Play-based learning significantly contributes to language acquisition and cognitive development in young children by providing a natural and engaging context for exploration and interaction. Through play, children are able to experiment with language in a low-pressure environment, which enhances their understanding and retention of new vocabulary and grammatical structures. Research shows that play-based activities facilitate social interaction, allowing children to practice language skills collaboratively, thereby promoting both linguistic and social development (Ref-s297525). Furthermore, play encourages problem-solving and critical thinking, which are essential cognitive skills that support overall learning and development (Ref-s297525). By integrating play into the language learning curriculum, educators can create a dynamic and supportive environment that nurtures both the cognitive and linguistic growth of young learners, leading to more effective and enjoyable educational experiences.