

## STRUCTURE OF EFL CLASSES

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the structure of EFL classes and highlights the importance of organizing English lessons effectively. It explains the main stages of a lesson, including warm-up, presentation, practice, production, and feedback. The article shows how a clear lesson structure helps students improve language skills, increase motivation, and gain confidence in using English. It also emphasizes the role of the teacher in guiding and supporting learners throughout the lesson.

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada ingliz tili darslarining tuzilishi va ularning samarali tashkil etilishi yoritilgan. Unda darsning asosiy bosqichlari: tayyorlov (warm-up), yangi mavzuni tushuntirish, mashq qildirish, erkin nutq rivojlantirish va baholash jarayonlari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada darsning to'g'ri tuzilishi o'quvchilarning bilimini oshirish, nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish hamda ingliz tiliga bo'lgan qiziqishini kuchaytirishi ta'kidlangan.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается структура уроков английского языка как иностранного и значение правильной организации учебного процесса. Описываются основные этапы урока: вводная часть, объяснение нового материала, практика, свободное использование языка и обратная связь. Подчеркивается роль учителя в поддержке учащихся и развитии их языковых навыков, а также влияние четкой структуры занятия на эффективность обучения.

**Keywords.**EFL classes, lesson structure, language teaching, warm-up activities, presentation stage, practice activities, communicative teaching, student-centered learning, feedback and assessment, English learning process.

**Kalit soʻzlar.**EFL darslari, dars tuzilishi, ingliz tilini oʻqitish, tayyorlov bosqichi, yangi mavzuni tushuntirish, mashqlar, kommunikativ yondashuv, oʻquvchi markazli taʼlim, baholash va fikr-mulohaza, ingliz tilini oʻrganish jarayoni.

**Ключевые слова.**уроки EFL, структура урока, преподавание английского языка, вводный этап, объяснение нового материала, практические задания, коммуникативное обучение, обучение, ориентированное на ученика, обратная связь и оценивание, процесс изучения английского языка.

#### Structure of EFL Classes.

Introduction .The structure of EFL classes plays an essential role in ensuring effective language learning and meaningful student engagement. A well-organized lesson provides clear direction, increases learner motivation, and helps teachers manage time efficiently. In English as a Foreign Language classrooms, structure is especially important because students are exposed to a language that is not commonly used in their daily life, which makes classroom instruction the primary source of language input and practice. An effective EFL class usually begins with a warm-up activity that prepares students mentally and emotionally for the lesson. This stage helps activate background knowledge and introduces the topic in an interesting way. Warm-up activities may include short discussions, games, pictures, or simple questions related to the lesson topic. This stage also allows teachers to assess students' current understanding and create a positive learning atmosphere.

The next stage is presentation, where the teacher introduces new language content such as vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, or language functions. The presentation should be clear, simple, and supported by examples and visual aids when necessary. Teachers often use real-life situations, pictures, or demonstrations to make meaning easier to understand. During this stage, the focus is mainly on accuracy, and students are guided carefully through explanations and models.

After presentation, the practice stage allows students to use the target language in controlled activities. These activities may include gap-filling, matching, sentence completion, or pronunciation drills. The purpose is to help learners understand how the new language works and build confidence through repetition and guided use. The teacher monitors the students closely, provides feedback, and corrects errors when necessary. Following controlled practice, students move to the production or communicative stage. At this stage, learners are encouraged to use the language more freely and creatively. Activities such as role-plays, group discussions, interviews, and short presentations allow students to apply what they have learned in realistic situations. Fluency becomes more important than accuracy, and the teacher acts more as a facilitator than a controller.

The final stage of an EFL lesson is review and feedback. This stage helps reinforce learning and reflect on the lesson objectives. The teacher summarizes the main points, asks questions, or revises key language items with the class. Feedback is given to highlight strengths and areas for improvement. Homework is often assigned at this stage to extend learning beyond the classroom.

**Conclusion.** The structure of EFL classes plays a decisive role in the effectiveness of language teaching and learning. A clearly planned and logically organized lesson allows both teachers and learners to achieve lesson objectives more successfully. When each stage of the lesson is properly balanced and purposefully designed, students are provided with more opportunities to understand, practice, and use the English language in meaningful ways.

Furthermore, a well-structured EFL class creates a supportive learning environment in which students feel more confident and motivated to participate actively. The combination of warm-up activities, clear presentation, guided practice, and communicative production ensures that learners are not only exposed to the language but also able to apply it in real-life contexts. Feedback and reflection at the end of the lesson help reinforce knowledge and guide further improvement. Additionally, an organized lesson structure helps teachers manage time efficiently and respond to learners' needs effectively. Teachers are able to monitor progress, identify weaknesses, and adapt teaching

strategies according to students' levels. As a result, instruction becomes more learner-centered and flexible, which leads to better learning outcomes.

Overall, the success of EFL teaching largely depends on how well the lesson is structured. When teachers carefully design each stage of the class, they contribute not only to the development of students' language skills but also to their confidence, independence, and communication ability. Therefore, understanding and applying an effective lesson structure is essential for any teacher who aims to achieve high-quality English language education.

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