**VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY GUIDELINES**

**ADVANCED LEVEL: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

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| Combination of topics mentioned in beginning and intermediate levels    | 1. Understanding most face-to-face conversations and discourses on familiar topics at normal rate with few repetitions.  
2. Comprehending main ideas and most supporting details.  
3. Trying to understand unknown vocabulary in context through guessing strategies. | 1. Emphasizing the differences between styles.  
2. Introducing more complex grammatical patterns and vocabulary characteristic of spoken Vietnamese.  
3. Introducing affixation, compounding, reduplication and borrowings more systematically.*  
4. Introducing more idioms, sayings and proverbs related to the topics.  
5. Introducing some systematic phonetic and lexical differences between the Hanoi and Saigon dialects. | 1. Understanding the main ideas of most speech and show an emerging awareness of culturally implied meanings beyond the surface meanings of the discourse but may fail to grasp socio-cultural nuances of a message, including narratives, jokes, irony and satire.  
2. Still having difficulty understanding jargons, slang, idioms, sayings and proverbs. |
| and following topics:  
1. Current events and affairs.  
2. Politics.  
3. Economics.  
4. History.  
5. Language.  
6. Cultural and moral issues.  
7. Social issues.  
8. Literature and poetry.  
9. Arts and fine arts. | | | |

*We suggest introducing the following:  
1. Some affixes which make up systems. For instance: **đối trưởng, đối viên, đối tuyên, đối ngữ, đoàn trưởng, hội trưởng, lớp trưởng, hiệu trưởng, cửa hàng trưởng**.  
2. Meanings of different types of coordinate compounds: a) **quận áo, mua bán** b) **chợ búa, việt lách** etc.  
3. Meanings of different types of subordinate compounds: a) **xe đạp, xe máy, xe hơi**, b) **xanh um, xanh biệt, xanh ri, xanh lơ** etc.  
4. Main patterns of reduplication: total (**đứng đứng, không không**) and partial (alliterative: **đứng dân, không khit**, rhyming: **lung tung, bằng nhãng**).  
5. Semantic, grammatical or stylistic differences between Chinese borrowings and Vietnamese synonyms **quốc gia and nhà nước**, **phi cơ and máy bay** etc.

**References**
