# PTP Guidelines for Listening Skills

Listening skills in this guideline are defined by the level of the individual's ability to understand a spoken input produced by one or more speakers in the following listening activities: listening to face-to-face conversations and phone conversations; listening to media (radio and TV broadcasts); listening to public lecturers or presentations; and listening to public announcements.

**Novice**: this level is characterized by an ability to identify isolated words and phrases, and to understand some short utterances supported by context. The text sources can be found from the following: Public announcements & instructions, traffic information, weather forecasts, and TV/radio commercials.

## Novice 1

- The listener can understand short utterances including simple questions and statements about personal background, routine tasks, and simple instructions and directions that are often particularly when they are spoken slowly and clearly articulated.
  *Oilalimisiz?* Do you have a family? *Qayerdansiz?* Where are you from? *Kechroq telefon qiling.* Please, call later. *Bu avtobus Bekabodga boradi.* This bus goes to Bekabod. *Oybek 1905-yilning 10-yanvarida Toshkentda tug'ilgan.* Oybek was born in Tashkent on January 10, 1905. *Choy ichasizmi?* Would you like some tea? *Palov bormi?* Do you have some pilaf? *Sizga qanday musiqa yoqadi?* What kind of music do you like? *Qanday taomlarni yaxshi ko'rasiz?* What kind of food do you like? *Bu taom uchun pomidor kerakmi?* Does this recipe require tomatoes?

- Repetition, rephrasing, or a slowed rate of speech is often requested for comprehension.

## Novice 2

- The listener can understand longer sentence-length utterances and some short paragraph-length utterances, in face-to-face conversations and short phone conversations that are clearly articulated.
- Limited knowledge in vocabulary and grammar often results in misunderstanding of aural texts at this level.
- The listener can follow monologue text with a clear internal structural.
- The listener can catch the main points in short and clear announcements and to extract specific information from a short and clear aural input dealing with everyday matters (i.e., weather forecast, traffic report and etc.) *Mehmonxonadan chap qo'lda, avtobus bekati bor.* There is a bus stop to the right of the hotel. *Konsert 29-aprel kuni kech soat 6:00da "Xalqlar Do'stligi" saroyida bo'lib o'tadi.* The concert will take place on April 29th at 6pm. *Ertaga havo o'zgarib turadi, yog'ingarchilik kutilmaydi. Toshkentda havo haroratii 25-30 darajagacha issiq bo'ladi.* Tomorrow the weather will be variable, and no rainfall is expected. It will be 25-30° (Celsius) in Tashkent. *Kechirasiz, Salimov domla yo'q edilar, kechroq qo'ng'iroq qiling.* I am sorry, professor Salimov is not here. Please, call later. *Necha pul berasiz?* How much are you willing to pay? *Yo'q, narxi shu.* No, that's the price.

**Intermediate:** this level is characterized by the listener's ability to understand factual information and main ideas from paragraph-length aural texts delivered in an articulated manner. Lectures, presentations, and news broadcasts can be example text sources.

## Intermediate 1

- The listener can identify main ideas and supporting details from short stretches of narrative and descriptive discourse about current events and everyday matters spoken at a normal rate.
- The subject matter in the aural texts is familiar to the listeners and clearly structured at this level. (i.e., interviews, short lectures on familiar topics, and news reports about factual information)
- Limited vocabulary of the listeners results in frequent request of repetition or rephrasing. Examples from OPI-questions: *O'zbekistonga safar qilganingizda qanday qiyinchiliklarga, muammolarga duch kelgansiz? Shular haqida gapirib bersangiz.* When you were in Uzbekistan, did you have any problems? Can you tell me about them? *Universitetda Navro'z bayramini nishonlash uchun uyushtirilgan konsertda qatnashdingizmi?* Did you participate in Navruz celebration concert held at the university? *Blumingtonda qanchadan beri yashayapsiz?* How long have you lived in Bloomington? *Nima sababdan o'zbek tilini o'rgana boshladingiz?* Why did you start learning Uzbek?

  Examples from a radio broadcast: *Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Avstraliyada bo'lib o'tgan kuchli shamol oqibatida minglab turarjoy binolari vayron bo'lgan. 2 kishi vafot etgan, 20ga yaqin kishi jarohatlangan.*

## Intermediate 2

- The listener can identify main ideas and supporting details from longer stretches discourse, including abstract and technical discussions.
- The listener may not be able to understand longer texts that are syntactically and lexically complex.
- The listener may not fully understand culturally implied meanings (connotations) beyond the surface-level meanings (denotations).

  Examples from a radio broadcast: *Yaqin kelajakda Amerikadagi aksariyat maktablarda qizlar va o'g'il bolalar alogida sinflarda ta'lim olsa ajabmas. Hozirgi vaqtning o'zida AQSHning 360 maktabida o'qishning mana shunday uslubi joriy etilgan. Bu usul kimgadir ma'qul, kimgadir yo'q. Aqliy qobiliyatning jinsga nima aloqasi bor deb hayron bo'ladi tanqidchilar. Sababini olimlar quyidagicha izohlaydi...*

**Advanced:** this level is characterized by the listener's ability to extract main ideas and detailed information from extended spoken input on a variety of topics produced at a various speed in standard ( and some nonstandard dialects) dialects, and to make appropriate inferences about the aural text. TV, radio documentaries, debates, discussions, drama, shows, and movies can be used as potential text sources at this level.

## Advanced 1

- The listener can identify the hierarchical level of information (i.e., the main points and relevant supporting details) from extended well-organized speech in a standard dialect.
- Insufficient target-language cultural knowledge or limited vocabulary may still interfere with complete understanding of an aural text.
- The listener can make appropriate inferences regarding the given text.
  The recognition of culture specific idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings, and register shifts begins to emerge.
  Examples from a radio broadcast: *2-yanvar kuni Bo'stonliq nohiyasidagi Baldarsoy tog'ida ikki o'smir qor ko'chkisi ostida qolib halok bo'ldi. Ular qor ko'chkisiga qarshi kurash xizmati xodimlarining ogohlantirishiga qaramay, ota-onalari bilan bu yerga kelishgan edi. Nazorat-qutqaruv va qor ko'chkisidan saqlanish xizmati xodimlari bolalarni kechgacha qidirishdi. Ularning birini yarim soatdan keyin, ikkinchisini esa to'rt soatdan keyin topdilar. Ular halok bo'lishgan edi.*


## Advanced 2

- The listener can comprehend discourse organization of an aural input that is longer than advanced 1–level oral texts and understand nonstandard dialects to some degree.
- The listener can detect the speaker's attitude or values in the main topics addressed in the aural text.
- The listener can show awareness of socio-culturally implied meanings of the oral message (connotations).

Lecture example: *Demak, yurakning o'zi jismimizdagi qon aylanish tizimining markaziy a'zosi bo'lib, muskul to'qimasidan tashkil topgan. Yurakning katta qismi ko'krak qafasi bo'shlig'idagi to'sh suyagining orqasida, chap tomonida, uchdan bir qismi esa o'ng tomonda joylashgan. Yurak tinch holatda bir daqiqada 5,5 litr, zo'r berib jismoniy harakat qilinganda 30 litrgacha qon haydaydi. Katta yoshdagi odam organizmnida mavjud bo'ladigan 5-6 litr qon 1 daqiqada organizmni to'liq aylanib chiqadi.*

*Yurak uzunasiga ketgan to'siq orqali va o'zaro tutashmagan ikita (o'ng va chap) bo'lakka bo'lingan. Har ikkala bo'lakning yuqori qismida esa o'ng va chap yurak qorinchalari joylashgan. O'ng bo'lakdan venoz qon, chap bo'lakdan esa arterial qon oqadi.*

*Yurak va unga tutashgan vena hamda arterial qon tomirlari butun organizmni qon bilan ta'minlashdek vazifani bajarishi chog'ida turli sabablarga ko'ra o'z faoliyatini odatdagidek bajarishga ojizlik qilib qoladi. Ana shu ojizlik yurak-tomir tizimi kasalliklari deyiladi. Ular juda ko'p va xilma-xildir. Masalan, bu kasalliklarning ba'zilari (revmatizm, miokardit) yurakni, boshqalari arteriyalar (ateroskleroz) yoki venalarni (flebit, venalarning tug'ma kengayishi), ikkinchi xillari (gipertoniya) butun yurak-tomir tizimini shikastlaydi. Bu kasalliklarga embrional rivojlanishning tug'ma nuqsonlari, shikastlanish, yallig'lanish jarayonlari, organizmning zaharli moddalar bilan zaharlanishi, tomirlar faoliaytini boshqaruvchi mexanizmlarning izdan chiqishi, moddalar almashinuvi jarayonining buzilishi va boshqa omillar sabab bo'ladi. Yurak va yirik tomirlar tuzilishidagi nuqsonlar ko'pincha yurak poroklari deb ataladi.*