

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Tactile Learning in Education

1. *Definition of Tactile Learning in Education*

Tactile learning is a learning process that involves developing tactile sensory awareness through physical activities, such as touching surfaces to enhance understanding and sensory skills (Montessori, M., 2013). This educational approach emphasizes the importance of sensory experiences, particularly through touch, to comprehend and process information. Based on the idea that physical interaction with objects or the environment can enhance learning, tactile learning is highly beneficial for students who require more than just visual or auditory methods (Bøg et al., 2021; Perdaniama, 2021; Sarouphim, 2021). Hands-on activities, such as touching, drawing, or manipulating objects, are central to this method, supporting not only cognitive development but also social and emotional skills. Therefore, tactile learning is relevant for various age groups and learning needs (Frank et al., 2022; Shenoy & Kumar, 2024).

Tactile learning encompasses various definitions, but all emphasize the use of the sense of touch to support understanding. Main (2024) explains that tactile learning

involves exploring the world through the sense of touch, which is crucial for cognitive development, particularly in children. Frank et al. (2022) support this perspective by highlighting that tactile stimulation can transfer skills or understanding from one part of the body to another. Additionally, Shenoy and Kumar (2024) note that tactile learning includes activities such as drawing and manipulating objects, processing information through the hands. These perspectives share a common emphasis on the importance of touch in the learning process (Main, 2024; Frank et al., 2022; Shenoy & Kumar, 2024).

Tactile learning is essential in supporting students who do not rely solely on visual and auditory methods. This approach helps students develop a deeper understanding through physical engagement. According to Bøg et al. (2021), Perdaniama (2021), and Sarouphim (2021), tactile activities enable students to enhance memory and cognitive skills. Carpenter (2020) also highlights that tactile learning includes methods such as touching objects or screens, which are particularly relevant in technology-based learning. Therefore, tactile learning provides an effective alternative approach for students with diverse learning styles.

The tactile approach actively engages students both physically and cognitively. Ameer and Parveen (2023)

explain that physical involvement in tactile learning can enhance understanding and information retention. Spezini (2021) adds that repetitive activities in tactile learning help reinforce long-term memory. Such activities allow students to associate physical experiences with learned concepts, creating more meaningful connections in the learning process.

In addition to cognitive benefits, tactile learning also contributes to the development of students' social skills. Almasri (2022) states that this method enables students to work collaboratively, share problem-solving processes, and build confidence. This is particularly important in educational environments where social interaction supports holistic learning. By involving students in tactile group activities, they can learn to understand others' perspectives while strengthening their interpersonal relationships.

Teaching strategies for tactile learners should be designed to optimally engage the sense of touch. Bryant (2023) notes that tactile learners benefit from hands-on activities involving their hands, such as drawing, building models, or using tools. Carpenter (2020) emphasizes that incorporating hand signals or real objects is also effective, even in online learning. Through these approaches, educators can create meaningful and engaging learning experiences tailored to tactile learners.

Modern technology has opened new opportunities for tactile learning. According to Carpenter (2020), touchscreens and interactive tools provide immersive learning experiences for tactile learners. Students can use digital devices to draw, manipulate virtual objects, or participate in simulations that involve the sense of touch. This not only enriches the learning experience but also expands the accessibility of tactile learning across various educational contexts.

Operationally, tactile learning can be defined as the transmission of knowledge through touch and physical activity (Bincy & John, 2019). This method involves using real objects, manipulating tools, and engaging in kinesthetic activities to understand abstract concepts. This approach not only helps students grasp information more deeply but also supports more interactive and enjoyable learning. By integrating tactile theory into practice, educators can design curricula that meet students' needs effectively.

Tactile learning is an effective approach to supporting diverse student learning needs. By engaging the sense of touch and physical activities, this method enhances not only cognitive understanding but also social and emotional skills. In the context of modern education, the integration of technology with tactile strategies further expands its benefits, enabling students to learn in more interactive and

contextual ways. Therefore, tactile learning is a relevant and significant approach to creating meaningful learning experiences.

2. The Impact of Tactile Learning and Its Effects on the Learning Process

Tactile learning has a significant impact on enhancing the effectiveness of the learning process. This method emphasizes hands-on experiences through touch, object manipulation, or other physical activities to help learners deeply understand concepts (Liu et al., 2020). In addition to supporting cognitive development, this approach facilitates cross-modal integration, enabling students to associate information from multiple senses, such as visual and tactile. This fosters better independent learning skills. Tactile learning also provides solutions for students with impulsive behavior, helping them improve focus and create a more active and enjoyable learning process (Bincy & John, 2019). Thus, its impact spans cognitive, social, and emotional dimensions, making it a relevant approach in various educational contexts.

One of the key impacts of tactile learning is its ability to enhance students' adaptability to new tasks. Liu et al. (2020) explain that hands-on experiences with physical objects enable students to understand abstract concepts more easily, especially in complex situations. Activities

such as manipulating models or handling tangible tools not only strengthen comprehension but also train students to think critically when facing challenges. Additionally, tactile learning fosters active engagement, encouraging exploration and creativity. Cross-modal information integration further enhances students' flexibility in absorbing and applying new knowledge. Thus, this approach enriches the learning process, helping students not only understand but also apply concepts in real-life contexts.

The positive impact of tactile learning is also evident in students with special needs, such as those with impulsive behavior. Research by Bincy and John (2019) indicates that this method can help students improve focus and reduce impulsivity through enjoyable and interactive activities. This approach provides students with opportunities to gradually develop learning skills while supporting educational inclusion. Additionally, tactile learning offers opportunities to create a more diverse learning process, allowing teachers to combine traditional methods with hands-on experiences. This makes learning more relevant and engaging while ensuring individual student needs are met. With this approach, students become more motivated and are able to explore their potential optimally.

Overall, tactile learning has a significant impact on supporting a more effective and inclusive learning process. By integrating hands-on experiences through touch and manipulation, this method enhances students' understanding, adaptability, and independence (Liu et al., 2020). Furthermore, tactile learning provides practical solutions to educational challenges, including supporting students with special needs, such as impulsive behavior (Bincy & John, 2019). Through interactive and enjoyable activities, this approach fosters a dynamic and relevant learning environment. Therefore, tactile learning deserves broader adoption across various educational contexts to create holistic and meaningful learning experiences.

3. The Effectiveness of Tactile Learning in Learning English

Tactile learning is an effective approach to enhancing English language proficiency. This method utilizes touch and object manipulation to help students internalize language concepts and skills (Aldajani, 2016). In English learning, activities such as touching letters, manipulating word cards, or using touch-based interactive tools can strengthen understanding and facilitate material retention. Besides providing a deeper learning experience, this method creates an enjoyable learning environment, motivating students to actively participate. The

effectiveness of this method lies in its ability to transform knowledge into concrete experiences, which is crucial for students with tactile learning styles. Thus, tactile learning can serve as a relevant and innovative strategy in the process of teaching English.

The effectiveness of tactile learning in learning English is evident in its ability to improve students' attention span. According to Bincy and John (2019), tactile sensitivity-based instruction brings significant progress in students' attention to their tasks. Activities involving touch, such as assembling word puzzles, writing in sand, or holding flashcards, help students actively focus on learning. This method is also effective for students with special needs or those who struggle with visual and auditory approaches. By providing a more personal and concrete experience, tactile learning enables students to better understand English concepts such as grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. This makes the approach relevant for students of various ability levels.

In addition to enhancing attention, tactile learning is also effective in creating a fun and motivating learning experience. Aldajani (2016) notes that students enjoy the learning process more when using tactile methods that involve direct manipulation of objects. For instance, in vocabulary learning, students can hold physical objects

while learning their names. This not only facilitates retention but also boosts students' confidence in using English. Furthermore, this method allows for more interactive teaching, where students actively engage in the learning process. By creating an environment that supports exploration, tactile learning helps students feel comfortable and motivated to learn English in a deeper way.

Overall, tactile learning has proven effective in enhancing English language mastery through interactive and enjoyable learning experiences. By leveraging touch sensitivity, this method not only helps students internalize concepts but also improves their focus and retention of material (Bincy & John, 2019). Additionally, tactile learning encourages motivation and active participation in the learning process, making it a relevant strategy for various English language learning contexts (Aldajani, 2016). With its innovative and inclusive approach, tactile learning provides an effective solution to address challenges in language teaching while creating meaningful learning experiences for students.

B. Drama in Language Teaching

1. Definition of Drama

Drama is an art form that tells a story through the dialogue and actions of characters within a plot, where the conflicts and character reactions explore themes and

emotions to create a profound experience for the audience (Aristotle, 330 BC). As one of the performing arts, drama has been an integral part of human culture for centuries. Originating from religious rituals and practices, drama then evolved into a means of entertainment, education, and a tool for social and political reflection (Lasisi, 2020). Over time, drama has not only functioned as a medium to convey stories but also as a tool to explore complex human issues. With its diversity in form and function, drama remains relevant in various cultural and historical contexts. This art form, which touches both emotions and intellect, continues to innovate, offering a unique aesthetic experience for both audiences and performers.

Drama is traditionally defined as a narrative performing art that takes place on stage, combining various elements such as body language, props, dance, and music (Zakopoulos et al., 2023). These elements work together to create an immersive theatrical experience, allowing the audience to engage emotionally and intellectually with the story being told. In the modern context, drama has transcended traditional stage boundaries, expanding into other media such as film, television, and digital platforms. This demonstrates the flexibility of drama as a creative medium capable of adapting to the times while maintaining its appeal as a universal art form.

One of the core aspects of drama is the act of bringing roles or characters in a structured narrative to life, following the script as the primary guide (Longley, 2021). In this process, actors not only perform as storytellers but also serve as a medium to bring to life the ideas and emotions embedded within the script. This process involves a deep exploration of the character, including motivations, conflicts, and relationships between characters. Thus, drama becomes more than just entertainment; it serves as a tool to understand various aspects of human life, ranging from interpersonal relationships to broader social issues.

In addition to script-based drama, there is also a form called Process Drama (PD), where participants collaborate to develop the scenario, characters, and narrative without a script (Lim & Park, 2023). This approach is often used in education to encourage creativity and engage students in exploring specific themes and issues. By providing the freedom to improvise, process drama allows participants to delve into a more personal and authentic experience. This makes PD an effective tool not only in the arts but also in interdisciplinary learning, including language learning, social studies, and the development of interpersonal skills.

Another definition of drama emphasizes its nature as "a composition in the form of poetry or prose that aims to depict life or character, or to tell a story through action and

dialogue" (Olsson & Dabbous, 2024). This definition highlights the literary aspect of drama, which forms the foundation for stage performances. The script often serves as the medium through which writers can convey their views on life, morality, or social issues. In other words, drama is a blend of literary art and performance art, where both work together to create a profound experience for the audience.

As an ever-evolving art form, drama has become an important tool for social engineering, political change, and community development (Lasisi, 2020). Through powerful and emotional stories, drama can open up spaces for dialogue about issues that are often difficult to address directly. For example, drama can be used to explore themes such as social injustice, cultural identity, or climate change. The ability of drama to touch the emotions of the audience makes it an effective medium for delivering messages and motivating change. In this context, drama not only reflects society but also serves as a tool to inspire it.

Drama is a complex and dynamic art form that combines elements of literature, performing arts, and social interaction. The diversity of definitions and forms of drama reflects its broad role in society, ranging from mere entertainment to tools for education and social change (Lasisi, 2020; Zakopoulos et al., 2023; Olsson & Dabbous,

2024). Through deep exploration of narrative, character, and themes, drama continues to be a relevant medium in various cultural and historical contexts. As an art that blends creativity and reflection, drama will continue to contribute to human and societal development in the future.

2. The Use of Drama as a Teaching Method in English Language Classes

The use of drama as a teaching method in English classrooms has been recognized as an effective and innovative approach. This technique not only provides an interactive learning experience but also addresses the boredom often caused by traditional teaching methods. Drama gives students the opportunity to learn in an enjoyable and meaningful way, while also increasing their motivation to actively participate in the learning process (Dawoud et al., 2024). As a pedagogical tool, drama allows students to explore language creatively through dialogue, roles, and narratives, creating an environment that supports the comprehensive development of language skills.

Drama in English teaching has a significant positive impact on the development of students' speaking skills. Drama-based activities, such as role-playing or simulations, help students improve their communication skills, including fluency, accuracy, and pronunciation (Mugiraneza et al., 2024). Additionally, this technique provides students with

opportunities for repeated practice, which boosts their confidence in using English. This approach creates an enjoyable and interactive learning atmosphere, ultimately contributing to improved speaking skills for students.

Drama techniques are also known to be effective in enhancing students' motivation and awareness of language use. Drama allows students to take an active role in learning, replacing passive methods that often lead to boredom. By incorporating elements of uncertainty and unexpected activities, drama makes learning more engaging and challenging (Başaran, 2023). This activity encourages students to think critically and react spontaneously in various situations, thereby enhancing their ability to communicate naturally and with confidence.

As a practical learning tool, drama takes students beyond the confines of the classroom. This technique opens up creative horizons, enabling them to explore various social and cultural contexts relevant to English language learning (Bessadet, 2022). Through drama, teachers can create simulations of real-life situations that motivate students to use English authentically. This approach not only teaches language but also equips students with important social and cultural skills for cross-cultural communication.

Teachers view drama as a method that encourages the development of critical thinking skills, active listening, and enriches students' vocabulary. Furthermore, drama provides opportunities for students to collaborate in problem-solving and co-creating narratives (Mugiraneza et al., 2024). This process helps them develop interpersonal skills and the ability to work in teams, which are crucial in language learning. Drama also enhances students' sensitivity to the nuances of language, such as intonation, expression, and speaking style.

Drama not only impacts the development of technical skills but also provides a deep learning experience. Through drama-based activities, students can internalize language knowledge more effectively as they are emotionally and intellectually engaged in learning (Nguyen, 2023). This helps them understand language not only as a tool for communication but also as a medium for expressing ideas and emotions. These activities enrich learning by providing a new dimension to mastering the English language.

Empirical evidence shows that students have a positive view of the implementation of drama-based activities in English language learning. These activities make the learning process more enjoyable and relevant to everyday life, thereby boosting their confidence in using a foreign language (Nguyen, 2023). Teachers can utilize

various drama techniques tailored to students' needs, such as improvisation, dialogue, or role-playing. This approach not only improves speaking skills but also motivates students to continue learning and actively use the language.

Overall, the use of drama as a teaching method in English classrooms offers an innovative and effective approach. By creating an interactive, engaging, and supportive learning environment, drama helps students enhance their language skills, confidence, and motivation (Dawoud et al., 2024; Nguyen, 2023; Mugiraneza et al., 2024). This technique not only improves learning outcomes but also creates meaningful and enjoyable learning experiences. Therefore, drama holds great potential for continued development as a relevant teaching method in English education.

3. The Benefits of Drama in Enhancing Vocabulary Mastery

Drama as a teaching method has proven to be an effective way to enhance vocabulary acquisition in English language learning. Through this approach, students not only learn new vocabulary but also actively apply it in relevant contexts. Drama creates an interactive learning experience, integrating various learning modalities such as visual, kinesthetic, and auditory, which facilitates effective vocabulary acquisition (Eskelinen, 2017). Furthermore, drama also increases students' interest and motivation to

learn English, making it an ideal method for vocabulary instruction (Hidayati et al., 2022).

The primary benefit of drama in vocabulary teaching lies in its ability to create a dynamic and interactive learning environment. Drama-based activities allow students to engage with new vocabulary in various contexts through dialogue, improvisation, and role-playing. This approach helps them understand the meaning of words more deeply and accurately (Alshraideh & Alahmdi, 2020). Additionally, by presenting real-life scenarios in the learning process, students can learn to use vocabulary naturally, reinforcing their ability to apply new words in everyday communication.

The Vocabulary Acquisition via Drama (VAD) method has been shown to be effective in helping students retain vocabulary in long-term memory. By integrating drama into vocabulary teaching, students not only remember new words but also find it easier to use them in productive situations. This technique allows them to practice vocabulary repeatedly through enjoyable and meaningful activities (Kalogirou et al., 2019). Furthermore, VAD provides students with opportunities to practice new vocabulary in various situations, strengthening their understanding of how to use it in different contexts.

Drama-based instruction involves the use of multisensory modalities, such as body movement and emotions, which accelerate the vocabulary learning process. This approach allows students to associate new words with direct experiences, making the learning process more profound and meaningful (Eskelinen, 2017). For example, when students perform a scene, they must understand the vocabulary used to convey meaning accurately. This not only helps them comprehend words conceptually but also internalize them through active practice.

Drama transforms the classroom into a supportive, free, and motivating learning environment, where students can collaborate in groups, communicate, and learn vocabulary more easily (Şimşek, 2015). In drama activities, students not only learn from the teacher but also from their classmates through group interactions. This process enriches the learning experience, enabling students to share knowledge with one another and strengthen their vocabulary acquisition through collaborative use. Furthermore, the enjoyable and relaxed classroom atmosphere helps students feel more confident in trying out new words.

Drama also helps students develop critical and creative thinking skills in vocabulary learning. Drama-based activities often involve scenarios that require

problem-solving or improvisation, encouraging students to use new vocabulary in unique and innovative ways (Alshraideh & Alahmdi, 2020). Thus, students not only remember new words but also understand how to use them in various situations, enriching their overall communication skills.

Overall, the use of drama in vocabulary teaching offers an effective and innovative approach to help students learn, retain, and apply new vocabulary in English. By creating a supportive, interactive, and enjoyable learning environment, drama provides students with the opportunity to actively engage in the learning process, ultimately enhancing their ability to use vocabulary productively (Şimşek, 2015; Kalogirou et al., 2019). Therefore, drama can be an essential teaching method for improving vocabulary acquisition in language learning.

C. Teaching English Vocabulary

1. Definition of Vocabulary

Vocabulary refers to the words that are understood or used to communicate effectively in a language (Nation & Newton, 1997). As a fundamental element in language learning, vocabulary plays a central role in mastering and using a foreign language. As the foundation of both spoken and written texts, vocabulary is key to successful communication and comprehension in a language

(Петросян, 2024). Mastery of vocabulary not only supports speaking, reading, and writing skills but also enhances a deeper understanding of the language's structure. Therefore, learning vocabulary is a significant first step in the journey of mastering a foreign language, especially for second language learners.

Vocabulary is an important step in the language learning process, especially in transforming passive knowledge into active use (Nishonova, 2022). By understanding vocabulary, learners are able to recognize words in specific contexts and use them to convey ideas. Vocabulary not only serves as a tool for memorization but also as a means to develop creativity in communication. This activity allows students to expand their language skills by using new words in real-life situations, thereby accelerating the learning process.

Vocabulary acquisition is an essential component in language learning that supports effective communication. Mastery of vocabulary helps learners understand context, improve listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, and enrich their expression in a foreign language (Gavharoy, 2024). With a wide vocabulary, learners can be more confident in conveying ideas and understanding information. This demonstrates that without mastery of

vocabulary, the ability to use language effectively will be greatly limited.

Improving vocabulary is an integral part of the language learning process that helps strengthen an individual's language foundation (Rasulova, 2023). This process involves various techniques, such as reading, listening, writing, and using new words in conversation. Moreover, better vocabulary mastery enables learners to understand more complex texts, write more accurately, and speak more fluently. Therefore, vocabulary development should be a primary focus in every language learning program.

Vocabulary also plays a crucial role in academic success across disciplines. In the context of second language learning, vocabulary mastery provides a foundation for understanding broader academic material and enhances effective communication (Teng et al., 2024). For example, in the academic world, students with a wide vocabulary are better able to express their ideas in scholarly writing and comprehend academic texts. This demonstrates that vocabulary is not only relevant to language learning but also to success in other fields.

The importance of vocabulary as the primary foundation for language proficiency cannot be overstated. As the cornerstone of communication, vocabulary enables

learners to express their thoughts clearly and effectively (Ghalib et al., 2024). Additionally, a strong command of vocabulary facilitates learners in navigating the complexities of language, such as grammar and idioms. Therefore, vocabulary is an essential element that must be mastered before other language skills can develop optimally.

Overall, vocabulary is an essential component in language learning that influences all aspects of language proficiency, from communication to academic success. A broad vocabulary gives learners the ability to understand, appreciate, and use language in various contexts. By recognizing the importance of vocabulary in language teaching, both teachers and learners must prioritize vocabulary development as a key focus in foreign language learning (Петросян, 2024; Gavharoy, 2024; Ghalib et al., 2024)

2. Effective Strategies and Methods for Enhancing Vocabulary in English Language Teaching

Improving vocabulary acquisition in English language teaching requires effective strategies and methods to ensure students' success in understanding and using the language. These strategies should involve approaches that are engaging, relevant, and adaptable to students' needs. Research shows that interactive and innovative vocabulary

teaching strategies, such as associative, multimodal, and digital-based strategies, are more effective than traditional methods (Aljburi & Khaghaninejad, 2024; Tabassum & Naveed, 2024). Therefore, teachers need to implement methods that not only help students memorize new words but also encourage deep understanding and active use in real-life contexts.

The associative strategy has proven to be an effective method for enhancing students' vocabulary. This strategy links new words to personal experiences, images, or specific contexts, making it easier for students to remember and use those words (Aljburi & Khaghaninejad, 2024). Compared to traditional methods that focus on mechanical repetition, the associative approach offers greater opportunities for deeper learning. For example, students can create mind maps to connect new words with synonyms, antonyms, or thematic categories, thus enriching their vocabulary in a more structured way.

The integration of interactive strategies in vocabulary learning offers a more engaging and effective way to build long-lasting knowledge. These strategies include activities such as vocabulary games, group discussions, and role-playing simulations (Tabassum & Naveed, 2024). Through this approach, students are actively engaged in the learning process, which not only enhances memory retention but

also motivates them to learn further. For example, games like "word matching" or "guess the word" can create a fun yet productive learning environment.

The multimodal strategy, which incorporates digital resources and immersive experiences, is also effective for developing students' vocabulary. This approach includes using learning apps, interactive videos, and online platforms to learn new words in varied contexts (Ikboljon, 2024). For instance, students can use apps like Quizlet to study words through digital flashcards or watch English-language videos to expand their understanding of vocabulary usage in everyday situations. This approach makes learning more relevant to students' modern lives.

Cognitive, metacognitive, memory, and activation-based strategies also form the foundation for effective vocabulary learning (Goundar, 2015). Metacognitive strategies involve planning and evaluating the learning process, while cognitive strategies focus on organizing and processing information. Memory strategies, such as the use of mnemonics, help students remember words better. Finally, activation strategies enable students to apply new vocabulary through activities like writing essays or engaging in conversations. These four strategies provide an integrated framework for holistic vocabulary teaching.

Effective strategies and methods in vocabulary teaching play a crucial role in improving students' ability to understand and use English. By utilizing associative, interactive, multimodal strategies, as well as metacognitive and cognitive frameworks, vocabulary learning becomes more engaging, relevant, and sustainable (Aljburi & Khaghaninejad, 2024; Goundar, 2015). These approaches not only help students remember new words but also encourage them to use the vocabulary actively in various contexts. Therefore, it is important for educators to continuously develop innovative methods to support the success of vocabulary learning.

3. Various Approaches to Vocabulary Learning, Including Traditional and Innovative Methods

Vocabulary learning is a fundamental aspect of teaching English, requiring varied approaches to meet the needs of students with different learning styles. These approaches include traditional methods such as memorization and textbook usage, as well as innovative approaches like gamification, technology-based learning, and immersive learning. Research shows that combining traditional and innovative methods can enhance the effectiveness of vocabulary learning by integrating conventional tools with modern technology (Mundir et al., 2022; Pratiwi et al., 2024). By utilizing various methods,

teachers can create dynamic learning experiences that support vocabulary retention and increase student engagement.

Traditional methods remain a foundation in vocabulary teaching because they provide structure and a clear framework. Techniques such as memorizing word lists, exercises from textbooks, and mechanical repetition help students develop basic vocabulary. However, these methods are often less effective in accommodating the needs of students with visual or kinesthetic learning styles. Therefore, traditional methods need to be supplemented with other approaches to ensure that vocabulary learning is not just passive but also involves deep understanding (Nurutdinova et al., 2016). For example, incorporating community-based methods can provide a social context that helps students understand word usage in real-life situations.

Innovative approaches, such as the use of AI-based technology, have opened new opportunities in vocabulary learning. Adaptive learning platforms and natural language processing apps offer personalized and interactive learning experiences. These approaches provide real-time feedback and materials tailored to individual student needs, enhancing engagement and vocabulary retention (Nykyporets et al., 2024). For example, apps like Duolingo and Quizlet allow students to learn new words through

interactive activities such as games, quizzes, and repeated testing. These approaches are not only engaging but also improve learning efficiency by adjusting materials to the students' proficiency level.

Drama and tactile learning are innovative approaches that can significantly enhance students' vocabulary. Drama allows students to practice new words in communicative contexts and real-life situations, strengthening their understanding and usage. In drama activities, students not only learn new words but also how to use vocabulary with the correct intonation and expression. Meanwhile, tactile learning, such as manipulating physical objects or role-playing, helps kinesthetic learners better remember vocabulary through hands-on experiences. Both methods create engaging and immersive learning experiences, aiding better vocabulary retention.

Gamification and online tools, such as digital dictionaries and educational games, are also effective innovative approaches to vocabulary learning. Gamification boosts motivation through elements of competition and rewards, while online tools provide easy access to relevant and up-to-date resources (Mundir et al., 2022). However, research indicates that paper-based methods are still more effective for students with lower proficiency, as they provide simpler structure and clearer focus (Pratiwi et al.,

2024). Therefore, a combination of technology and traditional methods can yield optimal results, depending on students' needs and abilities.

Various vocabulary learning approaches, both traditional and innovative methods, have their respective strengths that can be adapted to meet students' needs. A combination of methods such as textbook-based techniques, AI-driven technology, drama, tactile learning, and gamification can create a comprehensive learning experience. Adjusting vocabulary teaching strategies according to students' learning styles not only enhances vocabulary retention but also encourages active usage in communication. By integrating these approaches, teachers can ensure that students not only learn new words but also become capable of using them effectively in various contexts.

D. Students' Engagement in Language Learning

1. Definition of Student Engagement

Student engagement is the amount of physical and psychological energy that students invest in academic experiences (Astin, 1999). This concept refers to the extent to which students actively, meaningfully, and genuinely participate in the learning process. Student engagement encompasses not only behavioral aspects, such as attendance and participation in class, but also emotional and

cognitive engagement in understanding the material being taught. It serves as an essential foundation in various educational approaches, both in face-to-face and online learning contexts (Torres Castro, 2024; Oliveira et al., 2023). In language teaching, student engagement is crucial for success, especially when innovative learning methods, such as Story-Based Learning and tactile learning, are applied. These approaches are designed to create more engaging and relevant learning experiences that cater to students' needs.

Student engagement is a multidimensional construct involving behavioral, emotional, and cognitive aspects (Kassab et al., 2023). In vocabulary learning, drama can be an effective method to enhance student engagement. Drama allows students to actively practice new vocabulary in real-life contexts, thus improving understanding and retention. For example, students can role-play in stories that feature specific grammar structures. In this way, students are not only engaged in learning but also feel connected to the material. Drama also fosters collaboration among students, which enhances the emotional aspect of their engagement.

Innovative approaches, such as tactile learning, are also effective ways to enhance student engagement, particularly in vocabulary learning. In tactile learning, students use touch-based activities to understand

vocabulary. For example, they may hold objects or use props related to the vocabulary being studied. Such activities provide a deeper learning experience because they involve more senses, helping students grasp the material in a more concrete way. According to Xu et al. (2023), this multidimensional engagement is highly effective in supporting learning, especially in environments that require innovation.

In the digital age, student engagement in learning can also be enhanced through a combination of traditional and modern methods. The use of technology, such as learning apps or educational games, provides interactive opportunities to learn vocabulary. However, both digital and traditional methods need to be tailored to students' needs to create an optimal learning experience. By integrating methods like drama and tactile learning, educators can create more engaging and holistic learning experiences (Yang et al., 2023). This highlights that student engagement is not just about activity in the classroom, but also how students understand and internalize the material.

In conclusion, student engagement is a fundamental element in the learning process that encompasses behavioral, emotional, and cognitive aspects. By implementing methods such as drama and tactile learning, educators can promote deeper and sustained engagement.

These strategies not only help students better understand the material but also create meaningful and enjoyable learning experiences. Therefore, it is important for educators to continue exploring and integrating innovative teaching methods to ensure that student engagement is maintained and developed across various learning contexts.

2. Factors Affecting Student Engagement in the Language Classroom

Student engagement in language classrooms is a key element for successful learning. The level of engagement is influenced by various interrelated factors, including the characteristics of students, teachers, and the classroom environment (Karafil & Oguz, 2019). In the context of a language classroom, student engagement includes behavioral activities such as active participation, cognitive engagement through in-depth analysis, and emotional engagement in the form of enjoyment during learning. Teachers play a crucial role in creating an environment that supports students' needs for autonomy, connection, and competence. This support can enhance students' interest in actively participating in the classroom (Zhang & Kim, 2024). In this study, student engagement is examined through two indicators: (1) students' activities and interactions in drama, and (2) students' emotional and physical involvement in drama. The first indicator covers

aspects such as active participation during rehearsals and performances, frequency of interaction with peers, initiative in taking roles or responsibilities, collaboration in preparing scenes, and consistency in attendance and involvement. The second indicator covers aspects such as facial expressions aligned with characters and situations, enthusiasm and energy in performing roles, use of body gestures and movements that support the role, emotional responses to the storyline or dialogue, and persistence in practicing despite challenges.

Learning motivation is also a major factor influencing student engagement. Intrinsic motivation, such as curiosity and the desire to understand the material, often drives students to participate more actively (Millican et al., 2024; Arcipe & Balones, 2023). In vocabulary learning, the use of creative methods like drama can boost motivation. Drama provides real-life context for students to use new vocabulary, which not only makes learning more enjoyable but also enhances material retention. For instance, students can role-play as characters in a story that integrates specific vocabulary, motivating them to learn in a more practical way.

In addition to motivation, the teaching approach used also has a significant impact on student engagement. A vocational orientation approach can enhance the relevance

of language learning for students, especially in vocational schools (Skarpaas, 2023). This approach emphasizes the practical application of English in workplace situations, making students more motivated to learn. On the other hand, tactile learning, such as using physical props in vocabulary learning, is also effective. For instance, students can touch and handle objects related to the words being learned. This activity not only increases engagement but also helps students with kinesthetic learning styles better understand the material.

The classroom environment also plays an important role in influencing student engagement. A supportive, interactive classroom that accommodates students' needs can enhance their engagement (Karafil & Oguz, 2019). Teachers need to create an atmosphere that encourages students to actively participate without fear of making mistakes. Using technological tools or interactive games in vocabulary learning can also make the classroom environment more engaging. However, traditional methods, such as group discussions and individual exercises, remain relevant when combined with innovative methods. In this way, teachers can adjust learning strategies to the characteristics of the class to maximize student engagement.

In conclusion, student engagement in language classrooms is influenced by a combination of motivation, teaching methods, and the classroom environment. Teachers have a significant responsibility to create relevant and engaging approaches, such as drama and tactile learning, which can significantly enhance student engagement. By utilizing creative and relevant learning methods, teachers can ensure that students not only understand the material but also feel motivated to continue learning. This effort will have a positive impact not only on student engagement but also on overall learning outcomes.

3. Teaching Methods and Approaches to Enhance Student Engagement.

Student engagement is an essential element in achieving successful learning outcomes. In this context, various teaching methods and approaches have been developed to enhance student engagement in the classroom. Interactive approaches are an effective option, where students actively participate in discussions and activities relevant to their lives (Cao, 2024). Additionally, the use of technology media and participatory activities has been shown to encourage students to engage more actively and deepen their understanding of the material (Ullah & Anwar, 2020). By using the right methods, teachers can create more

engaging, relevant, and memorable learning experiences for students.

The participatory approach offers great opportunities to enhance student engagement. This methodology emphasizes the active role of students in the learning process, including sharing ideas, evaluating information, and collaborating with peers (Groen, 2017). For example, in vocabulary learning, students can be invited to play specific roles in simulated situations or drama. Drama allows students to practice new vocabulary in real and enjoyable contexts. This activity not only improves their understanding of the language but also develops their social skills and creativity. This method also fosters students' self-confidence, making them more actively contribute to the learning process.

The use of technology is also an effective tool for enhancing student engagement. Media such as videos, learning apps, and educational games provide visual and interactive stimulation that captures students' attention (Ullah & Anwar, 2020). In tactile learning, technology can be used to create exploration-based learning experiences, such as augmented reality apps that allow students to interact directly with virtual objects related to vocabulary material. This way, students have a more concrete and

meaningful learning experience, which can increase their interest and retention of information.

Tactile learning methods also offer a unique approach to supporting student engagement, particularly for those with kinesthetic learning styles. By using physical props, students can directly touch and interact with learning materials. For example, when learning the names of objects, students can hold the object while learning the corresponding vocabulary. This approach not only strengthens concept comprehension but also enhances students' cognitive and emotional engagement (Falcão et al., 2018). When combined with drama, this method creates a dynamic and in-depth learning experience, encouraging students to be more active and engaged in class.

The combination of interactive, participatory, technological, and tactile approaches provides a holistic framework for increasing student engagement. In language teaching, drama serves as an effective tool to integrate these various approaches, as it creates an interactive, creative learning environment relevant to students' needs. By using these methods, teachers can promote experiential learning that significantly enhances student motivation and engagement.

In conclusion, teaching methods and approaches play a crucial role in enhancing student engagement. Interactive,

participatory, and technological approaches, when strategically integrated, can create an engaging and supportive learning environment. By using methods such as drama and tactile learning, teachers can offer innovative and relevant learning experiences that not only improve students' understanding but also motivate them to actively participate in learning. These efforts will have a positive impact on overall student learning outcomes.

E. Integration of Tactile Learning Methods and Drama

1. Tactile Elements and Drama Activities in English Language Teaching

Effective English language teaching requires an approach that enhances student engagement and understanding, one of which is through tactile elements and drama activities. Tactile elements involve the use of physical tools such as word cards, props, and puppets to help students better understand and memorize vocabulary (Phutane et al., 2022). These activities integrate physical movement and touch, providing a concrete and interactive learning experience. On the other hand, drama activities allow students to practice language in real-life contexts through roles, dialogues, and interactions. Drama combines creativity, movement, and communication, making it an effective method for experiential learning. By combining

tactile elements and drama, language learning becomes more enjoyable, relevant, and meaningful.

In tactile-based activities, students can touch and directly interact with props to reinforce vocabulary understanding. For example, students can assemble word puzzles to form sentences or use word cards to create dialogues. This method not only involves the senses but also improves students' concentration and memory (Phutane et al., 2022). When these tactile elements are applied in the context of drama, such as using costumes or stage props, students can better understand characters and stories. Through movement and touch, abstract concepts like emotions or specific situations can be more deeply understood. This activity also allows students to develop interpersonal communication skills in a dynamic and collaborative learning environment.

Drama as a teaching method provides students with the opportunity to actively practice vocabulary through expression and roles. When students portray characters in a story, they learn to use vocabulary in real-life contexts. Additionally, props such as hats, clothes, or specific objects help students connect language with actions, making concepts more concrete (Nuraeni, 2019). Drama activities such as miming or role-playing on stage allow students to practice movement and dialogue, creating a

multidimensional learning experience. Drama also supports the development of creativity and self-confidence, as students can express themselves freely while practicing English language skills.

In conclusion, tactile elements and drama activities are highly effective approaches to enhancing English language learning. Tactile elements help students understand vocabulary through physical experiences, while drama provides a deep context for practical language use. The combination of both creates a supportive, interactive, and enjoyable learning environment. By integrating these elements into language teaching, teachers not only increase student engagement but also provide meaningful and memorable learning experiences. This approach is suitable for all levels of learners, making it a flexible and powerful tool in English language teaching.

2. Implications of Integrating Tactile Learning Methods and Drama

The integration of tactile learning methods and drama in English language teaching provides a dynamic approach to enhancing student engagement. This approach utilizes physical experiences, movement, and emotions to create meaningful learning. Tactile elements help students understand language concepts concretely, while drama strengthens emotional connections and interpersonal

communication. By combining these two methods, students can experience interactive, relevant, and enjoyable learning. This method also provides opportunities for teachers to accommodate various learning styles, including kinesthetic, visual, and auditory, creating an inclusive environment for all students (Arman et al., 2024).

The integration of tactile elements, such as the use of props and hands-on experiences, allows students to learn through physical interaction with the material. Activities like assembling word puzzles or handling props help students understand vocabulary through real-world experiences (Lin et al., 2024). When these elements are combined with drama, such as role-playing with costumes or stage props, students can link language to real-world contexts. This interaction strengthens their memory of vocabulary and phrases, making the learning process more effective. Tactile experiences also support students' creative exploration, encouraging them to explore language in new and unique ways.

Drama as a teaching method has great potential to enhance students' emotional and affective engagement. By portraying characters, students not only learn vocabulary but also develop empathy and emotional connections to the story being acted out (Zakopoulos et al., 2023). Drama activities provide students with space to express themselves

freely while strengthening their communication skills. Additionally, the integration of digital media in drama, such as the use of video or stage technology, deepens the learning experience by creating strong visual and emotional connections (Akkof & Saleh, 2023). Drama helps students feel more confident in using language in relevant and practical situations.

Drama-based practices also transform the classroom into a more interactive and inclusive environment. These activities encourage collaboration and build a sense of community among students, as they must work together in groups to perform roles or complete a story. Drama allows students to learn through a multimodal approach that integrates movement, sound, and visual aids (Sanchez et al., 2023). This approach supports the development of students' imagination and creativity, which is crucial in language learning. Furthermore, drama creates a safe space for students to experiment and learn from their mistakes, making the learning process more engaging and meaningful.

Moreover, the integration of tactile and drama-based methods has significant implications for enhancing overall student engagement. Activities such as digital drama, which combines tactile elements with media technology, can help students understand complex issues, such as sustainability,

through hands-on experience. In this way, students not only learn the language but also become emotionally and intellectually engaged in a broader learning context (Lin et al., 2024; Zakopoulos et al., 2023). This approach connects learning to real-life situations, increasing students' motivation and curiosity about the subject matter.

Overall, the integration of tactile learning methods and drama presents great opportunities for improving the quality of English language teaching. By combining physical and emotional experiences, this approach creates rich and multidimensional learning. Teachers can use these methods to create an interactive, inclusive, and creative learning environment. Additionally, this integration not only enhances vocabulary understanding but also strengthens students' communication skills, empathy, and collaboration. Therefore, tactile and drama-based teaching can be an effective solution for creating meaningful and impactful learning experiences.

3. The Use of Tactile Techniques in Drama Activities Can Influence Learning Outcomes.

The use of tactile techniques in drama activities provides an effective approach to enhancing student learning outcomes. This technique combines physical touch elements with creative interaction, allowing students to experience learning through movement, props,

and real-world experiences. In vocabulary learning, for example, props like flashcards or character costumes help students understand and remember vocabulary more deeply (Boggs et al., 2007). When tactile techniques are combined with drama activities, students learn not only cognitively but also emotionally and socially. This combination makes learning more relevant, interactive, and engaging, thus creating a meaningful learning environment that supports the achievement of optimal learning outcomes.

Drama activities that utilize tactile techniques support the theory of embodiment, which emphasizes the connection between physical experience and cognitive learning (Duffy, 2014). In this context, students can play roles with props or interact with the stage environment, allowing them to understand abstract concepts through direct experience. Interactive drama also creates opportunities for students to explore different perspectives, broaden their horizons, and enhance their problem-solving skills. The use of tactile props, such as puppets or stage props, helps students internalize concepts in a multisensory manner, making learning more meaningful. This technique also encourages students to actively participate in learning, increasing their

motivation and engagement throughout the learning process (Boggs et al., 2007).

Moreover, drama based on tactile techniques is effective in building students' confidence to apply their learning outside the classroom. When students play characters or use props in drama activities, they not only refine their language skills but also enhance their interpersonal communication abilities. These activities also help students understand the value of cooperation and empathy, as they must work together in groups to achieve a common goal. In this way, interactive drama that incorporates tactile techniques not only improves academic outcomes but also shapes students' character. This approach integrates cognitive, emotional, and social learning into a holistic learning experience (Duffy, 2014; Boggs et al., 2007).

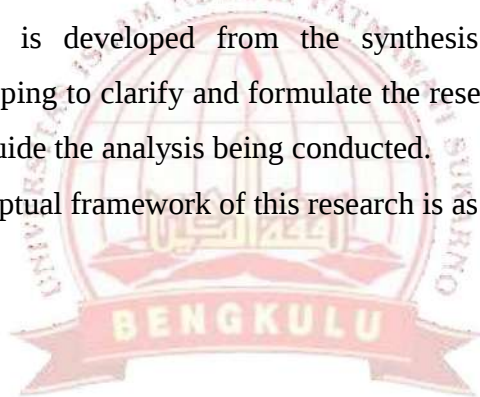
Overall, the integration of tactile techniques in drama activities offers great potential to improve student learning outcomes. This approach creates an interactive, meaningful, and multisensory learning space that supports students' cognitive, emotional, and social development. By utilizing props and physical activities, tactile techniques in drama allow students to experience learning firsthand, enhancing their understanding and retention of the material. Furthermore, these activities also help

students develop critical thinking skills, collaboration, and empathy, making them a relevant and effective learning method for improving the overall quality of education.

F. Theoretical Framework

The conceptual framework is an important part of the research that explains the researcher's thought process in formulating the reasons behind certain assumptions. This framework serves as a model that explains the relationship between various factors identified as significant issues in the research. It is developed from the synthesis of relevant theories, helping to clarify and formulate the research problem as well as guide the analysis being conducted.

The conceptual framework of this research is as follows:



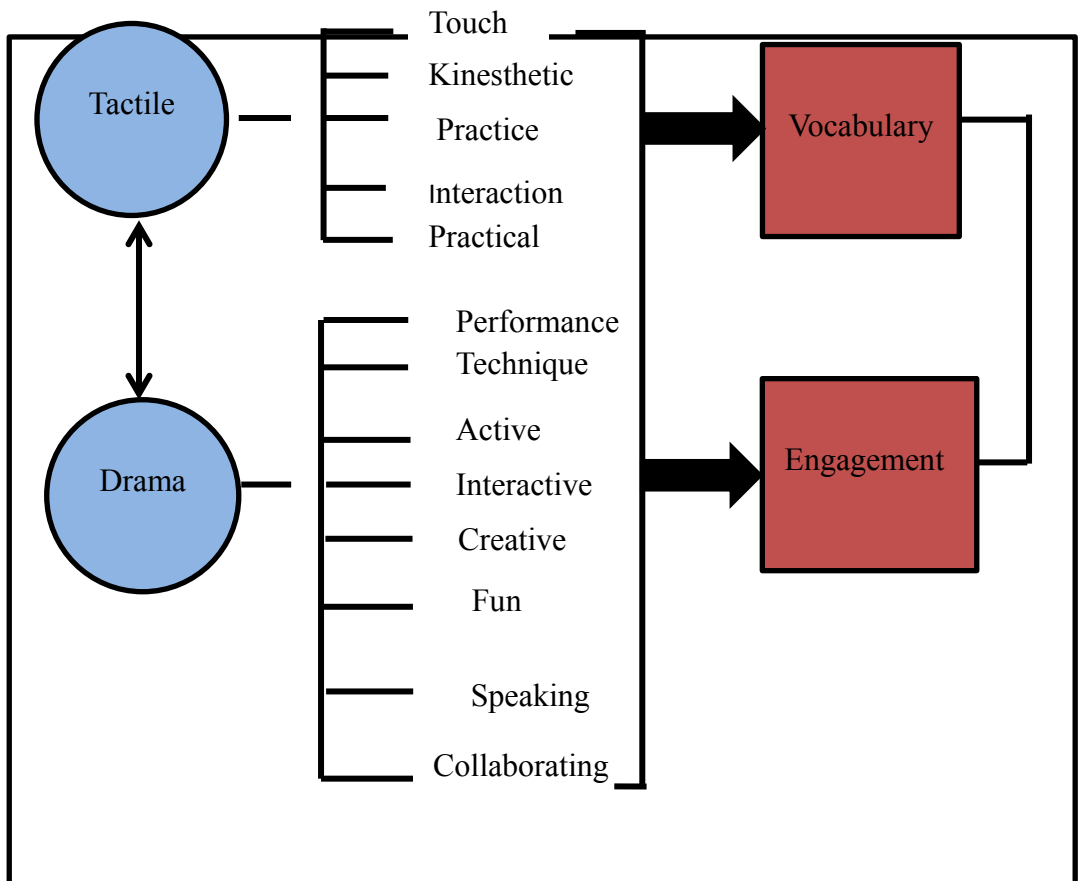


Figure 2.1 Framework of the research

Tactile learning, which involves touch, kinesthetic activities, practice, interaction, and a hands-on approach, has a strong connection to the mastery of English vocabulary as well as the enhancement of student engagement. Through touch and kinesthetic activities, students can learn new vocabulary by linking the words to concrete physical experiences, such as touching objects or performing specific movements. Repeated practice helps students strengthen their memory of the

vocabulary they learn, while interaction allows them to use the words in real communication, both with the teacher and peers. This practical approach makes learning relevant and enjoyable, increasing students' motivation to actively participate. Therefore, tactile learning not only helps students understand and remember vocabulary more effectively but also creates an engaging learning environment that supports their emotional, cognitive, and physical involvement.

Similarly, drama, which involves elements of technique, performance, activity, interaction, creativity, fun, speaking, and collaboration, is closely linked to mastering English vocabulary and increasing student engagement. As a technique, drama allows students to practice vocabulary in real contexts through dialogue and lively expression. In the form of performances, students are actively involved and interact with peers, creating a deep and relevant learning experience. The creative and fun elements of drama make the learning process more engaging, encouraging students to participate more without feeling burdened. Speaking activities in drama strengthen students' communication skills, while group collaboration promotes social interaction and collaborative learning. By using drama, students not only improve vocabulary mastery naturally but also become more motivated, focused, and engaged in learning English.

Thus, tactile learning and drama have a significant connection to the mastery of English vocabulary and the enhancement of student engagement. Both provide interactive and enjoyable learning approaches that engage students emotionally, cognitively, and physically. Tactile learning utilizes touch, movement, and repeated practice to help students link vocabulary with concrete experiences, strengthen memory, and encourage the use of words in real contexts. Meanwhile, drama, through performance techniques, creativity, and collaboration, allows students to practice vocabulary in relevant dialogues and scenarios, strengthening their communication skills. By integrating both approaches, learning becomes more engaging, effective, and collaborative, enabling students to master English vocabulary more easily and become more involved in the learning process.

G. Some Related Previous Studies

Research on tactile learning has extensively explored the development of tactile perception-based products, such as educational toys, to enhance memory retention, cognitive skills, and learning for kinesthetic learners. For example, research by Shenoy and Kumar (2024) demonstrates that texture patterns on toys can improve students' cognitive functions. Similar findings were reported by Frank et al. (2022), who found that tactile experiences based on temperature and touch could reinforce skill learning. In

education, this research highlights the great potential of tactile learning in enhancing students' multisensory learning experiences (Bryant, 2023; Luo et al., 2021). However, this research primarily focuses on physical devices or toys, rather than the integration of tactile techniques with interactive learning methods such as drama.

Research on drama methods has mainly focused on its contribution to intrinsic motivation, reading comprehension, and the development of 21st-century skills. Lasisi (2020) concluded that the drama method enhances students' motivation to read English texts. Meanwhile, Lim and Park (2023) found that drama improves language fluency and communication skills. Other studies, such as those by Hidayati et al. (2022) and Mugiraneza et al. (2024), highlight how drama can foster creativity and teamwork through interactive activities. However, these studies have not specifically explored the use of drama in English vocabulary learning combined with tactile techniques.

Vocabulary research tends to focus on the effectiveness of technology- and multimedia-based strategies. Bazarova et al. (2024) reported that students prefer strategies like watching films or using apps to enhance their vocabulary. Wahab's (2023) research shows that technology-based learning helps students develop vocabulary understanding independently. Although these strategies are effective, they do not explore

how drama and tactile-based approaches can be used to enhance vocabulary learning through direct experience. This leaves room for new research into the integration of these methods.

Research on student engagement in English language learning has generally focused on university environments. Zhang and Kim (2024) indicate that cognitive engagement serves as an important mediator in enhancing both behavioral and affective engagement. Similarly, studies by Skarpaas (2023) and Arcipe and Balones (2023) highlight that student engagement involves behavioral, affective, and interactive aspects. However, these studies tend to overlook the context of secondary education, particularly how tactile approaches in drama can directly influence student engagement.

Although previous research has discussed the benefits of tactile learning, drama, vocabulary, and student engagement, no study has explicitly integrated tactile techniques in drama activities to enhance vocabulary learning and student engagement. This study offers novelty by combining these two approaches to explore their impact on English language learning among secondary school students, particularly in the context of secondary education in Bengkulu. The study aims to fill the research gap by providing new insights into how multisensory experiences through tactile-based drama can

simultaneously improve vocabulary learning outcomes and student engagement.

