

## STRUCTURE OF EFL CLASSES

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the structure of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classes. It explains the main stages of a language lesson such as warm-up, presentation, practice, production, and feedback. Each stage has a specific purpose to help students learn step by step. The article also emphasizes the importance of good lesson organization for effective and enjoyable language learning.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili chet tili sifatida o'qitiladigan darslarning tuzilishi yoritilgan. Unda darsning asosiy bosqichlari — kirish (warm-up), tushuntirish (presentation), mashq (practice), mustaqil qo'llash (production) va fikr bildirish (feedback) haqida so'z yuritiladi. Har bir bosqich o'quvchilarning bosqichma-bosqich o'rganishiga xizmat qiladi. Maqolada darsni to'g'ri tashkil etish samarali va qiziqarli o'qitish uchun muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается структура уроков английского языка как иностранного (EFL). Описываются основные этапы занятия: разминка (warm-up), презентация нового материала (presentation), практика (practice), самостоятельное использование (production) и обратная связь (feedback). Каждый этап направлен на постепенное усвоение языка учащимися. В статье подчеркивается важность правильной организации урока для эффективного и интересного обучения.

**Keywords.** EFL classes, lesson structure, language teaching, lesson stages, warm-up, presentation, practice, production, feedback, language learning process

**Kalit so'zlar.** EFL darslari, dars tuzilishi, til o'qitish, dars bosqichlari, kirish qismi, tushuntirish, mashq qilish, mustaqil faoliyat, fikr-mulohaza, til o'rganish jarayoni

**Ключевые слова.** Уроки EFL, структура урока, преподавание языка, этапы урока, разминка, презентация, практика, самостоятельная работа, обратная связь, процесс изучения язык

**Introduction.** Teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) requires clear planning and a logical structure. The organization of a lesson plays a key role in helping students develop their language skills effectively. A well-structured class allows learners to understand, practice, and use new language step by step. This article examines the main stages of EFL lessons and explains how each part contributes to successful language learning.

A typical EFL class is divided into several stages. The first stage is the warm-up or lead-in, which helps students get ready for the lesson. The teacher may ask simple questions, show pictures, or play a short game to create interest and activate students' background knowledge. This makes students feel more comfortable and ready to learn.

The next stage is the presentation stage. Here, the teacher introduces new language items such as vocabulary, grammar, or expressions. The teacher provides examples and explains how the language is used in real situations. At this stage, students mostly listen and observe. After presentation comes the practice stage. In this part, students do activities to use the new language in a controlled way. For example, they may complete gap-fill exercises, match words with pictures, or repeat dialogues. The teacher checks their answers and helps them correct mistakes. Then comes the production stage, sometimes called freer practice. In this part, students use the new language more independently and creatively. They might take part in role-plays, discussions, or write short texts. This helps them develop confidence and fluency in real communication.

Finally, the class usually ends with feedback and review. The teacher gives comments on students' performance, corrects common mistakes, and summarizes what has been learned. This helps students reflect on their progress and understand what they need to improve.

### Main Stages of an EFL Class

### 1. Warm-up / Lead-in

This is the beginning of the lesson, where the teacher prepares students for learning. Warm-up activities are short and fun, such as games, discussions, or questions related to the topic. The goal is to make students interested, relaxed, and mentally ready. For example, before a lesson on “travel,” students can discuss their favorite holiday places.

### 2. Presentation (Pre-teaching stage)

In this stage, new language items (grammar, vocabulary, or functions) are introduced. The teacher explains meaning, form, and pronunciation, often using examples, pictures, or short texts. Students mainly listen and observe. This stage provides input and builds understanding of how the language works in real communication.

### 3. Practice (Controlled Practice)

After understanding the new language, students start using it in guided activities. These tasks focus on accuracy. The teacher gives exercises like gap-filling, matching, or sentence transformation. Practice helps students become more confident while still being supported by the teacher.

### 4. Production (Freer Practice)

Here, students use the new language more creatively and freely. Activities such as role-plays, group discussions, interviews, or writing short texts are common. The focus is on fluency and real communication, where students express their own ideas and experiences.

### 5. Feedback and Review

At the end of the lesson, the teacher gives feedback on students’ performance, corrects common mistakes, and reviews the main points. This stage helps students reflect on what they learned and understand how to improve. It also gives the teacher information for future lesson planning.

### Teacher’s Role in Structured Lessons

In a well-structured EFL class, the teacher acts as a guide and facilitator rather than only a source of knowledge. The teacher motivates students, manages transitions between stages, and provides appropriate feedback. A good teacher also adapts the structure based

on learners' age, level, and learning styles. For example, young learners may need shorter, more visual activities, while adult learners benefit from longer discussions and analysis.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, the structure of EFL classes is the foundation of effective language teaching. Each stage—warm-up, presentation, practice, production, and feedback—contributes to students' understanding and language development. A clear structure helps teachers manage time, engage learners, and reach lesson goals more successfully. When combined with creativity and modern tools, a well-structured EFL class can make language learning both meaningful and enjoyable for all students.

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