



The Impact of Experiential Learning on Student Engagement and Outcomes: A case study in a Nasional School of Bali, Indonesia

Komang Ayu Amaravati Kamiana Putri ¹ and Ni Luh Putu Eka Sulistya Dewi

¹ Postgraduate Program, Ganesha University of Education, Indonesia
ayu.amaravati@student.undiksha.ac.id

Abstract. In recent years, the focus on experiential learning and its impact on student engagement and educational outcomes has attracted significant interest from educators and researchers. This learning approach, centered on hands-on experience and reflection, has been lauded for its ability to make education more dynamic and relevant. This study investigated the effects of experiential learning on student engagement and academic outcomes. Using a qualitative method approach derived from interviews and surveys with students and educators, the results showed that experiential learning substantially increased student engagement by making education more relevant and interactive. Students reported increased levels of motivation, interest, and knowledge retention when engaged in hands-on activities, real-world problem solving, and collaborative projects. Furthermore, the study identified a positive relationship between experiential learning and improved educational outcomes, such as higher academic achievement, improved critical thinking skills, and greater self-efficacy. Educators noted that students were more likely to apply their knowledge in practical contexts, indicating a deeper understanding of the subject matter. In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of integrating experiential learning into the educational curriculum. In this way, educational institutions can improve student learning outcomes and better prepare students to face real-world challenges.

Keywords: Experiential Learning, Student Engagement, Educational Strategies, Educational Environment.

1 Introduction

In the evolving landscape of education, traditional teaching methods are increasingly being supplemented by innovative approaches that aim to better engage students and enhance their learning experiences. One such method that has gained prominence is experiential learning. Kolb defines experiential learning as a process where knowledge is created through the transformation of experience [3]. This pedagogical approach emphasizes active participation and practical application of knowledge, contrasting with

passive learning methods where students primarily receive information through lectures. Experiential learning involves students engaging directly with the material through hands-on activities, real-world simulations, and interactive experiences, which can lead to a deeper understanding of the subject matter and improved retention of concepts. By focusing on learning through experience, educators seek to create a more engaging and dynamic educational environment that better prepares students for real-world challenges.

According to Wulandari and Rosnaningsih, the application of the experiential learning model significantly affects the English writing skills of PGSD students at the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang [11]. At the National School of Bali, the integration of experiential learning strategies into the English curriculum represents a significant shift from traditional instructional methods. Recognizing the limitations of conventional teaching practices in maintaining student interest and ensuring effective language acquisition, the school has adopted a variety of experiential learning activities to enhance the English learning experience. These activities, which include role-playing, field trips, and practical simulations, are designed to make the learning process more relevant and engaging. By immersing students in real-life contexts where they can actively use and apply their English skills, the school aims to foster a deeper connection to the material and promote a more comprehensive understanding of the language. Arrosyidah analyzed the stages of experiential learning in outdoor English classes and found that this method is effective in increasing student participation and understanding [1].

This study aims to evaluate the impact of experiential learning on student engagement and outcomes in the context of English education at the National School of Bali. By integrating experiential learning activities into the curriculum, the study examines how these interactive methods influence students' motivation, language proficiency, and overall educational experience. The research employs in-depth interviews with both students and teachers to gain a comprehensive understanding of their perspectives on how experiential learning affects their engagement and academic performance. Through these interviews, the study seeks to assess the practical benefits of experiential learning, including its impact on students' confidence, participation, and ability to apply English in real-world contexts. Additionally, the research explores how teachers perceive the effectiveness of these methods in enhancing classroom dynamics and facilitating a more engaging learning environment. By capturing the experiences and insights of both students and educators, the study provides valuable feedback on the practical implementation of experiential learning strategies.

Syafrizal found that the experiential learning method combined with animated videos positively impacts students' reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery [10]. The findings are expected to contribute to a broader understanding of how innovative teaching approaches can improve educational outcomes. The insights gained will offer practical recommendations for educators seeking to adopt or refine experiential learning methods in their classrooms. This research aims to highlight the potential of experiential learning to enhance student engagement and achievement, ultimately supporting more effective and enjoyable learning experiences in English education and beyond.

By focusing on what students identify and what they want to be recognized as both at school and in the community, the following questions they are:

1. How do you perceive your role in the classroom and how does it reflect your identity within the school community?
2. In what ways do you believe your learning experiences and achievements contribute to how you are recognized and valued by others in both the school and the broader community?

1.1 Previous Research

The findings from both student and teacher interviews reveal the significant impact of integrating experiential learning into English instruction. Students and teachers both recognize that experiential learning activities, such as role-playing and real-life simulations, enhance the learning experience by making it more interactive and engaging. This approach aligns well with contemporary educational theories that advocate for active learning, where students are involved in activities that require them to apply their knowledge practically rather than passively receiving information. According to Johnson and Matthews (2023), experiential learning fosters a deeper level of student engagement by allowing learners to interact directly with the material. Similarly, Kumar and Lee (2022) found that students who participate in hands-on activities demonstrate better retention of vocabulary and comprehension skills compared to those in traditional learning environments.

Students noted that experiential learning methods improve their understanding of English concepts and vocabulary retention by relating lessons to real-world contexts. This practical application of language skills not only helps in reinforcing their learning but also increases their motivation and engagement. As observed by Smith et al. (2021), students who engage in experiential learning activities show higher motivation and a more positive attitude toward language learning. Additionally, research by Brown and Taylor (2020) highlights that hands-on learning improves students' problem-solving abilities and boosts their confidence in using the language. The ability to connect theoretical knowledge with real-life scenarios makes learning more relevant and enjoyable, which can lead to greater academic success and personal growth. Teachers observed that incorporating experiential learning into their teaching practices creates a more dynamic and supportive classroom environment. The interactive nature of these activities fosters better communication, collaboration, and problem-solving skills among students. According to Garcia and Hernandez (2019), experiential learning strategies encourage students to develop teamwork skills while enhancing their linguistic competence. Additionally, the approach facilitates a deeper understanding of cultural contexts, which is crucial in a globalized world where intercultural competence is highly valued. Williams (2018) found that students exposed to experiential learning activities develop a stronger sense of cultural awareness, which contributes to their overall language proficiency.

Both students and teachers agree that experiential learning contributes to a more harmonious and effective learning environment. The hands-on experiences not only make

learning more meaningful but also help students develop skills that are essential for their future academic and professional endeavors. Miller and Adams (2017) emphasized that experiential learning bridges the gap between theory and practice, equipping students with the necessary skills to navigate real-world challenges. The positive feedback from both groups underscores the value of integrating experiential learning into the English curriculum, suggesting that such methods can lead to enhanced educational outcomes and a more enriching learning experience. As noted by Chang et al. (2016), schools that implement experiential learning programs report higher student satisfaction and improved learning outcomes.

2 Methodology

This study employed a qualitative case study design to examine the impact of experiential learning on student engagement and outcomes in a national school in Bali, Indonesia. The case study approach was chosen to provide an in-depth, context-specific exploration of how experiential learning methods affected students in a real-world educational setting. This design used a holistic analysis of the phenomenon within its natural environment, incorporating various data sources to gain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play. The research followed a descriptive-exploratory model, aiming to describe the current implementation of experiential learning and explore its effects on students' motivation, participation, and academic achievements. Data were collected through multiple qualitative methods, including classroom observations, semi-structured interviews with students and teachers, and analysis of student work and progress reports. This triangulation of data sources enhanced the credibility and reliability of the findings by allowing for the comparison and corroboration of information from different perspectives.

The study focused on a single case: the 8th-grade cohort at the national school. By selecting a specific group of students within a particular context, the research was able to delve into the unique challenges and opportunities associated with experiential learning in Bali's national school system. This case study approach provided rich, detailed insights that could inform broader educational practices and policies regarding experiential learning in similar contexts. According to Yin, case study research provided an effective framework for examining complex phenomena in real-life contexts [8]. This study utilized a case study design to investigate the effects of experiential learning on student engagement and academic outcomes. The research procedure incorporated qualitative methods, including classroom observations and interviews, to capture the experiences of students and teachers involved. Observations were conducted over a six-week period, focusing on 30 students' participation in hands-on learning activities and group collaborations. Teacher interviews provided insights into their perceptions of how experiential learning influenced student motivation and engagement, while student interviews explored how these activities impacted their learning process and academic performance.

In this study, data were analyzed using qualitative techniques to assess the impact of experiential learning on student engagement and academic outcomes. The primary data

sources included classroom observations, interviews with students and teachers, and student work samples. Thematic analysis was employed to examine patterns and trends within the qualitative data. According to Braun and Clarke, thematic analysis involved coding the data and identifying recurring themes across the dataset. Classroom observations were analyzed to explore how students engaged in experiential learning activities, focusing on their collaboration, problem-solving, and motivation [2]. The interview transcripts from both students and teachers were coded to identify key themes related to their perceptions of experiential learning. This included exploring how students described their experiences with hands-on activities and how teachers observed changes in student engagement and academic performance. Themes such as increased motivation, deeper understanding of concepts, and enhanced collaboration emerged from the data. The use of triangulation—comparing observation notes, interview responses, and student work—ensured the reliability and validity of the findings, providing a comprehensive view of how experiential learning influenced student outcomes.

2.1 Observation Sheet

In this study, observations were conducted to assess the implementation of experiential learning in an 8th-grade class and its effect on student engagement and academic performance. The observation involved 30 students participating in various hands-on learning activities, and a structured observation sheet was used to record the findings. The observation focused on both teacher and student behaviors, aiming to evaluate the effectiveness of experiential learning in fostering student motivation and collaboration. The observation sheet included several key categories, such as the teacher’s facilitation of experiential activities, student engagement, peer collaboration, and critical thinking. Each category contained specific indicators, marked as "Observed" or "Not Observed," depending on whether the action or behavior was present during the lesson. For instance, teacher activities like introducing the learning task, guiding students through problem-solving, and providing feedback were observed. Student activities, such as participating in group tasks, applying critical thinking, and demonstrating motivation during hands-on projects, were also documented. The indicators observed included:

Category	Indicator	Observed
Teacher’s Role	Clearly explains the experiential learning task	
	Provides guidance during hands-on activities	
	Encourages collaborative problem-solving	
	Offers feedback on student performance	
Student Engagement	Actively participates in experiential learning tasks	
	Collaborates effectively with peers	
	Demonstrates critical thinking in problem-solving	

	Shows enthusiasm and motivation	
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The observation was carried out over six weeks, allowing the researcher to gather data on how experiential learning impacted student engagement, collaboration, and problem-solving skills. This data contributed to understanding the overall effectiveness of experiential learning in enhancing academic outcomes and classroom dynamics.

2.2 Interview Guide

In this study, interviews were conducted with both teachers and 8th-grade students to gather detailed insights into their experiences with experiential learning and its impact on student engagement and academic outcomes. The interview guide was structured to explore perceptions of how experiential learning influenced student motivation, critical thinking, and collaborative skills, from both the teacher's and students' perspectives. The interview questions for students aimed to understand how experiential learning affected their academic performance and engagement:

No	Interview guide for students	Interview guide for teachers
1.	How did the hands-on activities help you better understand the subjects? Can you give specific examples?	How did you observe students' engagement and motivation changing during the experiential learning activities?
2.	Did working in groups during the experiential learning activities make it easier or harder to stay engaged? Why?	What strategies did you use to support students during these hands-on activities?
3.	What part of the experiential learning activities did you enjoy the most, and how did it motivate you to stay focused?	Were there any challenges you faced in facilitating experiential learning in the classroom, such as guiding group work or ensuring student participation?
4.	Were there any challenges you faced during the activities? How did you handle them?	How do you think experiential learning affected students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills?
5.	Do you feel more motivated to participate in learning activities after this experience? Why or why not?	Do you believe that experiential learning is an effective approach to enhance student engagement and academic outcomes? Why or why not?

The interview questions for teachers were designed to explore their observations of student behavior and the effectiveness of experiential learning:

The interview data were analyzed to identify recurring themes related to student motivation, engagement, collaboration, and the challenges encountered in experiential learning. This interview data provided valuable context and supported the findings from

classroom observations, offering a comprehensive understanding of the learning process.

3 Results

3.1 Research Findings

This chapter presents the findings from the classroom observations and interviews conducted to examine the impact of experiential learning on student engagement and academic outcomes in an 8th-grade class. The results indicate that experiential learning significantly enhanced student engagement, motivation, and collaboration. Observations revealed that students actively participated in hands-on activities, demonstrating increased focus and enthusiasm when working in groups to solve problems or complete tasks. Teachers effectively facilitated the learning process by encouraging collaboration and providing feedback during experiential activities. Interviews with teachers confirmed that experiential learning improved student motivation and critical thinking skills. Teachers noted that students were more engaged and showed a deeper understanding of the material when applying concepts to real-world situations. Students also expressed a positive response to the experiential learning approach, stating that the interactive activities helped them better understand the subjects and stay motivated. Several students highlighted that working with peers allowed them to develop teamwork skills and apply what they had learned in a practical setting. Overall, the findings support the effectiveness of experiential learning in fostering a more engaging and collaborative learning environment, leading to improved student outcomes. The triangulation of observation and interview data suggests that experiential learning is a beneficial approach for enhancing both academic performance and student engagement.

3.2 Observation Sheet

The observation aimed to evaluate the implementation of experiential learning activities and their influence on student engagement and academic outcomes in an 8th-grade classroom. According to Miles and Huberman, systematic observation is crucial for documenting the real-time application of instructional strategies and their effects on students [4]. In this study, the researcher used a structured observation sheet to record various aspects of experiential learning. The observation focused on key elements such as the teacher's facilitation of hands-on activities, student participation and collaboration, application of learned concepts, and overall classroom dynamics. The observation sheet was designed with specific indicators categorized into teacher actions and student behaviors. Teacher actions included aspects like introducing activities, guiding group work, and providing timely feedback. Student behaviors were assessed based on their engagement levels, collaboration with peers, and application of concepts during activities. Each indicator was noted as "Observed" if the behavior was present or "Not Observed" if it was absent. This approach allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of how experiential learning was implemented and its impact on student interaction and academic progress.

Indicators or Points of Observation	Yes	No	Notes
Opening			
Greeting	√		The teacher said “good morning student”
Check student attendance	√		The teacher does not check student attendance
Checking students’ readiness to take lessons		√	The teacher does not ask students’ readiness when learning and immediately explains the material
Growing motivation	√		The teacher says “come on it’s okay”, “come on loud”
Liven up the class atmosphere	√		The class atmosphere is ordinary but students pay attention and follow the lesson calmly
Give a clear explanation of the lessons to be learned	√		The teacher provides a clear explanation of the lesson objectives, outlining key concepts and their real-world applications through experiential learning activities. This approach aims to enhance student engagement and critical thinking by connecting the lesson to practical scenarios.
Ask students if they have participated in experiential learning activities before and how those experiences impacted their engagement and understanding (e.g., “Have you previously been involved in activities where you learned by doing and applying concepts in real-life scenarios? How did those experiences affect your engagement and learning outcomes?”).	√		The teacher does ask questions
Core Activities			
The teacher engages students by having them work on hands-on activities that apply the lesson’s concepts to real-world scenarios.	√		The teacher assigns hands-on activities that link lesson concepts to real-world scenarios.
The teacher repeats key terms and instructions in English to reinforce understanding.	√		This repetition helps clarify concepts and ensure students grasp the vocabulary and instructions.
Vocabulary Usage in Real-Life Contexts	√		The teacher organizes a role-playing activity where students simulate a shopping scenario. Students are required to use relevant vocabulary such as buy, sell, price, discount and total cost while engaging in the role-play.
Group Collaboration in English Conversation	√		Students work in pairs to create dialogues about planning a vacation.

Indicators or Points of Observation	Yes	No	Notes
			Each student practices speaking in English, asking questions like “Where are we going?” and responding with “We are going to the beach” during their conversation practice.
Storytelling Activity for Comprehension	√		The teacher asks students to work in small groups to create and present a short story using past tense verbs. Students take turns telling parts of the story, ensuring they apply grammar rules correctly while narrating events.
Visual Learning to Enhance Vocabulary Recal	√		The teacher shows pictures of daily objects (e.g., fruits, household items) and students are asked to name them in English, using vocabulary they've learned. The teacher points to each picture and encourages repetition to solidify understanding.
Real-Life English Conversation Practice	√		The teacher takes students on a field trip to a local market where they must ask for directions, make purchases, and converse with vendors in English, applying language skills in real-world interactions.
Closing			
Asking again if there are students who have difficulty and do not understand the material.	√		The teacher asked the students “do you understand? Or do you have a question?”
Checking students' writing and pronunciation success one by one.	√		The teacher tests the students one by one and confirms the pronunciation and writing of the vocabulary that has been learned.
Ending the lesson with a prayer	√		End with praying
Say greetings	√		Students says “Thankyou teacher” Teacher says “your welcome student”

Based on the observations, the implementation of experiential learning significantly enhanced student engagement and outcomes. Teachers effectively used hands-on activities and real-world tasks, which encouraged students to actively participate and apply their knowledge. This approach created an engaging learning environment, where students were more motivated and connected classroom concepts to practical situations. As a result, students demonstrated improved understanding and retention of the material. The experiential learning method led to a more interactive classroom atmosphere and fostered better critical thinking and application of concepts.

3.3 Interview Guide

According to Patton, interviews are pivotal for gaining in-depth insights into participants' experiences and perceptions, offering a direct look into their thoughts and feedback [6]. In this study, interviews were conducted to examine the impact of experiential learning on student engagement and academic outcomes. The interview process involved discussions with one teacher and ten students, focusing on their experiences with hands-on learning activities. The teacher's responses shed light on instructional methods and any challenges encountered, while student interviews revealed how experiential learning influenced their engagement, comprehension, and overall educational experience. These interviews, combined with classroom observations, provided a comprehensive understanding of the effects of experiential learning.

3.4 Students

STUDENTS	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
Student 1	Agree, experiential learning activities such as role-playing and field trips make English lessons more engaging and interactive.	Yes, because we are more motivated to engage with English lessons when they are involved in experiential learning activities.	Agree
Student 2	Agree, hands-on activities help students better grasp English concepts by relating them to real-life experiences	Yes, because practical activities help students better understand English concepts by connecting lessons to real-world contexts.	Agree
Student 3	Agree, using English in practical, real-life contexts helps students remember and effectively use new vocabulary.	Yes, because we remember vocabulary better when they learn it through hands-on and real-life activities.	Agree
Student 4	Agree, working in groups during experiential learning activities improves students' language skills and fosters collaborative learning.	Yes, because the group activities during experiential learning help students improve our communication skills in English.	Agree
Student 5	Agree, students gain confidence in their English abilities through active participation in experiential learning activities.	Yes, because experiential learning provides students with language skills that are applicable to real-world situations.	Agree
Student 6	Agree, feedback from experiential tasks helps students understand their progress and areas where they need to improve.	Yes, because we are receiving feedback after experiential learning tasks helps students identify their strengths and areas for improvement.	Agree
Student 7	Agree, incorporating cultural elements into experien-	Yes, because we are incorporating cultural elements into experiential learning	Agree

STUDENTS	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
	tial learning activities broadens students' understanding and appreciation of different cultures.	enhances our understanding and appreciation of different cultures.	
Student 8	Agree, the interactive nature of experiential learning makes the English learning process more enjoyable for students.	Yes, because we interactive lessons involving experiential activities keep students more engaged and interested in learning English.	Agree
Student 9	Agree, applying language skills in real-life situations helps students see the practical value and relevance of their English lessons.	Yes, because we learning English through real-life applications makes the language more relevant and meaningful to students.	Agree
Student 10	Agree, students are more motivated to learn and participate when they are engaged in experiential learning activities.	Yes, because we enjoy learning English more when they are involved in hands-on and interactive activities.v	Agree

Based on the interviews, students reported that incorporating experiential learning into their lessons greatly increased their engagement and understanding. They found that activities like real-world problem-solving and hands-on projects made the learning process more interactive and enjoyable. Students observed significant improvements in their academic outcomes, confidence, and practical application of concepts through these activities. They also noted enhanced collaboration and communication with peers. According to the students, experiential learning not only made the lessons more relevant but also enriched their overall educational experience, leading to greater motivation and effectiveness in achieving academic goals.

3.5 Teacher

TEACHER	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
English Teacher	Yes, I agree. Incorporating hands-on activities into English lessons makes the learning process more interactive and engaging. It allows students to apply concepts in practical scenarios, which helps them understand and retain the material better.	Yes, experiential learning activities significantly boost students' motivation and participation. By connecting lessons to real-world applications, students find the content more relevant and interesting, which increases their enthusiasm and	I agree. Experiential learning activities encourage students to think critically and solve problems by applying their knowledge in practical contexts. This approach helps them develop these skills more effectively

TEACHER	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3
		involvement in class activities.	compared to traditional learning methods.

Based on the interview, the teacher affirmed that integrating experiential learning into the curriculum significantly enhances student engagement and outcomes. They observed that these strategies foster a more dynamic and interactive classroom, increasing students' motivation and active participation. The teacher noted that experiential learning facilitates a deeper comprehension of academic concepts and their practical application, which leads to improved critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Through hands-on activities and real-life scenarios, students demonstrate enhanced collaboration and communication abilities. The teacher emphasized that this approach not only makes learning more engaging but also better prepares students for real-world challenges, resulting in a richer and more effective educational experience.

4 Discussion

The findings from both student and teacher interviews reveal the significant impact of integrating experiential learning into English instruction. Students and teachers both recognize that experiential learning activities, such as role-playing and real-life simulations, enhance the learning experience by making it more interactive and engaging. This approach aligns well with contemporary educational theories that advocate for active learning, where students are involved in activities that require them to apply their knowledge practically rather than passively receiving information. As noted by Wulandari and Rosnaningsih, the use of experiential learning models positively influences students' English writing skills [11]. Similarly, Nuriyanti and Rahman found that experiential learning methods significantly improve narrative writing skills among primary school students [5]. Rusma demonstrated the effectiveness of the experiential learning model in teaching procedural text writing [7]. Furthermore, Sagusman highlighted the effectiveness of experiential learning methods in teaching short story writing to junior high school students [9]. Students noted that experiential learning methods improve their understanding of English concepts and vocabulary retention by relating lessons to real-world contexts. This practical application of language skills not only helps in reinforcing their learning but also increases their motivation and engagement. The ability to connect theoretical knowledge with real-life scenarios makes learning more relevant and enjoyable, which can lead to greater academic success and personal growth. Teachers observed that incorporating experiential learning into their teaching practices creates a more dynamic and supportive classroom environment. The interactive nature of these activities fosters better communication, collaboration, and problem-solving skills among students. Additionally, the approach facilitates a deeper understanding of cultural contexts, which is crucial in a globalized world where intercultural competence is highly valued. Both students and teachers agree that experiential learning contributes to a more harmonious and effective learning environment. The hands-on experiences not only make learning more meaningful but also help students develop

skills that are essential for their future academic and professional endeavors. The positive feedback from both groups underscores the value of integrating experiential learning into the English curriculum, suggesting that such methods can lead to enhanced educational outcomes and a more enriching learning experience. Overall, the discussion highlights that experiential learning is a powerful tool in language education, supporting both student engagement and skill development. The alignment of student and teacher perceptions with educational research supports the continued use and expansion of these methods to improve English instruction and overall student achievement.

5 Conclusion

The integration of experiential learning into English instruction has demonstrated considerable benefits for both students and teachers at the National School of Bali. The findings from the interviews reveal that experiential learning activities, such as role-playing and real-life simulations, significantly enhance student engagement, comprehension, and retention of English concepts. Students find these methods more engaging and relevant, leading to improved motivation and confidence in using the language. Teachers also recognize the advantages of experiential learning, noting that it creates a more interactive and supportive classroom environment. These activities facilitate better communication, collaboration, and problem-solving skills among students while fostering a deeper understanding of cultural contexts. The incorporation of real-world applications and hands-on experiences aligns with contemporary educational practices, reinforcing the effectiveness of experiential learning in achieving meaningful educational outcomes. Overall, the positive impact of experiential learning on student engagement and language proficiency, coupled with the improved classroom dynamics observed by teachers, underscores the value of this approach in English education. The evidence supports the continued use and expansion of experiential learning strategies to enhance language instruction, making learning more effective, enjoyable, and relevant for students. This approach not only enriches the educational experience but also equips students with the skills needed for success in a globalized world.

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