Modern Spanish Verb)* . Madrid: C.S.I.C. (Supplement to the Revista de Filología Española, 41).
- 1952 *Síntesis de morfología española (Synthesis of Spanish Morphology)*. Madrid: C.S.I.C.
- 1953 *Análisis verbal del estilo: Índices verbales de Cervantes, de Avellaneda y del autor de "La tía fingida" (Verbal Analysis of Style: Verbal Indices to Cervantes, Avellaneda and the author of "La tía fingida")*. Madrid: C.S.I.C. (Supplements to the RFE, 57).
- 1954 *Fisonomía del idioma español sus características comparadas con las del francés, italiano, portugués y alemán (Physiognomy of the Spanish Language: its characteristics compared with French, Italian, Portuguese and German)*. Madrid: Aguilar, 3rd edition, 1962.
- 1955 *Índice verbal de la Celestina (Verb Index to "La Celestina")*. Madrid: C.S.I.C. (Supplements to the RFE, 64).
- 1958 *Gramática española (Spanish Grammar)*. Madrid: S.A.E.T.A. 7th ed. ib., 1916.
- 1960 *Teoría de Castilla la Nueva. La dualidad castellana en los orígenes del español (The Theory of New Castile: Castilian duality in the origins of Spanish)*. Madrid: Gredos. 2nd ed. (expanded), 1969, Madrid.

- 1963 *Campo literario de Castilla la Nueva (The Literary Landscape of New Castile)*. Madrid: Publicaciones Españolas.
- 1963 *Teatro medieval (Medieval Theater)*. Madrid: Taurus.
- 1965 *De la Edad Medio al Siglo de Oro (From the Middle Ages to the Spanish Golden Age)*. Madrid: Publicaciones Españolas.
- 1969 *El verbo español (The Spanish Verb)*. Madrid: S.A.E.T.A.
- 1972 *Fisonomía del español y de las lenguas modernas. Características del español comparadas con las del francés, italiano, portugués, inglés, alemán, rumano y lenguas eslavas (Physiognomy of Spanish and Modern Languages: characteristics of Spanish compared with those of French, Italian, Portuguese, English, German, Romanian and Slavic Languages)*. Madrid: S.A.E.T.A.
- 1972 *Libro de Buen Amor (Book of Good Love)* Glossary for the critical edition by Manuel Criado de Val, Eric W. Naylor and Jorge García Antezana. Barcelona: SERESA.
- 1972 *Diccionario Ilustrado de la Lengua Española e Historia Ilustrada de la Lengua Española (Illustrated Dictionary of the Spanish Language and Illustrated History of the Spanish Language)*. São Paulo: Ed. Abril.
- 1974 *Así hablamos. El espectador y el lenguaje (This Is How We Speak: language and its audience)*. Madrid: Prensa Española.
- 1976 *Historia de Hita y su arcipreste. Vida y muerte de una villa mozárabe (A History of Hita and its Archpriest: the life and death of a Mozarabic town)*. Madrid: Editora Nacional.
- 1980 *Estructura General del Coloquio (General Structure of Discourse)*. Madrid: EDI-6 and C.S.I.C.
- 1981 *Diccionario de español equivoco (Dictionary of Equivocal Spanish Words)*. Madrid: EDI-6: SGEL.
- 1990 *La imagen del tiempo. Verbo y relatividad (The Image of Time: the verb and relativity)*. Madrid: Istmo.
- 2003 Forthcoming: *Teatro Medieval de Hita (The Medieval Theater of Hita)*, which includes the history of the 43 festivals and publication of 23 works which have debuted over these years. This volume is the first of the *Complete Works* being prepared.

Critical Editions

- 1958 *Tragicomedia de Calixto y Melibea, libro también llamado La Celestina (The Tragicomedy of Calixto and Melibea, also known as La Celestina)*. Edited by Manuel Criado de Val and G.D. Trotter. Madrid: C.S.I.C. 2nd ed. with corrections, ib.
- 1965 *Libro de Buen Amor (Book of Good Love)*. Edited by Manuel Criado de Val and Eric W. Naylor. Madrid: C.S.I.C. 2nd ed. with corrections, 1972.
- 1965 *Vida del capitán Alonso de Contreras (The Life of Captain Alonso de Contreras)*. Madrid: Taurus.
- 1976 *Las Celestinas (The Procuresses)*. Introduction by José María Valverde. Edited by M.C. de V. with G. Verdin, José Carlos de Torres and Victor Ruíz. Barcelona: Planeta.
- 1976 *Libro de Buen Amor (Book of Good Love)*. Critical and artistic edition. M. Criado de Val and Eric W. Naylor. Madrid: Aguilar.
- 1977 *Libro de Buen Amor (Book of Good Love)*. Toledo manuscript (facsimile, transcription and comments). M. Criado de Val and Eric W. Naylor. Madrid: Espasa Calpe.

1977 *La Celestina*. Phonology edition. Madrid: Editora Nacional.

Stage Versions Performed

- 1960 *Doña Endrina* (Book of Good Love).
- 1962 *Melibea* (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1962 *Danza de Don Carnal, el Caballero y la Muerte* (*Dance of Don Carnal, the Knight and Death*) (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1964 *Aquelarre para un Viejo enamorado* (*Witches' Sabbath for an Old Man in Love*) (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1966 *Faust* (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1967 *Juglares y Danzaderas del Buen Amor* (*Minstrels and Dancers of the Book of Good Love*).
- 1969 *El Corbacho*.
- 1970 *La Lozana Andaluza* (*The Lusty Andalusian*)
- 1971 *Fernán González*.
- 1974 *La Celestina*.
- 1976 *Gargantúa and Pantagruel* (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1977 *¿Os acordáis de la Vieja Celestina?* (*Do You Remember the Old Celestina?*) (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1978 *Don Quijote no es caballero* (*Don Quixote Is No Gentleman*). (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1979 *The Chanson of Roland* (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1980 *Dorotea Fénix* (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1983 *El Buen Amor del Arcipreste* (*The Archpriest's Book of Good Love*).
- 1984 *Testigo es el Juglar* (*The Minstrel is Our Witness*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1986 *The Divine Comedy* (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 1988 *Los Siete Infantes de Lara* (*The Seven Infantes of Lara*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1991 *The Condesa Traidora* (*The Treacherous Countess*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1994 *El Guitón Honofre* (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1995 *Doña Bellida, la conversa* (*Doña Bellida, the Convert*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1996 *El Laberinto Amoroso* (*The Labyrinth of Love*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1997 *Segismundo* (*Sigmund*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 1999 *Mio Cid Campeador* (*El Cid*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 2001 *Jaque al Rey* (*Checkmate*) (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).
- 2002 *Danzas del Amor Impervio* (*Dances of Impervious Love*) (with music by Cristóbal Halffter).
- 2003 *Polandria* (with music by Gregorio Paniagua).

The following are noteworthy among his principal areas of scientific and cultural work:

1.-Created the Office for Information and Observation of the Spanish Language (OFINES), commissioned by the Royal Academy of Spanish, and directed it for years. The office's work centered on the study and promotion of new words as preliminary work prior to their inclusion in the official dictionary.

2.-Created and ran HISPANOTERM, an organization representing the Spanish language and linked to the International Center for the Study of Scientific and Technical Terminology.

3.-Founder of the methodology and use of "verb indices" for researching spurious authorship. This methodology was applied, with positive results, to the attribution of *La Celestina* to two different authors, and the mistaken attribution of *La tía fingida* to Miguel de Cervantes.

4.-Research on medieval Spanish literature and author of critical editions of *La Celestina* and *Libro de Buen Amor* (Book of Good Love) (published by the Higher Scientific Research Board).

5.-Research on the structure of discourse using his own method, applying this to Cervantes' *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, considered as "discourse".

6.- Author and director of 25 stage plays on medieval themes.

7.-Created a methodology for the study of *caminería*.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF MANUEL CRIADO DE VAL: CORE LINES

He initially began researching the Spanish verb, its structure and characteristics.

Analysis of the complex verb system allowed him to identify not only different languages, but also literary authors and their period. When first applied, this analysis allowed him to differentiate between the two authors of *La Celestina*. In studying *La tía fingida*, analysis of the exemplary novels of Cervantes determined that *La tía fingida* had been falsely attributed to this author. The "verbal indices" method followed in these studies was original.

Comparative analysis between the Spanish verb with other Romance and Germanic languages occupied a long period of research, and was quite unique. From this arose "linguistic physiognomy", which not only counts verb variations, but also the entire linguistic system of the languages being compared.

Historical research in search of the origins of Castilian Spanish was a logical step away from linguistic analysis. This led to the Castilian "duality" thesis of the origins of the Spanish language.

An interest in the origins of language is tied to an interest in the Middle Ages, not only in its historic aspects, but also in literary terms. In attempting to characterize New Castile, the researcher found it necessary to study the *Libro del Buen Amor* in great depth. This led to the critical edition, biographical study of the Archpriest and also an interest in recreating his period in a concrete and up-to-date manner. The Medieval Festivals of Hita and related medieval subjects were almost a foregone conclusion stemming from this interest. Soon came critical editions of *La Celestina* and of the different authors who characterized the so-called literature of New Castile, studied in contrast with the epics of Old Castile.

Interest in lexicography and most especially in wordplay, so fundamental to medieval authors, was supplemented by another, apparently unrelated, topic of research: scientific and technical terminology. This gave rise to the Center for Spanish Scientific and Technical Terminology (HISPANOTERM), linked to the international organization INFOTERM.

Spoken language – specifically discourse – and physiognomy are lines of research followed by the author for many years. The general structure of discourse as a differentiating characteristic is linked to the initial purpose indicated above. The characteristics of discourse in Madrid and large cities, which are the basis of international research programs on this subject, were supplemented by an extensive survey carried out over more than two years with the help of Televisión Española under the name LIVING LANGUAGE. Much research is still to be done on this extremely rich subject. Discourse analysis has also been brought to literary analysis, most notably is *Don Quixote as Dialogue*, which puts a new focus on Cervantes' work, receiving international recognition.

Perhaps the most significant characteristic of Mr. Criado de Val's work has been the continuity of certain lines of research from the beginning, together with the increasingly intense emphasis on seeking out interdisciplinary relationships. First came the verb, characterizations of literary authors, characterizations of regional linguistic and historical traits, the relationship between language and modern science, and finally the contact between the meaning of the great communications systems, routes in history and literature, and a technical approach that seeks to involve engineers and archeologists. From this came the concept of "caminería", defined by the author at the 2nd International Conference on Hispanic *Caminería* in 1994. Today, this concept has not only served as a guide for three conferences, with another one in the preparatory stages, but also for the creation of chairs of caminería in America, and soon in Spain.

Within the field of research into routes and their humanistic significance, a great deal of important work has been done on the description and cosmography of the Spain of Hernando Colón. The culmination of this work will be the upcoming International Conference on Hispanic *Caminería*, with the publication of a 16th-century map of Spain in collaboration with the National Geographic Society of Spain.

The logical relationship between a researcher, of any type, and his/her possible literary creations involves obtaining the greatest possible knowledge of a subject, work or author, as well as an interest in fully understanding the physical environment linked to a literary theme. In our case, an interest in recreating the historical conditions and literary themes of the Middle Ages has run parallel to research, reinforcing it and allowing the general public access to the great themes of our history and our literature.

The applicant's more than twenty years' work with Televisión Española on the subjects of language, literature and history is further evidence of his efforts to promote culture.