

ABSTRACT

This study is a case study. The objective of the study is to find out whether the use of visual aids gives better language mastery for SMP students in Indonesia.

The techniques used during this study were interviews, library research and field research. Based on the theories stated by some scientists and seeing the real situation in schools, the writer conducted an experiment to find out whether these theories were acceptable.

During the experiment the writer took two groups of students assumed to present a single population. They were taught two grammar items, i.e. pluralization and the degrees of comparison. The same lesson plan was given to both groups but they were treated with different teaching technique. One was taught using as many visual aids as possible, whereas the other was not given any visual aids at all.

Tests were given to both of these groups after the treatment, to get an observable data. Then the data was analyzed by using "t-test". And the result of the analysis showed that the use of visual aids gave better learning output than the traditional technique.

The study proved that with the help of visual aids, the students learned to speak the language without much recourse to translation because the students were forced to response automatically in the target language. The class atmosphere was lively because the visual aids acted as a great stimuli to arouse students' interest and interest helped retention, so that they can recall the knowledge about the language learned easier.