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The Role of Experiential Learning in Teaching Language Skills

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Abstract:

This study addresses the role of experiential learning in teaching language skills and how this approach influences the development of linguistic understanding and active engagement with educational content. The study is based on the primary question: How does experiential learning contribute to the improvement of language skill acquisition?

We employed the descriptive-analytical method in this study, reviewing the theories of educational psychologists such as John Dewey, Carl Rogers, and David Kolb, who emphasized the importance of experiential learning in building critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Data were collected from various academic sources, and educational literature was analyzed to determine the effectiveness of experiential learning in improving students' language proficiency.

The results showed that integrating experiential learning into language education motivates students to actively participate in the learning environment, enhancing their understanding of linguistic concepts and increasing their engagement with language in real-life situations. The study concluded that this method not only enhances language learning but also contributes to the development of students' critical thinking and problem-solving abilities.

Keywords: Experiential Learning; Language Education; Language Skills.

1. Introduction:

The use of experiential learning as an educational methodology is an effective means to enhance students' knowledge, skills, and values. This approach has played a prominent role in education for a long time and is often referred to as learning by doing or practice-based learning. It emphasizes direct experience and intentional reflection in the educational process. This method is based on the principle that active participation and personal engagement are essential components for effectively acquiring knowledge. Prominent educational psychologists such as John Dewey, Carl Rogers, and David Kolb have provided pioneering theories on experiential learning, focusing on the development of problem-solving skills, critical thinking, and meaningful cognitive experiences. Dewey, in particular, emphasized the shift from passive memorization to active engagement with the course content.

This research, therefore, asks: How does experiential learning contribute to the improvement of language skill acquisition? The integration of the principles of this type of learning into language education seems to offer many benefits, such as enhancing engaging learning experiences, developing critical thinking abilities, and improving language proficiency through active interaction with the surrounding world. By creating dynamic and participatory educational environments that encourage practical engagement and real-life encounters, teachers can enhance the language acquisition process for students, leading to deeper understanding and better mastery of the language.

Moreover, experiential learning emerges as a key factor in fostering a lifelong passion for learning among students and ensuring academic success by providing them with opportunities to critically engage with course content through real-life experiences. Experiential learning facilitates the creation of deeper connections between the student and the subject of study.

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- Analyze the role of experiential learning in enhancing the acquisition of language skills.
- Explore how the principles of experiential learning can be applied in language teaching classrooms to promote active engagement.
- Identify the effects of this approach on students' academic outcomes, both in terms of comprehension and information retention.

In conclusion, experiential learning offers a unique educational approach that emphasizes active participation, critical thinking, and problem-solving, allowing students to apply their knowledge in practical contexts, thereby enhancing their language skills. This study will address the impact of experiential learning on the effective and direct development of language skills.

2. Understanding Experiential Learning:

Experiential learning is an approach that focuses on acquiring knowledge through experience and practical application. This method encourages learners to interact with their environment and apply concepts in real-life situations. Scholars such as John Dewey and David Kolb consider it an effective way to enhance understanding, critical thinking, and the development of practical skills.

2.1. Definition and Foundations:

Experiential learning, as defined by the Association for Experiential Education, emphasizes meaningful engagement with students through direct experiences, focused reflection, and the enrichment of knowledge, skill development, and the clarification of values. This approach prioritizes student experiences and is closely linked to learning by doing, practical activities, and discovery-based exploration (Tasha, 2024).

The roots of experiential learning can be traced to theorists such as Dewey, Lewin, and Piaget (Terry, 2021, pp. 1-5), who emphasized the importance of practical experiences in education. Kolb's experiential learning cycle reinforces this concept by identifying experience as the foundation for all learning endeavors (Kieth, 2024).

This methodology involves the continuous reconstruction of past experiences, requiring active participation from learners (Zijing, 2024). It entails revisiting past experiences and resolving conflicts through critical thinking, problem-solving, and an adaptive process that enhances interactions between individuals and their environments to generate knowledge (Zijing, 2024).

In language teaching, experiential learning serves as an effective method to enhance listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills (Kieth, 2024) by immersing students in authentic linguistic contexts and promoting their active participation. Teachers can greatly facilitate language acquisition through this approach (Jennifer et al., 2021), which fosters critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and decision-making skills while providing engaging educational experiences (Kieth, 2024). Essentially, experiential learning offers a strong framework for effective language instruction rooted in practical experiences that lead to meaningful language acquisition. Teachers play a vital role in promoting experiential learning by creating dynamic, interactive environments that encourage student participation and critical reflection (Kieth, 2024).

Proposals	Description
Learning as a Process	Enhancing student engagement in the learning process is crucial for improving learning outcomes, as learning is a continuous reconstruction of existing experience.
All learning is re-learning	To achieve the best results, learning should be developed through prior experience and knowledge, which can be examined and integrated with new experiences and knowledge.
Learning requires resolving conflicts	Learning is driven by conflicts in understanding.
Learning is a comprehensive and continuous adaptive process	Learning does not merely refer to the retention of knowledge; it is closely related to thinking, feeling, perceiving, and behavior.
Learning is the result of interactions between individuals and their environment	The learning process involves a balance of dialectical processes, which are assimilation and adaptation.
Learning is a process of knowledge creation	The Experiential Learning Theory (ELT) aligns with constructivist theory, which asserts that knowledge is created and recreated in students' personal understanding.

Table 1: Six Proposals for Experiential Learning Theory (Adapted from Zijing, 2024, p.7)

2.2 Key Principles of Experiential Learning:

Experiential learning is distinguished by fundamental principles that set it apart from traditional classroom education. According to Albert C. Capraro, there are eight principles of effective practice that guide experiential learning (Terry, 2021, pp. 1-5). These principles include intentionality, readiness, preparation, authenticity, guidance, mentorship, self-reflection, evaluation, reinforcement, appreciation, and recognition. They highlight the importance of engaging students through practical experiences tied to real-world challenges. Unlike traditional educational settings where students may passively receive information, experiential learning promotes active participation in inquiry formulation, exploration, experimentation, problem-solving, and taking ownership of learning outcomes (Illinois, 2024).

Overall, the principles of experiential learning advocate for active participation through practical experiences related to real-world issues by encouraging reflection on those experiences and empowering students to take control of their learning paths. This approach enhances critical thinking skills and deepens conceptual understanding.

3. Benefits of Experiential Learning:

Experiential learning offers multiple benefits, including enhancing deep conceptual understanding through practical application and active participation. It contributes to the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills, while also boosting self-confidence and decision-making abilities.

3.1. Critical Thinking Skills:

Experiential learning engages students through practical experiences, enhancing their connection to the subject matter. This approach contrasts with traditional teaching methods that focus on passive listening and memorization, encouraging active participation in the learning process (Paul, 2023). By working with real-world materials, solving problems, conducting experiments, and collaborating on projects, students improve their critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and content comprehension (Paul, 2023). It encourages students to question, explore, and connect concepts, thereby strengthening their analytical skills (Paul, 2023). Through practical problem-solving tasks that address real-life challenges, students learn to analyze situations and create innovative solutions (Paul, 2023). This engagement also fosters valuable skills that can be applied beyond traditional classroom settings (Paul, 2023).

Additionally, engaging in sensory-rich activities that involve touch, sight, and movement activates different neural pathways, enhancing learning outcomes (Zijing, 2024). Critical thinking is further developed by allowing students to explore and manipulate objects while using their senses (Zijing, 2024).

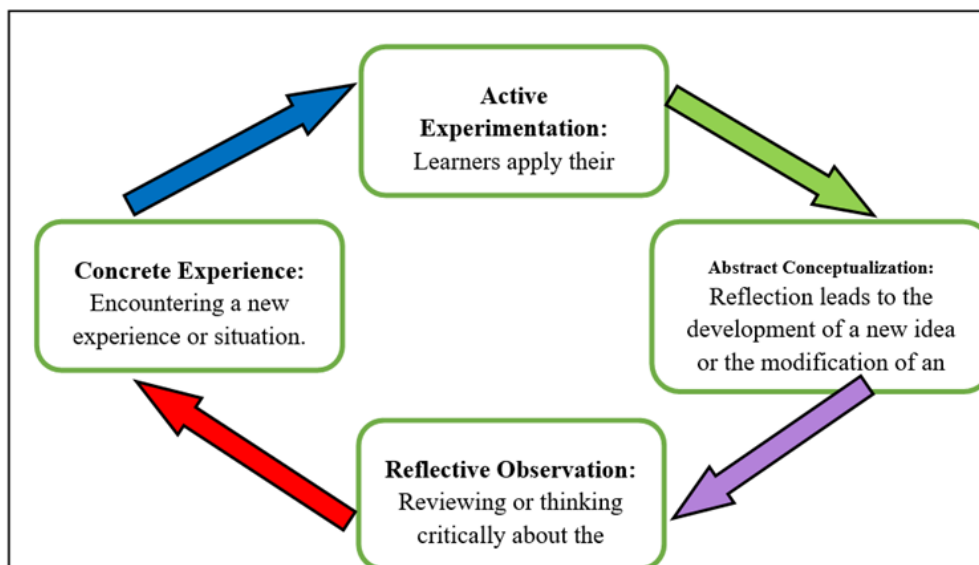


Figure 1: Experiential Learning Theory, (Paul, 2023, p.6) Adapted

3.2. Problem-Solving Skills:

Experiential learning is crucial for developing problem-solving abilities by immersing students in real-world scenarios that require analysis, decision-making, and reflection on outcomes (Rajeev, 2024). This interactive approach encourages active learning, reflection, and adaptation, thereby enhancing understanding and refining skills. For example, in a business management curriculum, students engage in a simulated corporate environment to develop and implement a business strategy. This experience pushes them to assess market conditions, make decisions under pressure, and evaluate outcomes to improve future performance (Rajeev, 2024).

3.3. Decision-Making Skills:

Experiential learning is essential for enhancing decision-making skills among language learners. Engaging students in practical tasks and reflective dialogues not only deepens subject knowledge but also strengthens critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, which are vital for long-term success (Sphero, 2001). Dynamic scenarios that promote collaboration and problem-solving encourage students to reflect on their experiences and decision-making processes, leading to innovative solutions (Sphero, 2001).

In language education, experiential learning emphasizes real-world applications of language skills, motivating students to engage in activities that require decision-making (John, 2019). Research shows that integrating virtual reality (VR)

technology in language teaching enhances experiential learning by providing immersive environments for decision-making scenarios, allowing students to explore challenging or inaccessible environments and engage in interactive situations that develop decision-making competencies (Jennifer et al., 2021). For instance, a VR simulation can mimic real-life situations where students must make decisions as part of an emergency response team or present a business proposal, allowing them to experience the consequences of their choices directly (Jennifer et al., 2021).

3.4. The Difference Between Experiential Learning and Project-Based Pedagogy

The table below presents a comparison between experiential learning and project-based pedagogy, prepared by Fawzi Jaqrif and Nassira Khlaifia (2023):

Experiential Learning	Project-Based Pedagogy
It focuses on the active participation of learners and their involvement in the learning process, often through practical activities and problem-solving.	It emphasizes the use of real-world practical projects as a means of education and learning.
It prioritizes experiential learning and the development of practical skills and knowledge.	It encourages learners to take responsibility for their own learning and actively apply their knowledge and skills in real-life situations.
It promotes the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration skills through active participation and experimentation.	It places a strong emphasis on collaboration and teamwork, as well as critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
It is often used in programs for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education, as well as vocational training, but it can also be applied to other subjects and disciplines.	It can be used across a variety of subjects and disciplines, including science and technology, engineering, mathematics, the humanities, and social sciences.
It typically involves a clear problem or challenge that learners must work to solve or overcome.	It can be organized or open-ended, depending on the objectives and goals of the project.
It involves active experimentation and trial and error, providing opportunities for reflection and feedback.	It includes stages of research, planning, and implementation, where students work in groups or individually.

Table 2: Between Experiential Learning and Project-Based Pedagogy by Fawzi Jaqrif and Nasira Khlaifi (2023).

4. Application of Experiential Learning in Education:

The application of experiential learning in education enhances student engagement through direct interaction with educational content. This approach allows learners to apply theoretical concepts in real-life situations, contributing to sustainable learning and fostering creativity.

4.1. Implementing Experiential Learning in the Classroom:

The use of experiential learning techniques significantly enhances language teaching methodologies by integrating diverse design elements and opportunities for experiential learning. This allows teachers to create interactive and stimulating experiences for students. Results from simulations of real classroom environments emphasize the importance of authentic settings, peer interaction, and hands-on experimentation in providing concrete experiences and reflective insights that enrich language learning (Jennifer et al., 2021).

Additionally, integrating experiential learning strategies in language classrooms through thoughtful design, commitment to the stages of experiential learning, and practical activities in diverse neurodiverse environments fosters a vibrant and interactive educational atmosphere that promotes effective language acquisition. This approach enables teachers to create a more engaging environment for diverse learners (Paul, 2023).

4.2. Creating Engaging Learning Experiences:

Integrating real-world scenarios and practical applications significantly enhances student engagement and understanding, as activities that allow students to apply grammatical concepts in everyday situations make language learning more dynamic and relevant. Additionally, providing active participation through role-playing, simulations, or virtual reality experiences deeply engages students and fosters critical thinking skills.

Modern technologies, such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR), create educational environments that enable students to explore complex scenarios that might not be accessible otherwise. VR simulations allow students to

safely and interactively engage with real-life situations, enhancing their connection to language content. By incorporating these digital tools into education, teachers can accommodate diverse learning styles and improve the overall educational experience.

In addition to technology-enhanced activities, integrating fieldwork or internships provides practical applications of language skills in real contexts, which can enhance students' fluency while developing problem-solving and decision-making abilities.

Moreover, embedding experiential learning strategies in language education not only boosts student engagement but also cultivates essential skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. By designing experiences that link theoretical knowledge to practical applications, teachers can deepen students' understanding of language content and equip them with the necessary skills to become proficient communicators (Jennifer et al., 2021; CNDLS, 2024; Illinois, 2024; Hilliard, 2020).

5. Developing Language Skills Through Experiential Learning:

Experiential learning effectively contributes to the development of language skills by providing learners with opportunities to practice the language in real-life situations. This approach enhances linguistic fluency, improves deep understanding of grammar and vocabulary, and fosters critical thinking. Additionally, it strengthens the ability to communicate effectively and solve language-related problems with flexibility and confidence.

5.1. Listening Skills:

Acquiring language through listening is essential for language development, especially in experiential learning. Language acquisition occurs both verbally and non-verbally, with listening being crucial for verbal learning at the outset. Children, for instance, listen to their parents and mimic their speech patterns, laying the foundation for language growth (Akriti, 2017).

Experiential learning allows learners to reflect on their experiences and apply newly acquired knowledge to real-world situations. Listening skills are vital in this reflective process, as students must actively engage with spoken language to understand and internalize new concepts.

Integrating storytelling techniques into experiential learning enriches listening skills by using stories as educational tools. Teachers create engaging listening experiences that encourage active student participation in language acquisition (Ranjan, 2018).

Overall, developing listening skills through experiential learning enhances language proficiency while promoting critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities (John, 2019). It also immerses learners in real-life contexts where effective communication is essential, improving listening comprehension and deepening their understanding of the target language through active participation in spoken language. This cultivation of strong listening skills is crucial for successful language acquisition and communication.

5.2. Speaking Skills:

Experiential learning is crucial in language education for developing speaking abilities, as it involves active participation in communication and collaboration with peers (Sonja, 2003, pp. 1-5). By engaging in projects or tasks that require interaction, students enhance their speaking skills, allowing them to practice in real situations, negotiate meanings, make decisions, and assess their progress.

Reflection is a vital component of experiential learning that supports effective language acquisition (Terry, 2021, pp. 1-5). Through reflecting on experiences related to speaking tasks, students deepen their understanding of the language and its practical applications. This reflective process aids in internalizing new knowledge and envisioning future linguistic interactions (Kolb, 1984).

Implementing experiential learning activities such as group discussions, role-playing, and creative writing (Paul, 2023) fosters an educational environment where students actively engage with the language. These practical activities necessitate speaking and effective communication, allowing students to improve their skills while enhancing their connection to the language.

Moreover, experiential learning is essential for developing speaking skills through communication, collaborative work, reflection, and skill enhancement. This encourages educators to adopt this approach to create effective learning experiences that support fluency in the target language.

5.3. Reading Skills:

Developing reading skills is essential for language learners, particularly through experiential learning in language education. Reading significantly aids language acquisition by expanding vocabulary, improving comprehension, and introducing learners to various linguistic structures (Akriti, 2017). By integrating activities that involve relevant materials related to students' interests or real-life experiences, teachers can foster stimulating learning environments that promote learning and retention.

When creating educational experiences aimed at developing reading skills through experiential learning, teachers can design activities that connect new vocabulary, grammatical structures, and contextual information. Enhancing reading skills through experiential methodologies—such as exploring poetry, plays, and digital resources—benefits language learners by providing diverse and engaging reading experiences. Through these methods, teachers support students in developing their language abilities while also promoting cultural awareness and critical thinking skills.

By prioritizing the enhancement of reading proficiency in language teaching, educators equip learners to navigate diverse linguistic contexts and communicate effectively in real-world scenarios.

5.4. Writing Skills:

Integrating place-based experiential learning enriches writing by transforming experiences into vibrant texts (Boston, 2021). By incorporating landscapes and communities, students engage in analysis that goes beyond abstract textual sources, as this approach fosters diverse arguments. The integration of experiential learning into language teaching practices significantly enhances students' writing skills because active participation, reflection on experiences, and real-world application deepen their understanding of language concepts and improve their effectiveness in written communication (Paul, 2023; Hilliard, 2020, pp. 6-10; Akriti, 2017; Boston, 2021).

6. Designing Effective Learning Experiences:

Creating effective learning experiences requires detailed planning to achieve optimal educational outcomes. Experiential learning theory emphasizes the importance of reconstructing past experiences to enhance learning outcomes. This theory, formulated by Kolb, identifies a four-stage learning process: concrete experiences, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. Integrating these stages into education allows teachers to create adaptable environments that encourage knowledge construction and application (Zijing, 2024).

To formulate effective learning experiences that enhance experiential learning, educators should consider language teaching principles and leverage technological resources such as virtual reality. By incorporating hands-on activities, they can promote cognitive engagement through the design of dynamic learning environments that encourage active participation, reflection on experiences, and the application of knowledge in real-world scenarios. This approach helps improve learning outcomes and facilitates the effective development of language skills.

Moreover, designing impactful educational experiences involves aligning teaching strategies with technological possibilities to create effective learning opportunities. By integrating the principles of experiential learning into curriculum design and teaching methods, teachers can enhance students' critical thinking abilities, problem-solving skills, and decision-making competencies, while also fostering active engagement with language learning content.

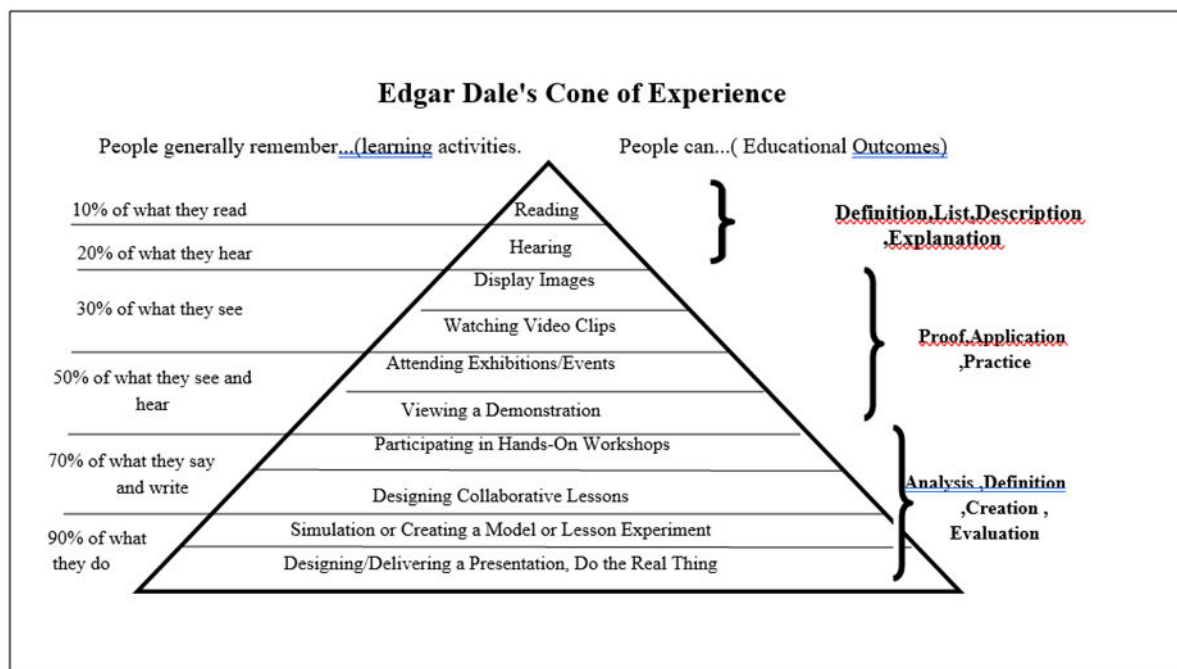


Figure 2: Experiential Learning Through Hands-On Activities (Paul, 2023, p. 10) Adapted

7. The Role of Teachers in Facilitating Experiential Learning:

In the process of teaching language through experiential learning, teachers play a crucial role in facilitating this interactive educational approach. Studies indicate that teachers evolve from mere transmitters of knowledge to mediators of experiences (Tesfaye et al., 2022; Yangtao, 2021). By fostering a positive learning environment and addressing challenges, they guide learners in constructing knowledge through practical application and reflection.

Teachers should not only provide information but also offer relevant suggestions and experiences that enhance active participation in learning materials (Anwar and Qadir, 2017). This approach allows students to move beyond rote memorization to critically assess and apply knowledge in real-life contexts (Zelechowski et al., 2017). Challenging experiential activities that require group collaboration compel learners to integrate subject content, make decisions, adapt processes, and solve problems collectively (Voukelatou, 2019).

Additionally, teachers should strive to ignite intrinsic motivation by promoting dynamic engagement in experiential activities (Zelechowski et al., 2017), which enhances knowledge retention and develops essential lifelong learning skills.

The teacher's role as a facilitator is vital in guiding students through the experiential learning cycle. They must create opportunities for reflecting on experiences, understanding new knowledge, and envisioning its application in future scenarios (Terry, 2021, pp. 1-5). By structuring appropriately challenging activities that balance existing knowledge with new goals and integrating inquiry-based tasks that enhance conceptual understanding (Ling et al., 2019), teachers empower students to take responsibility for their own learning journey.

8. Conclusion:

In conclusion, this study highlights the vital role of experiential learning in language education. It provides learners with opportunities for direct interaction with linguistic content through practical experiences and real-life situations, fostering deep understanding and connection to the material. By moving beyond traditional rote learning, students become more engaged in their studies through active participation in activities such as simulations and role-playing. Applying language skills in real contexts enhances their ability to communicate effectively.

The key findings from this study include:

- The pivotal role that experiential learning plays in enhancing and developing language skills, as this educational approach relies on direct experience and active interaction.
- Experiential learning offers unique opportunities for learners to practice language in real contexts by integrating theory with application.
- It promotes comprehensive language proficiency, encompassing listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.
- Experiential learning contributes to increased motivation and confidence among learners, leading to significant improvements in their language performance.
- It aids in developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential in language acquisition and application.
- The diversity of experiential learning methods, such as role-playing, simulations, and field projects, provides a wide range of opportunities for learners to explore and practice the language in various contexts.

By embracing experiential learning in language education, educators can create enriched learning environments that empower students to become proficient communicators and lifelong learners.

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