

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on presenting the basic of the result of the analysis. Three main topics will be discussed here are the description of data, hypothesis testing, and discussion.

A. The Description of Data

In this section, researcher wants to know students ability before and after being taught by Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. As mentioned above, she used test as instrument to collect data. The test was conducted two times: pre-test and post-test. The purpose of this test is to know significant difference of students score before and after giving treatment. The test was also used by researcher to know students' vocabulary achievement. The test given to students before they get treatment is named pre-test. The purpose of pre-test is to know students knowledge and ability on vocabulary before they get treatment. The result of pre-test shows that they have low score. The researcher found that students got difficulties to complete short paragraph because they did not know the meaning and did not understand about it.

After the researcher conducted pre-test and knew the result of pre-test, she gave treatment to students by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique to improve their vocabulary. Before she gave treatment, she gave notebook to

students. They should write their own difficult vocabulary in their notes at every lesson. Students can write new vocabulary gained not only from teaching learning process, but also from another reference. This also can help them to memorize vocabulary because they write and search the meaning in dictionary. After applying this technique, they also become autonomous learners. Each student has different note based on his/her own ability. Based on the observation done by researcher, there are students who have many new vocabulary in their notes but there are little vocabulary because each students have different ability.

After giving treatment, she conducted post-test. Post-test is test given to students after they got treatment. The purpose of post-test is to know students ability after they get treatment. The result of post-test shows some students got high score. The researcher conducted this research at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. She took sample on VII-B class that consist of 26 students. She only took 21 students from 26 students because the rest five students are those disability and need special attention from teachers.

1. Students Vocabulary Achievement Before Being Taught by Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

In the post-test, the researcher used test as instrument to collect data. The test consists of 35 items and consists of 3 kinds of vocabulary test. The first kind is Simple words completion that consists of 5 items. This test about kinds of directions, there are some pictures about the directions. Students should complete

the directions based on their ability. For task 1 each questions have score 2. The second type of test is cloze test that consists of 15 items. In task 2 each questions have score 3. The last is word search that contains of 15 items. This test is about kinds of occupation and each questions have score 3. The researcher given 45 minutes to answer the questions. After she conducted the test, she got the result of students score in pre-test. The result as follow above:

Table 4.1 The Students Achievement Before Using Personal Vocabulary**Notes (PVN) Technique (Pre-test)**

No.	Students	Pre-test
1.	ARC	-
2.	AACW	55
3.	BS	56
4.	IA	59
5.	MAR	39
6.	MKF	94
7.	MH	-
8.	MFNA	61
9.	MVAD	-
10.	MFH	94
11.	MINZ	61
12.	MRAM	-
13.	NDU	59
14.	NRPW	46
15.	SM	35
16.	ANKC	61
17.	AIAZ	61
18.	ARR	61
19.	APM	82
20.	KS	61
21.	NSC	79
22.	NKS	62
23.	SZAM	48
24.	SHR	45
25.	A	63
26.	LF	-

The data of the result on pre-test can be arranged by researcher in the form of frequency and percentages through score's criteria to know the students got good result or not, the result will be presented in the following table:

Table 4.2 The Percentages of Students Vocabulary Before Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

Grade	Criteria of score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (p)%
A	91-100	2	10%
B	81-90	1	5%
C	71-80	1	5%
D	51-70	12	57%
E	0-50	5	23%
		f = 21	p = 100%

The researcher used percentage to determine students score. It's to help researcher analyze students' progress on pre-test and post-test. To determine percentage researcher used this formula:

$$p = \frac{f \times 100}{N}$$

Whereas:

p : percentage of students score

f : frequency of students score

N : total number of respondent (students)

(Sudjana & Ibrahim, 2007: 129)

Table 4.3 The Score's Criteria of the Students Before Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

No.	Criteria of score	Grade	Criteria
1.	91-100	A	Excellent
2.	81-90	B	Very good
3.	71-80	C	Good
4.	51-70	D	Fair
5.	0-50	E	Poor

Based on the criteria above (see table 4.1, 4.2, & 4.3), we can concluded that the students achievement before being taught using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is there are 9% students that getting score range from 91-100 that have Excellent criteria with grade A, 5% students getting score between 81-90 it means that the students have Very good criteria with grade B, 5% students getting score 71-80 with Good criteria that have grade C, 57% students getting score between 51-70 that have Fair criteria with grade D, 24% students that getting score range between 0-50 with criteria Poor and grade E. It means that the students vocabulary achievement especially in VII-B class of SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung needs to improve again.

2. Students Vocabulary Achievement After Being Taught by Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

After students was given treatment using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique researcher given test to know the students score. The test was using in post-test is same with test on pre-test. The test consists of 35 items and consists of 3 kinds of vocabulary test. The first kinds is Simple words completion that contains of 5 items. This test is about kinds of directions. Students should complete short sentence based on their ability. In the first task each questions have score 2. The second type is cloze test, that contains of 15 items. It contains of short paragraph about kinds of occupation. In the second task each questions have score 3. The last is word search that contains of 15 items. This test is about kinds

of occupation and each questions have score 3. Then, the researcher determined the result of score on post-test. The score of post-test is:

Table 4.4. The Students Achievement after Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique (Post-test)

No.	Students	Post-test
1.	ARC	-
2.	AACW	61
3.	BS	70
4.	IA	64
5.	MAR	61
6.	MKF	100
7.	MH	-
8.	MFNA	82
9.	MVAD	-
10.	MFH	100
11.	MINZ	64
12.	MRAM	-
13.	NDU	64
14.	NRPW	67
15.	SM	64
16.	ANKC	64
17.	AIAZ	64
18.	ARR	73
19.	APM	85
20.	KS	88
21.	NSC	85
22.	NKS	73
23.	SZAM	70
24.	SHR	61
25.	A	67
26.	LF	-

Table 4.5 The Percentages of Students Vocabulary after Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

Grade	Criteria of score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (p)%
A	91-100	2	10%
B	81-90	4	19%
C	71-80	2	10%
D	51-70	13	61%
E	0-50	-	-
		f=21	p=100%

Table 4.6 The Score's Criteria of the Students after Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

No.	Criteria of score	Grade	Criteria
1.	91-100	A	Excellent
2.	81-90	B	Very good
3.	71-80	C	Good
4.	51-70	D	Fair
5.	0-50	E	Poor

Based on the criteria above (see table 4.4, 4.5, & 4.6), there are 10% students that getting score range from 91-100 that have Excellent criteria with grade A, 19% students getting score between 81-90 it means that the students have Very good criteria with grade B, 10% students getting score 71-80 with Good criteria that have grade C, 61% students getting score between 51-70 that have Fair criteria with grade D. Then, the result of pre-test and post-test by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique will be presented again as follow:

Table 4.7 The Students Achievement Before and After Using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) Technique

No.	Students	Pre-test	Post-test
1.	ARC	-	-
2.	AACW	55	61
3.	BS	56	70
4.	IA	59	64
5.	MAR	39	61
6.	MKF	94	100
7.	MH	-	-
8.	MFNA	61	82
9.	MVAD	-	-
10.	MFH	94	100
11.	MINZ	61	64
12.	MRAM	-	-
13.	NDU	59	64
14.	NRPW	46	67
15.	SM	35	64
16.	ANKC	61	64
17.	AIAZ	61	64
18.	ARR	61	73
19.	APM	82	85
20.	KS	61	88
21.	NSC	79	85
22.	NKS	62	73
23.	SZAM	48	70
24.	SHR	45	61
25.	A	63	67
26.	LF	-	-

Data analysis used by researcher to know the result of this research is done, it's to see the differentiate before and after test done by researching the gain "d" (score before test – score after test) and the total of the gain score ($\sum d$). Then, researcher shows the number of subject (N), the total of pre-test and post-test score, and mean.

Table 4.8 The Pre-test and Post-test Scores Analyzed to (d) and $d(Y-X)^2$

No.	Students	Pre-test (X)	Post-test (Y)	Gain (d) (post-test – pre-test)	$d(Y-X)^2$
1.	ARC	-	-	-	-
2.	AACW	55	61	6	36
3.	BS	56	70	14	196
4.	IA	59	64	5	25
5.	MAR	39	61	22	484
6.	MKF	94	100	6	36
7.	MH	-	-	-	-
8.	MFNA	61	82	21	441
9.	MVAD	-	-	-	-
10.	MFH	94	100	6	36
11.	MINZ	61	64	3	9
12.	MRAM	-	-	-	-
13.	NDU	59	64	5	25
14.	NRPW	46	67	21	441
15.	SM	35	64	29	841
16.	ANKC	61	64	3	9
17.	AIAZ	61	64	3	9
18.	ARR	61	73	12	144
19.	APM	82	85	3	9
20.	KS	61	88	27	729
21.	NSC	79	85	6	36
22.	NKS	62	73	11	121
23.	SZAM	48	70	22	484
24.	SHR	45	61	16	256
25.	A	63	67	4	16
26.	LF	-	-	-	-
total		$\sum x = 1282$	$\sum y = 1527$	$\sum d = 245$	$\sum d^2 = 4383$

All of data presented in the description on table 4.8 will be used to determine the result of this research. The researcher used statistical formula of t-test and SPSS 16.0 windows to determine whether there is any significant different between pre-test and post-test. The steps will be explains in hypothesis testing.

B. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing in scientific research is all about to test a hypothesis; the researcher determined the sample, measured instrument, designs, and procedure that will enable her or him to collect the necessary data (Gay, 1992: 72). In this research, the researcher used statistical calculating and SPSS 16.0 windows to know the effectiveness of Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. The scores of pre-test and post-test mentioned above were used to find the difference of students' vocabulary achievement before and after getting treatment.

Before the researcher analyzed the result of data, the researcher should know the interpretation of t_{count} . The interpretation of the result in t_{count} is:

1. If t_{table} (5%) is smaller than t_{count} , the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. It means that there is significant difference score on the students' vocabulary achievement before and after being taught by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. So, this technique is considered to be effective to teach vocabulary.
2. If t_{table} (5%) is bigger than t_{count} , the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. It means that there is no significant difference on the students' vocabulary achievement before and after being taught by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. So this technique is considered not to be effective to teach vocabulary.

Before the researcher analyzed using SPSS 16.0 windows, she tried to determine t_{count} using statistical calculating with t-test formula. To analyze using t-test formula, she should determine mean score. Mean in this research is the important point to determine the effectiveness of Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique for teaching vocabulary. But, mean in statistical calculating is to determine the result of t-test formula. The step to determine mean score is as follow above:

$$Md = \frac{\sum d}{N}$$

With Md is mean of the students score; $\sum d$ refers to the total sum of the students score and N is the total number of students. The calculation is.

$$\begin{aligned} Md &= \frac{\sum d}{N} \\ &= \frac{245}{21} \\ &= 11.7 \end{aligned}$$

She found that the result of mean score of the score of pre-test and post-test 11.7. Subsequently, she determined total of quadrate deviation to know t_{count} . The steps are as follows.

$$\sum x^2 d = \sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{N}$$

With Σx_d^2 refers to total of quadrate deviation; Σd^2 means gain of score in pre-test and post-test; $(\Sigma d)^2$ is the total gain of score in pre-test and post-test and N the total number of students. The computation is.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma x_d^2 &= \Sigma d^2 - \frac{(\Sigma d)^2}{N} \\
 &= 6^2 + 14^2 + 5^2 + 22^2 + 6^2 + 21^2 + 6^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 21^2 + 29^2 + 3^2 + 3^2 + \\
 &\quad 12^2 + 3^2 + 27^2 + 6^2 + 11^2 + 22^2 + 16^2 + 4^2 - \frac{(245)^2}{21} \\
 &= 36 + 196 + 25 + 484 + 36 + 441 + 36 + 9 + 25 + 441 + 841 + 9 + 9 \\
 &\quad + 144 + 9 + 729 + 36 + 121 + 484 + 256 + 16 - \frac{60025}{21} \\
 &= 4383 - 2858.3 \\
 &= 1524.7
 \end{aligned}$$

The result of total of quadrate deviation is 1524.7. The mean and total of quadrate deviation were used to analyze t_{count} by using t-test formula. To analyze t_{count} by using the following t-test formula.

$$t = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x_d^2}{N(N-1)}}}$$

With t means t-test for different of pre-test and post-test, Md is mean of the students score, Σx_d^2 refers to total of quadrate deviation and N is total number of respondent (students). After inputting the data, the result of the computation is as follows.

$$t = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 d}{N(N-1)}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.7}{\sqrt{\frac{1524.7}{21(21-1)}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.7}{\sqrt{\frac{1524.7}{21(20)}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.7}{\sqrt{\frac{1524.7}{420}}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.7}{\sqrt{3.6}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.7}{1.9}$$

$$t = 6.16$$

The result of t_{count} using t-test formula is 6.16. Then, the researcher determined degree of freedoms used to know the result of t_{table} (see appendix 6). The researcher then compared the result of t_{count} with t_{table} . The steps to determine degree of freedoms is:

$$\text{df} = N - 1$$

$$= 21 - 1$$

$$= 20$$

Then, after determining degree of freedom, the next steps is to find out number on t_{table} (see appendix 6). To know the number of t_{table} researcher should determine the number of degree of freedom or df. From the above computation, it can be seen that the value of df is 20. It means that, the researcher should determine t_{count} on number 20. The researcher found that df with the total number of sample was reduced by 1. Then, after the researcher analyzed the result using statistical calculating with t_{count} formula she should find t_{table} (see appendix 6). The next steps is researcher should find standard significant 5% or the number 0.05-0.10. The result of t_{table} with significant 5% is 2.085.

Now, the researcher compared between t_{count} and t_{table} . The result shows that $t_{count} 6.16 > t_{table} 2.085$. It means that t_{count} is bigger than t_{table} . So, alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. This indicates that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is effective for improving students' vocabulary achievement. To validate the computation of t_{count} manually, the researcher also analyzed using SPSS 16.0 windows with paired samples test. In the result of paired samples test there are 3 column. The result as follow above:

Table 4.9 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics				
	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 Pre-test	61.05	21	15.535	3.390
Post-test	72.71	21	12.366	2.698

The first table on the result of SPSS 16.0 windows on paired samples test is Paired samples statistics. Paired samples statistic tells about the descriptive statistics (mean, N, standard deviation, and standard error mean) both the variables the researcher tested. Table of paired samples statistics is helpful in writing the result. Based on the table above (table 4.9), output paired samples statistic shows the result of significance mean before and after taught by Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique.

The result of mean score shows pre-test is 61.05 and the mean score of post-test is 72.71 (see table 4.9). Mean is average of students score on pre-test and post-test. The researcher used mean to know significant difference before and after the students get treatment using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique in their vocab class. It is also used to know the effectiveness of this technique. If means score on pre-test is higher than that on post-test there is no significant different score. However, from the above computation using SPSS 16.0 windows it can be seen that mean score of post-test is proved to be higher than that of pre-test. So, it can be concluded that this technique is effective to teach vocabulary because there are significant mean on pre-test and post-test.

Then, the symbol of N shows the total number of subjects involved in this research. Output paired samples statistic shows the total number of sample (N) is 21. The number of N on pre-test and post-test its same (21 students), so the subjects before and after getting treatment have consistencies to do both pre and test. Now, from the column of standard deviation and standard error mean on table output paired samples statistic (table 4.9) it can be seen that, standard deviation of

pre-test is 15.535 and standard deviation of post-test is 12.366. Meanwhile, the standard error of pre-test is 3.390 and standard error on post-test is 2.698. This means that before treatment (pre-test) the number of standard error is smaller than that of post-test. So, before researcher gave treatment to students the number of standard error can be minimized. Then, the researcher tried to analyze the result of output paired samples correlation.

Table 4.10 Paired samples correlation

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	pretest & posttest	21	.828	.000

Based on the (table 4.10), output of paired samples correlation shows that large correlation before and after students get treatment, where correlation is 0.828 at the significance level 0.000. The correlation 0.828 shows that there is before and after students got treatment using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. Then the researcher tried to explain about significance. Significant in this table is very important because it is used to know the result of this research. Significance will be explained as follow above.

1. If the Sig. (significant) $> 0,05$ it means that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. So, there is no significant difference on the students' vocabulary achievement taught using or without using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique.

2. If the Sig. (significant) $< 0,05$ then the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected.

It means that, there is significant difference on the students' vocabulary achievement taught using or without using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique.

The result of significant 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) which means that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. So, there is significant difference on the students' vocabulary achievement taught before and after using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. Therefore, the researcher concludes that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is effective in teaching vocabulary.

Table 4.11 Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test								
	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 pretest - posttest	-11.667	8.731	1.905	-15.641	-7.692	-6.123	20	.000

The last table on the result paired samples test by using SPSS 16.0 windows is Paired samples test. This is the important data to know the result of this research. The data presented above (see table 4.11), output paired samples test shows mean of pre-test and post-test is -11.667. Mean is to know significant different score on pre-test and post-test. The purpose of mean is to know average

score before and after the students taught by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique. To determine mean is by decreasing mean on pre-test and post-test. The result of mean on table paired samples test is -11.667. The symbol minus (-) indicates that mean on post-test is higher than mean on pre-test. So, there is significant mean indicating that after the students taught by using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique, their vocabulary achievement is getting improved.

The next columns are standard deviation showing the result 8.731. Standard deviation tells about standard deviation from difference before and after using this technique. Then, the next column is standard error mean which shows the result of computation 1.905. Standard error mean is determined by finding out the difference between both of standard error on pre-test and post-test (see table 4.9). The purpose of standard error mean on paired samples test (table 4.11) is to know the accuracy of mean score of pre-test and post-test. It is found that standard error on pre-test and post-test is 8.731. Indicating that the mean score on pre-test and that of post-test is accurate.

The next column on paired differences (see table 4.11) is 95% confidence interval of the difference with lower and upper. Column 95% confidence interval is distance score difference that can be tolerated. The interval shows on region that there is difference teaching by using Personal Vocabulary Technique (PVN) technique at 95% confidence interval. This column shows the numeral of lower difference is -15.641, while upper difference is -7.692.

Then, the next column is t-test. T-test in a research is very important, because it is to know the result of the research. T-test is used by researcher to compare with t_{table} . T-test shows the result on number -6.123. The value of t-test can be interpreted on t_{count} . Another column is df or degree of freedoms. To determine df is by using formula $df = N - 1$. N is total number of subject that using in this research. Degree of freedoms is used by researcher to determine the value of t_{table} . Researcher used the value of t_{table} is to compare with that of t_{count} .

As the above described, researcher find the numeral of df is 20. It means that, the researcher should determine t_{count} on number 20. Then, after researcher analyzde the result using statistical calculating with t_{count} formula she compared with t_{table} (see appendix 3). The next steps is researcher should find standard significant 5% or the number 0.05-0.10. The result of t_{table} with significant 5% is 2.085. The last column is sig. (2-tailed). Sig. (2-tailed) is the role of t-test. The result shows at value .000.

Then, the researcher interpreted the result of paired samples test with t_{count} . Based on the result of paired samples test, the value of t_{count} is -6.123. Then she tries to compare t_{count} with t_{table} where $df = 20$. She found df (degree of freedoms) by reducing the total sample with 1 ($df = N - 1$). After she found df, she should see t_{table} (see appendix 3) with standard significant 5% or numeral 0.05-0.10. The result of t_{table} is 2.086 for standard significant 5%. Then, she compared with t_{count} , where t_{count} is -6.123 and t_{table} is 2.086. It means that, t_{count} is bigger than t_{table} . So, she concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and null hypothesis

(H_0) is rejected. It means that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is effective for improving students vocabulary achievement.

The result of the computation using statistical program SPSS 16.0 windows shows (see table 4.11), the value of significance 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05. It means that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. We can see from the following rules that:

1. If the value of $t_{table} 0.05$ is bigger than $t_{count} 0.000$, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected.
2. Meanwhile, if the $t_{table} 0.05$ is smaller than $t_{count} 0.000$, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected and the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted.

The result of mean computation between pre-test and post-test indicates significant different score. Based on paired sample statistic that mean before get treatment using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is 61.05 and after getting treatment is 72.71. The mean of post-test score is higher than pre-test score, so it can be concluded that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is effective to improve the vocabulary achievement of the first grade students at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung.

C. Discussion

The result of this research shows that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is effective in teaching vocabulary because there is significant difference before and after the students get treatment by using this technique. It can be seen from the above mentioned data showing that t_{count} is bigger than t_{table} ($-6.123 > 2.086$). It means that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, teaching vocabulary using Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique was effective in improving students vocabulary achievements.

Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is one of technique to help students become autonomous learners because they write her/his own difficult vocabulary in their notebook. This technique help students to get new vocabulary that they have learned. In their notebook they can write the page, date, meaning, and pronunciation. Its also helps students learn to manage their new vocabulary and to help students learn the pronunciation. Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique is similar to Vocabulary Notebooks as that they can improve students' vocabulary using notebook. Fowle (2002: 380) said that vocabulary notebooks in the English language program in a secondary school acted as a tool to empower the learners to become more independent in their learning.

Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique has some benefit for the students. For students Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique helped students understand the vocabulary, and memorize the vocabulary. This technique

also helped students be more joyful, interesting and enthusiastic teaching learning atmosphere. Fowle (2002: 383) said that students keeping vocabulary notebooks helps teachers learn about their students' progress in learning vocabulary. Because in teaching learning process, the teacher should doing test based on vocabulary in their notebook. After the researcher knew the result of vocabulary test, she proved that Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique makes students improve students vocab number. This technique helped students memorize their own difficult vocabulary. Because students memorize the vocabulary because each chapter the teacher give test based on their notebook.

The theory of Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique from Kurzweil explained the steps of this technique are: using English language along teaching learning process, students make note as homework, the teacher check note of every students. Personal Vocabulary Notes (PVN) technique in this research improve students' vocabulary achievement in some way. The first, this technique help students become autonomous learners. They find the meaning and organize notebook individually. The second, help students memorize and understand the new vocabulary because each chapter the teacher doing test based on their vocabulary. The last is help students in pronunciation. Because students when doing test the teacher also see the pronounciation of the vocabulary,