



BEYOND BOUNDARIES THROUGH APPLIED QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Investigating the Impact of Educational Technology on Learners' Engagement in Game Design

By Silvio Nocilla and Monaliza Nocilla

November 2024

Phase 1 Study : Overview

- Phase I study explored a game-based methodology recognised as Flipped Gamification that aims to boost students' engagement, creativity, and critical thinking skills.
- **Research gap:** While specific data on flipped gamification was limited in Phase 1, related concepts were thoroughly examined.
- Based on the data analysis from Phase I, this presentation will conclude with insights on the implementation of the Flipped Gamification framework deriving from Phase II qualitative research.



Introduction

The flipped Gamification Model

- Flipped Gamification merges **flipped learning** (pre-class study, in-class active learning) with **game-based learning** principles.
- **The Unique approach is a paradigm shift from giving choices to inspiring learners.** By tapping into students' interests to become game creators, conducting research, designing educational games or interactive presentations, and sharing them with their peers to foster a sense of empowerment.



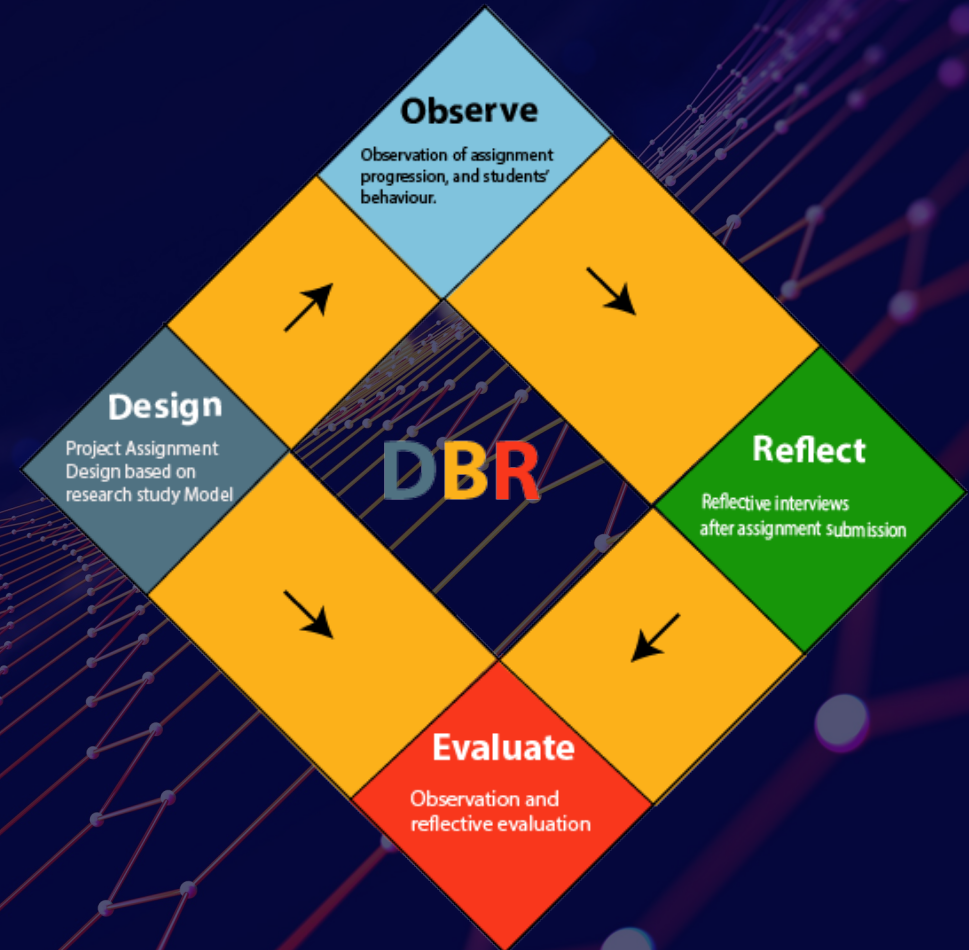
Outcome: Overview of Phase II

- Students became **more self-directed**, engaged, and equipped with **21st-century skills**.
- Tools like Beca et al.'s (2022) "**Gamer4Nature Toolkit for Game Design**" provide structured guidance for students and educators.
- Enhanced autonomy, engagement, and knowledge retention.
- Increased students' intrinsic motivation to continue learning beyond the lesson.



Theoretical Framework

- **Design-Based Research (DBR)** was used as methodology to iteratively test the flipped gamification model.
- Adapts Beca et al.'s (2022) **Gamer4Nature Toolkit** for practical classroom use.
- Adapts Rajković et al. (2020) Project-Based Learning (PBL) Design Assignment.
- Focus on problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking.



Research Question

▶◀ To what extent does Flipped Gamification impact on:

📖 Engagement

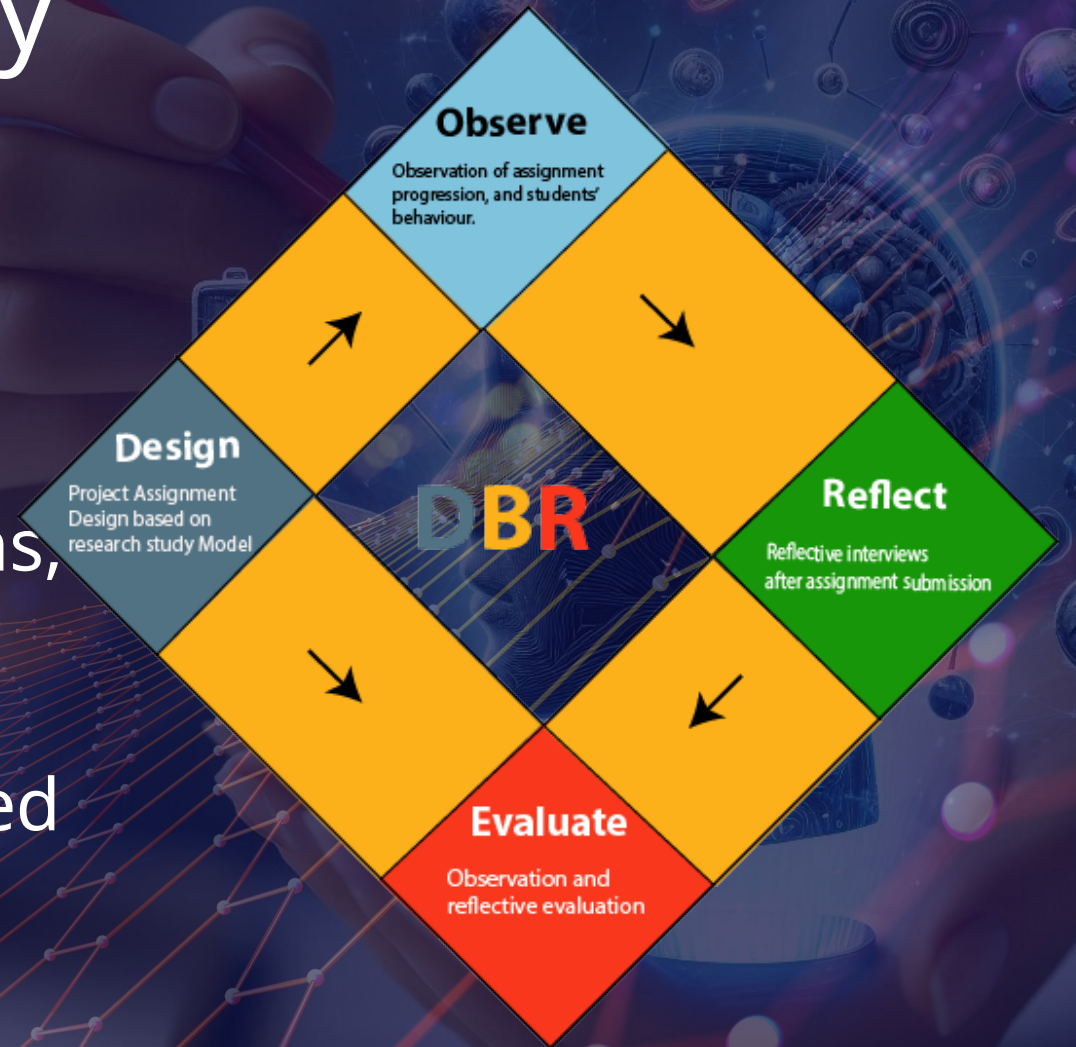
📖 Problem-solving skills

📖 Creative thinking abilities

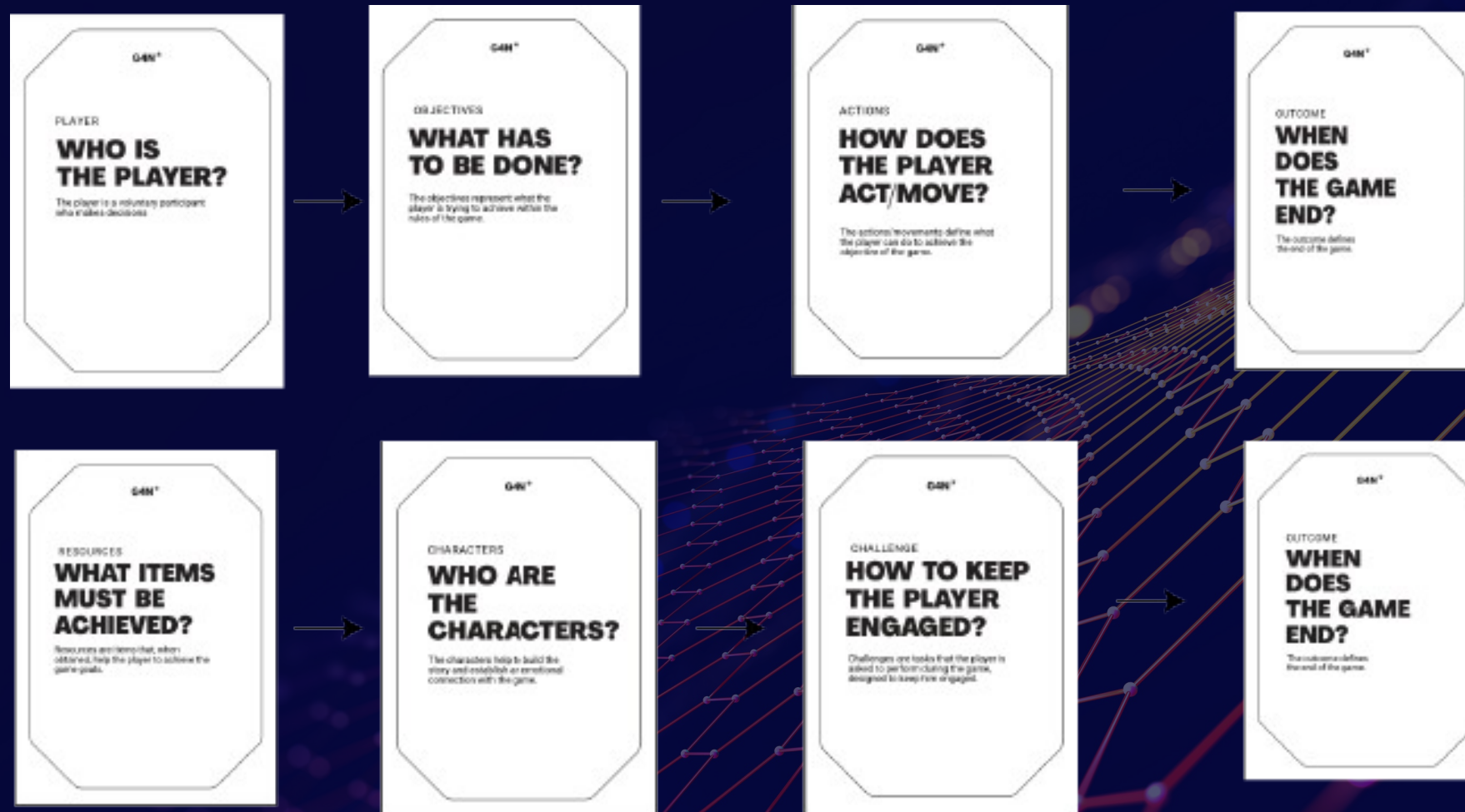
As Student-Led learning approach to engage by empowering participants?

Research Methodology

- **Sample:** 12 participants from the Advanced Diploma in Information Computer Technology
- **Qualitative Design** using observations, interviews/reflective practices.
- Project-Based Learning (PBL) integrated with game creation.



Beça et al.'s (2022) Game4 Nature Model



Assignment Structure

- **Stage 1:** Proposal submission.
- **Stage 2:** Design using Beca's storyboard model.
- **Stage 3:** Full project development (VR/3D game or presentation).

Project Title (choose one of the titles above)
Short Description of project
<p>The project will be about No.1) World cultures – specifically revolving around Japan.</p> <p>The experience will focus on 4 topics – Language, Instruments and Music, Shrines, and Food.</p> <p>Language – the user will learn some basic Japanese characters through translated images and pronunciation audio. They will then be able to see a character and write it in English letters. A message will be displayed if they answered it correctly.</p> <p>Instruments and music – The user will be able to walk through a hallway with traditional instruments, clicking on them will play the note/sound they make. At the end there will be 2 stages (either a 3D model or a video), one with a traditional band and one with a modern band. Clicking on the bands will play a song.</p> <p>Shrines and monuments – the user will explore a 3D model of a shrine, where there are plaques with images/videos that show the beliefs of the hiyoshi shrine. (the 3D model will not be an accurate representation of the hiyoshi shrine).</p> <p>Food/cooking – the user will be in a 3D room with a ramen recipe on a wall. They will have to drag the correct ingredients into a bowl to create a nice ramen bowl.</p> <p>This project will be targeted towards all ages and users who want to appreciate and learn about Japanese culture.</p>

World cultures – Japan

Age:

Language: Japanese has 3 alphabets: hiragana, katakana and kanji. The basic is hiragana, as the characters are pronounced how they look. Katakana is like hiragana but is used for foreign words. Hiragana characters, pronouncing syllables or whole phrases have a meaning.

Visuals: text examples of all 3 alphabets with translations to hear voice pronunciation.

Activity: From the examples shown, the user will be quizzed and write down their translation in English characters.

Visuals: An image of the Japanese character with a blank space for writing.

And Instruments:

Activity: A hallway with traditional Japanese instruments. The user will play their respective tune. At the end of the hallway, there will be two stages, a traditional band and a modern band, clicking on them will play a traditional song and a modern song.

World Cultures - Japan Shrine:

Origin: Hiyoshi Taisha was originally built over 2000 years ago on Mt. Hiei, dedicated to the mountain deity.

Research: the origins of Hiyoshi Taisha, the fusion with the Kami enshrined in Hiyoshi Taisha.

Visuals: Open world 3D model of the west main shrine information.

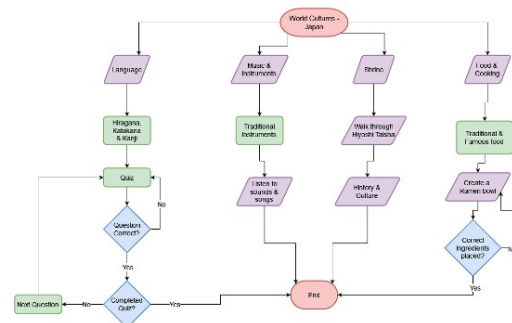
Food and Cooking:

Famous food: A famous and common dish in Japan is ramen.

Research: ingredients used to make a ramen meal.

Visuals: 3D model of a ramen shop.

Activity: Follow the recipe and drag ingredients into a bowl to create delicious ramen.



MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS



FOOD AND COOKING

- Ingredients used to make a ramen meal.
- Press the Right arrow Key to Create a bowl of ramen!









Project Deliverable Sample



Key Findings – Creativity & Problem-Solving

- **Creativity Enhancement:** High scores 12 – promotes creative thinking.
- **Overall Experience:** Score of 9 – generally positive feedback.
- **Problem-Solving:** Moderate score 8– some improvement in skills.
- **Project Development:** Lower scores 6– room for improvement.



Flipped Gamification vs Traditional Gamification

Flipped Gamification Concern (Mogavi et al., 2022):

Gamification may overshadow learning, with students focusing more on game mechanics and resorting to unethical behaviour (e.g., cheating) for rewards.

Flipped Gamification Solution: Empowering students to create their own games keeps the focus on learning and reduces these risks.

Design Challenge (Meder & Brijnesh, 2014):

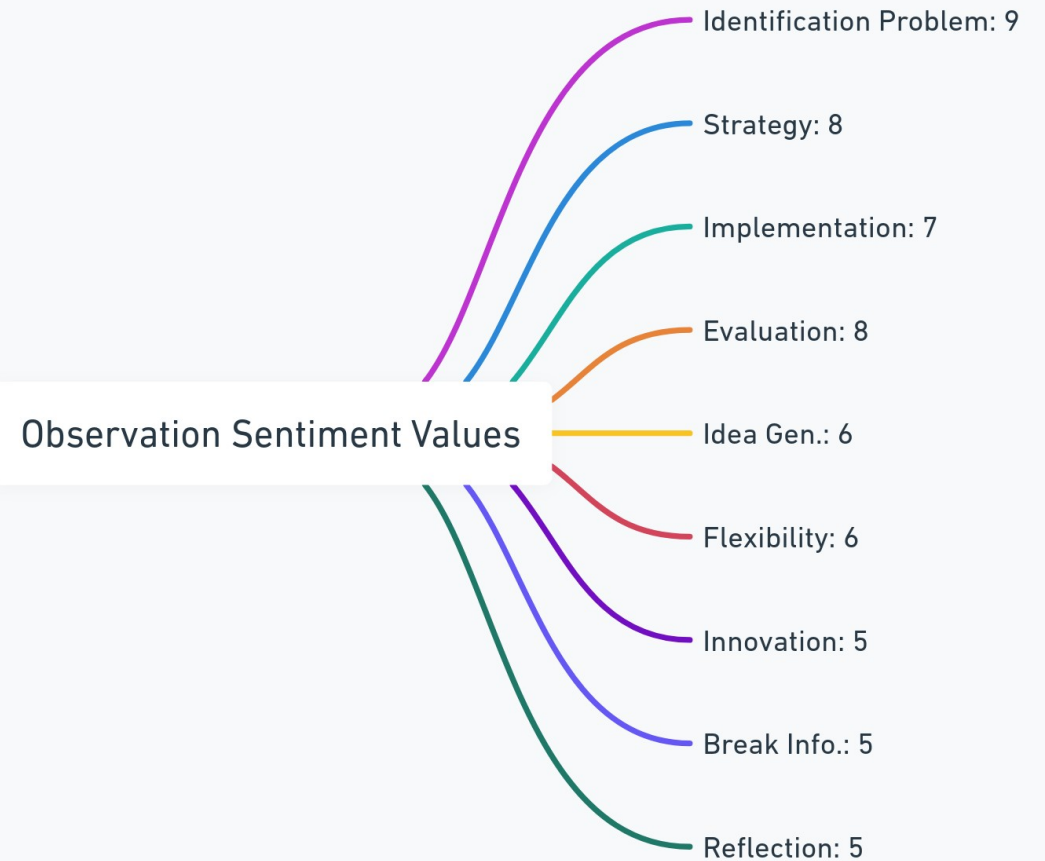
Matching game design elements with student needs is critical for engagement.
Key Factor: Selecting the right game components optimizes learning outcomes.

In flipped gamification, students create their own games, unlike traditional gamification where students play predefined games.

Observation Analysis

Problem-Solving: Enhanced problem identification, strategy development, and solution implementation.

Creative Thinking: Improved idea generation and flexibility, but struggled with innovation.



Challenges Experienced by Participants

Time Management: Balancing project deadlines with other courseworks.

Critical Thinking: Difficulty breaking down complex information and reflecting on thought processes.

What students convey:

Participant 7 state that

“The assignment was open-ended, allowing for a high degree of creativity. There was ample room for students to be innovative, with the outcome largely depending on how far student was willing to go in developing a strong project.”

Participant 5 noted that

“This was an enjoyable assignment, but conflicting deadlines with other assignments prevented me from putting more effort into it.”

Recommendations and conclusion (Model)

- Clear articulation of project purpose and deliverables.
- Detailed project plans with timelines.
- Continuous feedback and regular reviews.
- Evaluation and reflection on outcomes.
- Address time management and support critical thinking skill development.

- Flipped gamification fosters student engagement and critical 21st-century skills.
- Practical frameworks and toolkits can enhance the implementation of game-based learning in educational settings.

Stage 1: Initiation

Objectives: Define project purpose

Output: Project proposal Documentation

Stage 2: Planning

Objectives: Develop detail project plans

Output: Project plans proposal

Stage 3: Execution and Evaluation

Objective: Implementation and evaluation project success.

Output: deliverables, progress and evaluation reports

Stage 4: Evaluation

Output: deliverables, progress report and evaluation report.

References

Anderson, T., & Shattuck, J. (2012). Design-Based Research: A Decade of Progress in Education Research. Beca, P., et al. (2022). **Students as Game Creators: Easing the Game Construction Process Using a Toolkit for Game Design.** Nocilla, S., & Nocilla, M. (2024). **Empowering Learning Through Game Creation:** MCAST Journal of Applied Research & Practice. Scott, E. E., Wenderoth, M. P., & Doherty, J. H. (2020). **Design-Based Research: A Methodology to Extend and Enrich Biology Education Research.** Yu, H. (2024). Enhancing creative cognition through project-based learning.