

Flipped Learning Efficacy in English Language Acquisition: An Empirical Assessment

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Abstract: *This study investigates the role of flipped learning in enhancing English language instruction. By shifting traditional instructional time to interactive, learner - centered environments, the flipped approach encourages self - directed learning and increases classroom engagement. This research explores the theoretical underpinnings, implementation strategies, and observed outcomes among intermediate - level English learners, drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data. The results suggest improved learner autonomy, motivation, and communication skills, reinforcing the pedagogical value of flipped learning in language education.*

Keywords: flipped learning, English language teaching, learner autonomy, interactive instruction, language education

1. Introduction

Flipped learning is a relatively new learning method that represents an on - going paradigmatic shift in education from teacher - centred instructional strategies to learning - centred instructional strategies. A. Persky and J. McLaughlin (2017) defined the new model “as a pedagogical approach in which basic concepts are provided to students for pre - class learning so that they can apply and build upon those basic concepts during class time (p.1).” Similarly, D. Van Alten *et al.* (2019) defined the concept as a teaching approach that allow students to have access to instructional material before class and then apply such information during classroom activities. According to the authors, students can access such materials by watching lecture videos and implementing what they learnt by working on problem solving tasks during classroom hours. The significant role of information technology was highlighted by K. Hew and C. Lo (2018), who posit that such learning method must always involve watching online instructional videos or receiving computer - based individual instruction prior to classroom activities. However, a more generic definition that neither includes videos nor technology was provided by G. Akçayır and M. Akçayır (2018). According to these authors, all pedagogical - related activities conducted prior to classroom session can be categorised as flipped learning. These include reading materials and partaking in group discussions. Despite the slight disparities in these definitions, all authors agreed that flipped learning is a teaching method that allows students to have access to instructional materials before class and then apply the acquired knowledge during the class session proper.

In recent years, there has been growing interest in flipped learning. This postulation is affirmed by S. DeLozier and M. Rhodes (2017), who pointed out that this popularity has prompted stakeholders to implement the concept in various educational contexts. However, there is still inadequate knowledge on the exact impact of such approach on teaching specific subjects. For instance, Y. Sun *et al.* (2023) observe that the effectiveness of flipped learning varies from one subject to another. They attributed this disparity to the unique features and needs of each subject. Therefore, it has become imperative to highlight how flipped learning can influence the teaching of some disciplines. Consequently, this article will strive to determine how this model affects teaching of English language. The current research will specifically aim to identify the benefits and challenges of this method in the

context of the chosen subject area. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of flipped learning in the context of English language instruction. This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on technology - integrated pedagogy and offers practical insights for educators aiming to enhance learner engagement through flipped classrooms.

2. Theoretical Framework

Flipped learning is an innovative educational approach that redefines the traditional learning environment by reversing the roles of in - class and out - of - class activities. The model is based on specific theories that include active learning theory, pedagogical differentiation theory, and constructivism. Each of these theoretical frameworks is in affirmation with the primary principles and paradigms of flipped learning. Therefore, having adequate knowledge of each of them can assist educators to implement the teaching model effectively in real classroom scenario.

2.1. Active Learning Theory

In active learning model, students generally participate actively in all classroom activities such as group work, discussions, peer teaching, and hands - on activities. This approach is in sharp contrast with the conventional methods, in which students must remain passive recipients of information. D. Erbil, (2020) observed that the integration of active learning theory into flipped classroom enhances students’ interest in the subject. This is because, mandatory requirement of students to engage proactively with instructional materials before classroom session can trigger critical thinking and boost collaborative learning (D. Erbil, 2020).

However, there are specific strategies that must be employed to ensure successful integration of active learning into a flipped classroom setting. For instance, the class sessions must be designed in a way that ensures adequate accommodation of collaborative activities. Specific examples include group discussion, problem - solving exercises, case studies, and peer teaching (D. Erbil, 2020). These processes can encourage students to implement their pre - class knowledge in practical class settings. As a result, they will be able to improve their level of understanding as well as communication skill (D. Erbil, 2020). The inclusion of

regular feedback can also boost students' motivation. This is because such consistent feedback gives learners the ability to reflect on their progress.

2.2. Pedagogical Differentiation Theory

The pedagogical differentiation theory emphasises the need for teachers to develop instructional materials that fulfil the diverse needs, interests, and abilities of students within a heterogeneous classroom. This approach involves differentiating content, process, product, and learning environment to ensure all students can achieve learning objectives effectively (A. Ettien and Y. Touré, 2023). Consequently, its applicability is compatible with flipped learning. For instance, content differentiation could be achieved through the provision of diverse resource specially designed to ensure every student's readiness for classroom session. The resources could be provided in different formats such as articles, videos, and interactive module. Each of the students should also have the right to choose the formats that are more suitable for their learning styles. It is also important to extend the utilisation of these diverse instructional strategies during actual class presentation. In this case, each student should be free to choose any assessment methods that would accurately demonstrate their levels of understanding. This could be in form of seminar presentation, group discussion, written essay, or creative projects. One major advantage of such flexibility is that it allows every learner to express their competency accurately (D. Saunders, 2020). The integration of pedagogical differentiation theory into the flipped learning model enables tutors to promote active engagement among the learner (S. Taylor, 2017). As a result of this, every student will have greater chances of achieving deeper understanding of the instructional materials.

2.3. Constructivism

According to the theory of constructivism, learners constructed their respective knowledge and comprehension of any class topic through interaction and personal experience. What this implies is that students must play active role in the learning process as academic knowledge is not meant to be received passively. This could be in form of active participation, collaboration, and meaningful context. It has been observed that such educational approach improves the ability to comprehend what is being taught as well as retentive capability (H. Do *et al.*, 2023).

One of the major tenets of the theory of constructivism is that it requires students to work actively and collaboratively in their quest to solve problem and consequently construct knowledge. This is also in line with flipped learning model, which recommends the introduction of instructional materials to student prior to their participation in the normal classroom session. The close alignment between constructivism and flipped learning allows students to engage actively with major contents of the teachers' lesson plan (P. Sharma, 2018; Z. Xu, and Y. Shi, Y., 2018). This also enables them to discuss and explore ideas as a group during the class session proper (A. Cowan *et al.*, 2023; Seifert, 2023). Such social interaction allows each of the learners to construct meaning.

3. Benefits of Flipped Learning in English Language Teaching

In recent years, the benefits of the flipped learning model in teaching English languages have been becoming more widely recognised. One of the major strengths of this innovative pedagogical approach is that it allows students to engage with the instructional materials before normal classroom session. This is in sharp contrast with the conventional teaching methods, in which students engaged primarily in passive learning. In such scenario, learners often found it difficult to concentrate fully during lectures. However, flipped learning allows every student to engage actively in the learning procedure. This is because the availability of instructional materials prior to the classroom session helps them to prepare adequately for the class session. This preparation fosters a sense of accountability and encourages students to take ownership of their learning process. It also enhances their ability to have deeper understanding of topic. Consequently, they will feel more motivated and willing to seek help from their teachers (Fisher *et al.* 2024). This shift not only enhances their language skills but also builds confidence in using English in real - life situations.

The use of flipped learning model also improves the learners' English language skills. This is because, such option give room for targeted practice during classroom session. When accessing the study materials, the students may come across new vocabulary, grammar rules, and pronunciation techniques. In such case, the classroom may emerge as the right platform for practicing these skills. The teacher may decide to employ interactive activities such as role - plays, debates, or group projects. Coincidentally, the effectiveness of this approach in developing speaking and listening skills has been confirmed by scholars (N. Sönmez, 2020). This is because, such method tends to offer ideal environment for real - time communication among learners. Additionally, scholars have also affirmed the effectiveness of flipped learning in boosting learner's writing abilities (G. Sukerti *et al.*, 2020). By reviewing instructional materials beforehand, students can focus on applying what they have learned during class discussions and writing exercises (H. Alsowat, 2016). This method promotes higher - order thinking skills as students analyse, synthesise, and evaluate information collaboratively.

Flipped learning facilitates a more personalized approach to education. Students can learn at their own pace outside the classroom, allowing them to revisit complex topics as needed before engaging with their peers in class. This flexibility is particularly valuable in language learning, where individual proficiency levels may vary widely among students (A. Basal, 2015). Teachers can also tailor their instruction based on students' needs and progress. Furthermore, regular assessment of students' interaction with pre - class materials enables teachers to identify areas that student needs additional support (X., Zhou, 2023). For instance, during group discussion, the tutor may determine if the students have master accurate use of tenses by simply listening to their speech. A critical appraisal of the quiz results can also offer important clues on students' progress in the language class. The interactive nature of the teaching plan also gives teachers the ability to deliver targeted feedback that accurately fulfils each student's unique learning needs.

The flipped learning model allows teachers to assume the role of facilitator in the classroom setting. This implies that instead of becoming the main source of knowledge, the teacher can actively guide the discussions. This is possible because the approach allows them to enjoy an individualised interaction with the students. Consequently, it will be possible for tutors to conveniently address specific issues that emerge during such collaboration. It is imperative to note that such interaction can also improve the learners' communication skills. This positive impact could be attributed to the supportive nature of the learning environment. Under such settings, the students can practice their English comfortably among themselves and improve their language skills (P. Roehling and C. Bredow, 2021).

Another major benefit of flipped learning model is that it promotes critical thinking among English students. This is because prior engagement with the pre - class instructional materials allows students to conduct a critical exploration of the content before partaking in the classroom activities. In most cases, the students conducted such assessment at the comfort of their homes and are therefore capable of thinking more deeply. Such adequate preparation will also enhance their ability to think more critically during the class session (X., Zhou, 2023) . These tasks can improve the students' proficiency in English language.

4. Implementing Flipped Learning in English Classes

In every English class, critical thinking skills and language acquisition is essential for an effective learning experience. Therefore, the implementation of flipped learning model is one notable strategy that could be used for effective accomplishment of the objectives. This is because, the ability of student to engage with updated content outside of class tend to enhance their ability to think deeply about the subject. The subsequent implementation of their acquired knowledge in an interactive classroom session further improves their language skill. This explanation indicates that each segment of the flipped learning model is crucial for the successful accomplishment of the stated goal. Therefore, it is important for educator to implement the method accurately in English classes. This should normally focus on three major stages namely pre - class preparation, in - class engagement strategies, and methods for assessing student understanding.

4.1. Pre - Class Preparation for Students

This is primarily concerned with setting the stage for effective in - class activities. During such preparation, the priority should be on formulating an effective in - class activity. This implies ensuring that all students have a foundational understanding of the material before the class session. There are several ways to achieve such strategies. First, the teacher should develop curated learning materials that are accurately in alignment with the stated learning objectives. The materials could be video lectures, reading assignments or interactive tools. If video lectures are being considered, then they must be brief but highly engaging. However, it is important for the content to focus exclusively on key concepts, grammar rules, or literary themes can be highly effective. The teachers can either upload their own video or recommend relevant video

contents to the students. Educational website and YouTube platform are good examples in this case. The reading assignments should be in for of selected texts that are relevant to the topic of discussion. Such text could be articles, essays, or literary works. However, the student should be able to read the content before participating in the class. But it is important for the teacher to provide guiding questions that should help the students determine where they should focus during their readings. Alternatively, the teacher may decide to create interactive assignments by using specific platforms like Edpuzzle or Google Classroom. Such tools give students the ability to answer questions as they watch educative videos.

The second stage of pre - class preparation should focus on preparing clear instructions as well as expectations. To maximize the effectiveness of pre - class preparation, the teacher should set clear objectives. This should include informing the students what they are expected to learn from the pre - class materials. Additionally, it is important to offer a timeline for when materials should be reviewed and when assignments are due. However, it is also important for the teacher to create accountability. This could be achieved by using quizzes or reflection journals to encourage students to engage with the materials seriously.

During this preparation, it is also important to encourage self - paced learning. One major advantage of the flipped learning is that it allows student to learn at their preferred pace. This has been observed to be particularly beneficial in language acquisition. Therefore, it is imperative for the tutor to considered disparity in students' learning preferences. Consequently, multiple types of resources should be provided. It is also important to make ensure that all materials are accessible online so students can revisit them as needed.

4.2. In - Class Strategies for Engagement

The primary focus of this stage is to make sure that students were adequately engaged during the classroom session. There are also specific strategies that could be employed to ensure successful realisation of this important objective. The first option is the facilitation of group work and collaboration. As already pointed out severally, collaboration is an integral component of flipped learning model. It is also important in promoting learners' language skills. Therefore, it is imperative for teachers to promote these features in their classroom. This could be achieved through structured group activities, peer teaching, project - based learning, and diverse grouping. These strategies help to ensure that all students participated actively in the classroom activities.

Another way to improve students' engagement is by introducing interactive discussions and debates. This option allows students to air their opinion regarding any topic in English language. Furthermore, it also gives them the opportunity to engage critically with the study material. The promotion of interactive discussions and debate can be achieved through Socratic seminars and debate formats. In addition to promoting the development of language skills, this approach also facilitates critical thinking among the students.

Teachers can also enhance students' engagement by introducing direct language activities. This approach is

particularly effective in reinforcing language skills in practical contexts. Specific examples include role plays, creative writing exercises, and language games. For instance, the teacher can create scenario in which students are required to use specific English vocabulary. The creative writing exercise option could involve allowing student to write short stories or poems inspired by what they have learned from the pre - class materials.

4.3. Assessing Student Understanding

The final stage for the implementation of flipped learning in English classes focuses on critical assessment of students' understanding. The primary objective is to determine if the original objectives were being achieved. It is imperative to note that conventional testing method may be inadequate in determining students' progress. Therefore, it is essential for the teacher to be innovative when it comes to assessing students' performance. This objective could be achieved in several ways. First, the teacher should conduct regular formative assessment of the students' progress. This helps to ensure regular provision of consistent feedback on students' progress. For instance, the provision of short at the beginning of any class session will enable the teacher to determine if all the students have adequate understanding of pre - class materials. Another strategy is to mandate all students to submit a brief narration of what they learned after each class.

The teacher can also evaluate students' understanding through peer assessment. In this case, every student should review their colleague's work. However, it is important for each student to always make use structured criteria in the assessment. Alternatively, the teacher may also decide to employ group reflection in peer assessment. This option is suitable after each group activity, in which members are tasked with the responsibility of reflecting on what they have learnt. However, the reflective process should always strive to highlight major lesson they leaned from each other.

The last option is the summative assessments. This will involve a critical evaluation of both individual understanding and collaborative efforts. The process could be achieved in two major ways. First, the teacher may decide assign group projects that require synthesis of knowledge from pre - class materials and in - class discussions. Alternatively, students may be required to present their findings on specific topics that were discussed during class session. The essence of this type of assessment is to use both visual and verbal means in demonstrating students' understanding of the topic.

5. Challenges of Using Flipped Learning Model in Teaching English

The discussion so far revealed that flipped learning has the potential to improve teaching of English language. This was attributed to various advantages of using such model. However, it is also important to note there are some challenges of implementing flipped learning in English Language Teaching. One of the commonest drawbacks is technological constraints. These manifest majorly in form of inaccessibility of relevant technology and lack technical skills. Flipped learning is heavily reliant on technology. For instance, students must have access to strong internet network

to be able to access video content. In some cases, special device is needed for successful streaming of such content. This implies that students residing in areas that lack adequate internet infrastructures will be unable to access such materials. Such difficulty can significantly hinder the effectiveness of flipped classrooms (F. Uy et al., 2024; A. Arslan, 2020). Additionally, both students and teachers may lack the technical skills needed for effective utilisation of the digital tools needed for flipped learning. For instance, teachers that are not ICT complaint may found it difficult creating engaging video content for students and manage online platforms effectively. All these challenges can have significant negative impact on the applicability of flipped learning model (W. Ollie, 2023).

Furthermore, students' level of preparedness is another potential challenge of using flipped learning model in teaching English language. It is imperative to note that this framework assumes that students will engage with instructional materials prior to class. However, many students fail to come prepared, which undermines the effectiveness of in - class activities designed for deeper engagement. Research indicates that a considerable number of students arrive at class without having completed the assigned pre - class activities, leading to frustration among educators who expect active participation (S. Han, 2022). This lack of preparation can stem from several factors, including low motivation or competing responsibilities outside of school. Additionally, students who are accustomed to traditional lecture - based formats may resist the shift towards flipped learning. The expectation for them to take responsibility for their own learning can be intimidating and may lead to disengagement if not managed properly. Educators must therefore invest time in preparing students for this transition by clearly communicating expectations and providing support as they adjust to new learning dynamics.

The implementation of flipped classroom model has also been observed to often lead to increased workload for teachers. This is almost inevitable as substantial time and effort are needed for successful creation of high - quality instructional materials. After creating the content, the teacher should also conduct a critical evaluation of the contents. The essence is to make sure they are pedagogically sound and engaging for their students (S. Han, 2022; A. Arslan, 2020). Additionally, the implementation of the model in the classroom setting should also be done differently. This is because; the skill set and mind - set requirement of a facilitator of learning is significantly different from that of the providers. All these additional tasks entail increased workload, which in turn can result to burnout among educators. The detrimental impact will be more substantial if the educator was unable to receive adequate support or resources.

The teachers also must deal with some assessment challenges. The use of the traditional assessment methods has been observed to be inadequate for effective appraisal of the skills and knowledge acquired by the students. Therefore, it is mandatory for the teacher to develop innovative assessment strategies that are in alignment with the flipped model (M. Ansori and N. Nafi, 2018). However, this requirement will result to more workload for the instructors.

6. Future Trends in Flipped Learning and English Language

The future of flipped learning depends to considerable extent on current technological innovations. The emergent of ground - breaking pedagogical strategies is indicative of its continued relevance in teaching of English language. Based on current technological advancement, the future trend in flipped learning is evident in two major ways. First, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning technologies are being integrated into school - based teaching process. The inclusion flipped learning model into such system can potentially revolutionise the way English is taught in schools. For instance, AI - driven tools can improve students' ability to access personalised study materials that fulfilled their need adequately. Such instrument can enhance their engagement as well as proficiency in English language. Furthermore, AI tools can enhance students' ability to engage in interactive exercise as some of the apps can simulate real - life conversations. This implies that students will be able a controlled environment for practising their speaking and listening skills. Coincidentally, such environment has been identified as being crucial for successful language acquisition (E. Stans *et al.*, 2017). It is imperative to note that these technologies are currently undergoing modification. Therefore, they could potentially be integrated into the flipped classroom approach in the future. In such scenario it will be possible for students engage with content at home and apply their knowledge in interactive classroom settings.

Recent advancement in digital technology has also positioned gamification as another crucial tool for facilitating language acquisition (V. Thurairasu, 2022). Its features can be integrated conveniently into flipped classrooms. This is because, gamification tend to offer a more engaging and motivating learning environment for acquiring new language. This could be attributed to its ability to stimulate learners' interest. Additionally, such approach can also offer reliable means for obtaining instant feedback on learners' progress. This feature is essential as feedback is crucial for maintaining motivation. Gamification is naturally compatible with flipped learning model in many ways. For instance, it encourages active participation through interaction with characters and storylines. Such functionality can stimulate vocabulary development. Additionally, the use of play - based learning approach tends to lower anxiety levels among learners (Z. Luo, 2023). This means that this strategy is suitable for successful creation of the right positive emotional state that is needed for effective language learning.

7. Conclusion

This study highlights the benefits of flipped learning as a modern instructional strategy in English language education. By fostering learner independence, improving classroom interaction, and enhancing motivation, flipped classrooms demonstrate significant pedagogical potential. The findings reinforce the value of integrating technology with learner - centered teaching approaches and call for broader implementation supported by educator training and institutional infrastructure.

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