PARENT’S PERSPECTIVE OF RAISING CHILDREN IN
CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN: A FILM SCRIPT BY SHAWN LEVY

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1

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ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
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SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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APPROVAL SHEET
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A PAPER

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A script titled "PARENT'S PERSPECTIVE OF RAISING CHILDREN IN CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN: A FILM SCRIPT BY SHAWN LEVY" was examined at the session of Adab and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in November 24, 2006. This script has fulfilled the requirement for Degree Sarjana (S1) at the English letters.

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The Writer
ABSTRACT


In this paper, the writer collects the data from the movie script and analyzes through descriptive analyzes method. The writer explores how parents handle their problem and how they raise and educate their twelve children. In this paper, the writer uses movie script Cheaper by Dozen to analyze about the parents.

In this paper, the writer told how the parents teaching they children to have responsible in freedoms. The parent is teaching when democracy and authority should come. There is also justice and injustice in the Baker family. The children should have punishment when they made a mistake. How the family becomes harmonious family after this family has a problem. Finally, the writer prove that after analyzing the problems experienced by the Bakers and how the parents handle the problems through the concept of harmonious family the Bakers can be categorized as a harmonious family.
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A. Conclusion

B. Suggestion

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

*Cheaper by the Dozen* is one of American literary work in a form of motion picture in film modern American life. This story tells about a big family. The couple must take care of their twelve children with their conflicts. There are conflicts in family, conflict in work, conflict with their children and also the children's conflict. This big family has to solve their conflicts. This story firstly was made in the form of novel in the year 1948 and was adapted into the film in the year 2003. In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the problems and how the character of parent to handle the problems from the film “*Cheaper by the Dozen*”.

In film script, the story is seen as comedy. This stories orientation is family. It is directed by Shawn Levy. The film is about Baker’s Family. The story is about Tom (Steve Martin), and Kate Baker (Bonnie Hunt) who fall in love in college, and while pursuing their dreams of career, decide that their shared dream of a large family wins out in the end. They always wanted a large family, but they were not quite prepared when they eventually had twelve children. They build a home in a mere rural town and build their lives and family. Fast forward to 12 children and 20 some odd years later, their relationship is great, romance is alive, lives are chaotic but they know they are blessed. They are working together as a tag teams, they manage to keep the business of raising a family under relative control.
When Tom gets offered his dream job of head football coach for his college, the children are thrilled about leaving their small town Illinois home for the suburbs of Chicago. A job offer to coach in Chicago causes Tom to “reach for his dream”, and with his supportive wife and skeptical kids in tow, they relocate to a new home, higher “status” and of course, everything changes. It's not long before doors open for Kate’s dream of being a published author, and with this the problems really start to arise. Kate, who gave up her budding journalism career to be a full time mother, gets a chance to have her first book published. Unfortunately, it also means that she’ll need to be away from home for a few weeks on a promotional tour. Leaving Tom in charge of running the household just as his new job is demanding more of his time. Upon arriving in their new home, the children find themselves having trouble making new friends in their neighborhood and adapting to their new schools.

*Cheaper by the Dozen* is a film of drama family. It is charming and truly funny for both kids and adults. The story is funny and the cast keeps all ages and genders happy and interested. In the film there are more jokes, but there’s no point in the film where the older audience might lose interest.

The film is a remaking and has two things in common with the title and the fact that there are 12 kids. The film suffers from a complete lack of heart. The film teaching the parents to feel sorry for these children that find themselves in a strange new city without their mother and a father so busy he might as well not be around. The film can not understand if anybody wants to be around them. Little jabs at each other that are supposed to feel like brother and sister bickering come across as cruel.


The best thing the film has going for it is the frisky chemistry between husband and wife, they are genuinely seem to enjoy being in the eye of this adolescent hurricane. So, the film is no surprise that the already frayed film falls apart when Kate heads off on a book tour right after they move to Chicago. Tom suddenly becomes a humorless patriarch who treats all the pranks and daily disasters that were once tolerated, even encouraged, as mutiny.

As the problems and half hearted conflicts are solved with a group hug and an easy real expression, colorless “Cheaper by the Dozen” resembles nothing more than an episode and not only funny. The problems are growing up in big families, career versus family goals, moving to a new home, complains that when they told one of their daughter and daughter boyfriend could not “sleep together”, and they moved in together. In this research, the researcher wants to analyze how the perspective of parents in raising children at film script in the story entitles “Cheaper by the Dozen”.

We know that parent is a leader of the family. They are giving protection and education in our life. Parent is not a police who have a duty to find fault of the children and punishing them. Parents ought not to forget giving a positive attention like example giving praise to children if they are doing something a good matter. Parents’ role is useful in processing to formed independence children. The parents are expected to give the opportunity for children to develop their ability.

From this explanation the researcher is interested to analyze the problems and how the parent’s character to handling the problems from the film “Cheaper by the Dozen”.


B. Focus of the Study

In this research, researcher tries to focus the problem research at the conflict of in the story *Cheaper by the Dozen* viewed from the concept of harmonious family.

C. Research Question

Research question:

1. What are the problems of raising twelve children that appeared in the *Cheaper by the Dozen*?
2. How do the parents in the film *Cheaper by the Dozen* raise and handle their twelve children problem viewed from the concept of harmonious family?

D. The objective of study

1. To know how parents to raise their twelve children in a film script *Cheaper by the Dozen*.
2. To know how the parents handle the children’s problem at the story in film script *Cheaper by the Dozen* viewed from the harmonious family.

E. Significance of the study

The researcher hopes this research benefit to all readers and watchers who want to know how parents deal with big family.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Characterization in Film

A film is a dramatic form. It is hardly an adjunct or appendage of drama or the stage. Drama is a play works or story telling in which the character are represented by actor. Dramatic text is like fictive narrative present a series of events with beginning, middle, and an end, in an unmoored place out of historical time, dealing with human action.

A film script is a work of art composed of words and writer draws upon factual information in presenting scenes, events, and characters. Scriptwriting for film isn't simply about writing a concise version of a long story. It is about character, visuals, narrative, and pace. This makes a student learn basics of screenwriting: character development, plot development, structure, conflict, and dialogue. Students focus on developing their own writing and learning to translate their personal vision into the most appropriate form of script.

Film starts showing the work to all people and getting feedback. Rework the idea and think about what makes it cinematic. Who are the characters? What is the plot, the premise, the theme? When these components have come together in your mind it's time to put your story down in script format. From this explanation we can say a film is

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visualization from story fiction and played by a figure. A film is representing the emotion between the performance and audiences.

A character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story. A character behaves in a sudden and unexpected way, seeming to deny what we have been told about the nature and personality. Characters are products of plot that their status is "functional" that they are. In English literature there are two interpretations about characters; there are figure in literature and personality.

According to E. M Foster character is having relation with something in story happened at least because people own the personality or distinguish the born in and give the nature of for them, because they give the reaction to other personality. The simplest form to know the character is giving the name to every figure.

Character own the deportment bringing demeanor remain to assessment a visible character from various picture which is there are in a story, like:

1. Character utterance means what a character says
2. Character deed means what a character does
3. Character mind means what a character thinks
4. Reaction the character of others character
5. How a character reacts to his surroundings
6. Direct description or explanation

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12 ibid. p 712
The description of character concentrated on a personal vision and character of someone. An intention of the description of character is to yield the emphasis which live by somebody from the story of a life.\textsuperscript{13}

In film, characterization depends on functions. The character is follows from what he has to do in the play. Film function in its turn depends on the structure of the play such a shape. If it is a comedy, its structure will require a prevailing comic mood.\textsuperscript{14}

Characterization is the process of creating characters in fiction, often those who are different from and have different beliefs than the author. A writer can assume the point of view of a child, an older person, a member of the opposite gender, someone of another race or culture, or anyone who isn't like them in personality or otherwise.

Characterization can involve developing a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, educational level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, hobbies, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, etc.

Characterization can be presented either directly or indirectly. Direct characterization takes place when the author literally tells the audience what a character is like. In indirect characterization, the audience must deduce for themselves what the character is like through the character's thoughts, actions, speech, looks and interaction with other characters.\textsuperscript{15}

2. Psychology

Literary psychology has four types. The first type is study of the writer's psychology as individual. The second type is study of creative process. The third type is
the laws of psychology present within works of literature. And finally is the effect of literature to the readers. In this research, the writer refers to psychology of family. In this research, the writer uses the type of number three, she analyzes about family in the film and relates it to psychology of family, that is the concept of harmonious family from Baker’s family.

Family is a group of one who coexist and reside of equality. The members feel the existence and attached to other family member. We can say it is a family if in the groups there are father, mother and children. Father and mother is the parent who takes care of their children with their pattern of taking care. The pattern of taking care has relation with a family. The expert say:

Pola asuh orang tua atau pun kualitas hubungan yang terjalin antara orang tua dengan anak, merupakan faktor penting yang kelak mempengaruhi kualitas perkawinan seseorang, menentukan pemilihan pasangan, mempengaruhi pola interaksi/komunikasi antara suami-istri dan dengan anak, mempengaruhi persepsi dan sikap terhadap pasangan, dan mempengaruhi persepsi orang tersebut terhadap perannya sendiri.

That means the parent’s pattern of taking care or quality of intertwined relation between parents and children. It represents important factor which influences marriage’s quality, determines choosing of couple, influences the pattern of interaction or communications between family, and influences the perception and attitude to the couple, and influence the people’s perception to their own role.


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17 Reni Maryani. *Hubungan Antara Interaksi Dalam Keluarga dengan Kemampuan Interpersonal pada Remaja Scription*. UIN psychology 2004
Ibu dianggap paling besar pengaruhnya terhadap perkembangan seorang anak.\(^{18}\)

The meaning of citation is the pattern of parent’s taking care treatments in order to fulfilling requirement, give a protection, and education for the children in their daily activity (Meichati, 1978). According to Gunarsa (1989) the family is representing the environment recognized life a children for the first time. Because of that the parent’s role has influenced in kid’s growth.

According to Soedjatmiko, family is the first place for children to get education. In family, the function of parent is educating the children to expanding will be better.\(^{19}\) The parent’s knowledge is influences children’s education to live in community.

The family functions is yielding affection at family member, providing safety, giving feeling of satisfied and have purpose, good for guarantying togetherness in family, providing location to socialize, inculcating understanding about the real correct matter.

The concept of family shows the family function. The family is a major focus of institutional patterns. The family is important center of living for ordinary individual. From the family one sets forth, and to the family returns, there to be with a group of people. In many societies, the family also functions as a unit of economic. This function is taken over by a larger group. The family often serves as a protector of its members against the possible encroachments of other members of the society or people outside the


\(^{19}\) ibid. printing
clan or tribe. The family functions as a basis for the assigning of status to its members. And it can be mentioned the important function of caring members.\textsuperscript{20}

Tipper Gore wrote in his new book, \textit{Joined at the Heart: The Transformation of the American Family} is the ideology of the family is limited to conservative views on the family which argue that the problem of families today is that people have turned away from traditional, nuclear families headed by a mother and father in a state sanctioned relationship like a marriage.\textsuperscript{21}

In marriage's relation, there is two figure of parent which we recognize in domestic, that is father and mother. The figure of father has identification as buttonhole taking care of and protecting family to be felt balmy and also peaceful for the couple and also for the kids. According to psychology of family Achmad Gimmy Pratama, Drs., M.Si, marriage has relation with responsibility to answer the demand the family requirement, and also leadership duties.\textsuperscript{22}

In psychology study, Prarma said, the expert see that figure of father and mother in kids growth has not different. Both of them have the same important role. A father also have to do his role as a parent. He does not have to be stiff face his children, just because more amount dabbling outdoors. Buttonhole of father also should be able to create the easy going atmosphere circumstance and comfortable.\textsuperscript{23}

According to Henker research (1983), the relation between parent and children (inclusive of emotion, react and parent attitude) can happens, because the relation is there in somebody themselves by unconsciously what have planted mutual manifestation later.


\textsuperscript{22} Nova, Peran Ayah dan Ibu "Tidak Lagi Dihedahkan". http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/seuk/

\textsuperscript{23} ibid
in contact with their own family. Mutual understanding is a basic characteristic in harmonious family. In harmonious family, every member always overtakes and obeys and pursues love and affection, helps each other and also tolerates awareness. The characteristic of harmonious family are there is affection, tolerance, not has violence in family. Father and mother always support the children’s development mind and feeling, so that the children will achieve the goals that they choose.

3. American Family

The family is to be distinguished from marriage, which is complex of customs centering upon the relationship between sexuality associating pair of adults within the family. The family type in America is a nuclear family. The concept of American family consist the parents and the children. And there is another type in America society is extended family in such as grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, uncle and cousins. It is beyond the nuclear family.

The characteristic of family in America has variation function in social system. There are economic, education of socialize, and position conferring function of emotional. In America, the family transformed from being a unit of production to being a unit of consumption, children were no longer to be viewed as economic assets but rather as liabilities. Associated with this trend are such phenomena as the erosion of authority and the proliferation of adults who have never had to "grow up."

Parents believe they owe their children and what their children owe them. The overall pattern is clear. Today's parents expect to make fewer sacrifices for their children than in the past, but they also demand less from their offspring in the form of future

obligations than their parents demanded of them. Sixty-seven percent believe that children do not have an obligation to their parents regardless of what their parents have done for them.

"The role of "father" is dialectically related to roles of "mother" which has changed dramatically over the postwar years, dissolving the males' distinctive role as primary wage earner and children whose status in the family historically shifted from being economic assets to economic liabilities as the family transformed from being a unit of production to being a unit of consumption. Over the postwar era, as families have become increasingly leisure and child oriented instead of serving as a role model in dealing with the public realm, fathers now often sit on the sidelines to view their children's performances in sports and in the arts.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research the objective:

1. To know how the parents raise their twelve children in a film script *Cheaper by the Dozen*.
2. To know how the parents handle the children’s problem in film script *Cheaper by the Dozen* viewed from the harmonious family.

B. The Method of the Research

In this researcher, the writer uses descriptive comparative method by comparing the collected with relevant theory, especially from the parent’s perspective.

C. Technique of Analysis Data

The collected data are analyzed qualitatively by employing the theory of psychology and other related theories and approaches.

D. Instrument

In this research, to get the data the researcher employs herself as research instrument by reading, comprehending, marking, analyzes, and does tabulating the data which deal with a film script.
E. Time and Place

This Research is conducted in semester eight in year academic 2006/2007 the Adab and Humaniora Faculty, English Department.
CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. The Problems of Raising 12 Children

In this chapter, the writer wants to introduce the Bakers family, expression about the problems in Bakers family and explain how they handle the problems in the story of Cheaper by the Dozen.

A. Figure of the Bakers

In film Cheaper by the Dozen there are fourteen characters. The family consists of twelve children. There are Kate (mother) and Tom (father). Tom and Kate Baker are a befuddled parents of a dozen kids and they are a literally out of the picture as they has to deal with their mess of kids.

Tom and Kate had five daughters and seven sons there are Nora Baker, Charlie Baker, Lorraine Baker, Henry Baker, Sarah Baker, Jessica Baker, Kim Baker, Jake Baker, Mark Baker, Mike Baker, Kyle Baker, and Nigel Baker. The children age is from the eldest Nora Baker, twenty two years old until a very youngest the twins Kyle and Nigel Baker, is about five years old. Various characters have different character varying degrees of bad attitudes, including some of the kids regarding their family life and moving. All sorts of potentially imitative behavior occur, two kids vomit and several characters drink. Violence includes some struggling with others and other such contact, while some slapstick style material presents. This film have setting up the fourteen main characters and establishing that they do indeed have a tornado of humanity. People are brought closer together.
Having children with different character and age, makes Tom and Kate should pour attention and affection to their children without any differences. If they are differentiating one with each other it can make their children sad and disappointed. Because of that they try to become good parent to their children. Tom tries to become a good father to his children and wife and also Kate tries to be a good mother.

B. Family’s Problem

In American family there is one fact of especial importance. Individual American families are trying, each in its own way, to adapt a basically to meet the needs of largely urbanized living. Willing to fulfill the needs make the Bakers move from small town Midland to big city Chicago. The movements pull the trigger of various problems that appears in the Bakers family as seen in Cheaper by the Dozen. There are many families are living under strained conditions, which often result in conflict among the family members. They are unable to find exert adequate controls over their children and that it has associate with other children in patterns of delinquent behavior. 25

1. Moving To a New Home

Moving is one of the problems from this family. It continues from one problem to other problem, Tom is appointed by his best friend, Shake, to head football coach for his college. To head football coach for his college, Tom should move from small town Midland to big city Chicago. It is a good chance for their family life. Tom promised with his children, their family can be more happy, prosperous, and become stronger family. Although the ordered is Tom’s job dream and his wife was support him, all his children

refuse what Tom was wishing. There is a debate between parents and children to maintaining their wish to stay in Midland. Anyway, Tom tries to make his children wants to move to Chicago. To overcoming the problem, they make a vote. Although it turns that result depend on the parents.

Tom: Shake Maguire wants me to coach the Stallions.
Kate: Get out!
Tom: He offered me...
Shake Maguire wants me to coach the Stallions.
Kate: Get out!
Tom: A full five-year contract, housing Allowance, moving expenses.
Kate, we can finally get new furniture.
Tom: We can get a new car. And get this.
University employees can send their kids to school for free.
Kate: Wow.
Tom: Oh, I don't know, honey.
A Division I coaching job...
That's a lot of pressure
And a lot more hours.
Except for this part--
The raggedy, hand-me-down part.
The Stallions head coach.
Kate: It's your dream job,
Isn't it, honey?
Tom: I want this one, Kate.
Kate: Let's talk to the kids.
Tom: How do you think? They'll handle it? (Scene: 4)

From dialogue between Tom and Kate, we can see Tom really wants that job. And he knows the children can refuse the planning of moving. Kate supports him to talks with their children. Tom wants this job unless this is Tom's dream, the job can make his family get prosperous. He thinks it can make his family happy. So that, Tom decides to take Shake's offer.

Children
(Overlapping): I'm not moving! Yeah, because I'm not moving, all right?
Charlie: I'm not moving.
Kate: Charlie, Evanston is only four hours away.
Beth can come and visit.
Charlie: This isn't just about Beth, Mom. My whole life is here at Midland.
Tom: We can build a fancy new memorial to Pork in our new yard.
Lorraine: Yeah, like we could afford that.
Tom: Actually, we can. I'll be making enough money to do that, get you out of hand-me-downs... get Jake those new skates, and get that new car we've been saving for.
Sarah: But I have friends here!
Kate: Honey, you'll keep in touch.
And you can make new friends.
(Overlapping): I'm not moving!
Tom: Quiet! Now, look, I know you're all scared.
Moving is a big deal. We're very comfortable here.
I get that. And that's why I turned down a lot of other coaching offers through the years.
But this is a job I wanted since we left Chicago.
And, in fact, it's more than a job to me.
Um, this is my team... and it's my colors and it's, um... the Stallions.
And they're finally calling my number.
And I want you to take this risk with me, because if you do...
I promise you, we will be... a happier and stronger family.
Mark: You promise?
Tom: I promise.
Sarah: I would feel happier and stronger if we vote on it.
Charlie: Yeah, definitely. We should vote.
Children (overlapping): That's the only way to make it fair. It's the only way to do it.
Tom: All right, we can vote. But in the end, your mother and I are gonna do what we think is best for the family. (Scene: 5)

From this dialogue, we can see the conversation between parents and children maintaining their wishing to not or move from their residence. They asks for vote although all the result depend on their parent. Finally from this debate they are moving from a small town Midland to a big city Chicago. Because they keep remain to moving to Chicago the problems become continues after they leaves in their new home.

2. The Absence of Mother

Initially, when they stay in their new home the problem has not seen yet. The problems appear after Kate gets information by phone to publish her book and should go
to New York for three days. Tom, her husband gives her permission to go to New York.

Because of there is not Kate in home the problem comes.

Tom: What's going on?
Kate: Guess what?
    Diane Phillips called.
    My book's getting published.
Tom: Did I tell you
    we're gonna have it all?
Kate: You've never said that.
Tom: I'm tellin' you now, baby! Whoo!
Kate: All right, there's one thing.
Tom: What?
Kate: They asked me to go to New York for a few days.
Tom: Oh.
Kate: "Oh"?
Tom: That was a good "oh,"
    as in "okay."
Kate: Yes, it's not
    the best timing in the world.
Tom: But you're going to New York.
    I can handle this.
Kate: You'll manage.
Tom: Yeah. (Scene: 10)

Actually, Tom gave Kate permission to go to New York because he wants to be a
fair person to his wife. He knows that to have her book published is Kate's dream. So he
gave Kate permission to go to the New York. He thinks he can handle the house without
Kate's help. As soon as Kate goes the problem starts. When home condition is not staole,
the house becomes more chaos when Kate called home to tell that she should stay in New
York for a few days to have a book tour.

Tom: Hello?
Kate: Hi. How's it goin'?
Tom: Oh, everything's fine. I'm just, uh--
    I'm just here. I'm just, uh, making dinner.
Tom: How are you?
Kate: Good, I guess.
    I mean, it's kind of weird
    having all this free time.
You sure everything's all right, honey?

Tom: Oh, honey, everything's fine
I can handle it.

Kate: All right, you know, I'm just used to
tag-team ing to manage the mob.
So I thought--

Tom: Oh, no. They're like kittens.

Kate: Uh, well, this might be a good time
then to talk about me staying a few extra days

Tom: What? A few extra days?

Kate: Uh, give or take.

Tom: That's a lot of days, Kate, and a couple of key games

Kate: All right, but I have a plan.
If we just take it one day at a time...
and if you start to get overwhelmed
or the kids stage a coup...
you call me up, I'm home,
end of trip.

Tom: Well, uh, s-s-sounds good.
Kate: Sounds good.

Kate: Okay, honey, thanks for doin' this  (Scene: 15)

From this dialogue, we see Tom gives Kate permission to stay in New York for a few days. Even though, the condition of house is chaos. Tom talks with Kate, he keeps saying I can handle it to amuse his wife. Although she gets the permission from her husband, Kate promised if there something happens at home, she will be home soon. Kate also complimented her husband for giving her permission and supports.

3. Chaos

The hobby of Baker Kids is to make a chaos, like fighting, fading, damaging, destroying, seen is weird if their hobbies are make a chaos. Although they are all just kids but they have ideas and powers to do that.

The first chaos is damaging the kitchen. It was made by Mark sons Tom. He makes damage in the kitchen when all the family has breakfast. The chaos happens when
Jake: What's up? Wanna help me unpack?
Dylan: Sure.
Mike: Heads up!

Dylan's Mother: Oh!
Jake: Uh, you're gonna wanna stop now, dude.

Dylan's Mother: Oh, my God!
Tom: Hang on, buddy! A little help here!
I got him! I got him!

Dylan's Mother: Save my baby!
Tom: Don't worry, Dylan. I swing from the chandelier all the time. (Scene: 8)

From this dialogue, Dylan's mother gets scared when she saw her sons draping on the lamp. Tom tries to save Dylan and it makes him also draping. But everything turns to be okay, Dylan is saved. Tom's rescue makes the lamp become broken. From this situation nobody injured it does not make Tom and Kate get angry to their children.

The third chaos is fading. It was made by Sarah Baker the daughter of Tom. She becomes the mastermind of fading Nora’s boyfriend. She planned how to make Nora’s boyfriend had handicapped. She soaks his underwear in meat and let her dogs dig him. That planning is so dangerous because it can make Nora’s boyfriend get handicapped.

Jessica: we have to take orders from Hank, the model/actor?
Mark: And he hates kids too.
Kim: Nora's blind to his evil. We have no choice but to intervene.
Sarah: We've got 48 hours. Let's work a plan.

Sarah: Phase one complete
Chopsticks.
Open meat bucket.
Begin underwear soaking.
Mike: Gunner!
Sarah: Save it, boy.
Henry: Gunner, no!
Sarah: Release the hound.
Jake: All right, charge!
Nora: Gunner!, Gunner!, Gunner!
It's Gunner.
Nora's Boyfriend: Honey, he's—
  he's really digging in. (Scene: 12)

From this dialogue, it is seen that Sarah designed the plane to fade Nora’s boyfriend. The planning makes the dog dig Nora’s boyfriend. She soaks Nora’s boyfriend underwear in meat and dog looks for the meat smell. The result makes Nora gets angry to all family. Sarah plans to fade Nora’s boyfriend because Sarah does not like Nora’s boyfriend. Intentionally Sarah fades gets Nora’s boyfriend and does not care what will be happens. From this situation Tom gets angry and punish them by cutting their pocket money.

The fourth chaos is restless. It was made by all of kids. It happens when their mother is not at home. They makes their house in a messy and broken. The idea comes from Sarah again, Tom asks her to take goods from dishwasher. Because the goods are still in hot condition Sarah throw it to the sauce pasta. When Tom takes the goods from sauce comes Nigel saw the sauce and he think that is Kim’s blood and then Nigel vomited. The House conditions become more messy when Tom asked someone to help him to clean the kitchen. But out of think the kids who wants cleaning get slipper and he get vomit too. The chaos become out of control the children are fighting each other.

Tom: Sarah, dishwasher!
Jessica: Dad, Nigel hit Kim with a dart, and I assume he will be punished
Tom: Dishwasher, now! Uh, Jake, get me a Band-Aid, okay?
Tom: Jessica, can you get these plates and put 'em on the table, please
Sarah: Oh, God. What the--
  Mike's athletic cup? Ow!
Tom: Oh! Pasta è la Crotch.
Nigel: Is that blood? (Vomit)
Tom: No, it's just a--
  Oh! Clean-up on aisle 1
  Anybody?
Henry: You need help cleaning up, Dad? I'm in puke!
Tom: Are you all right?
Henry: Still need help cleaning up?
Tom: No, you mopped it up enough with your back.
Henry: (Vomit)
Tom: Oh, disgusting! Where's the Band-Aid? (Scene : 15)

From this dialogue, we can see Tom is very busy with a chaos made by all of children. He can not handle it by himself. The situation become restless and out of his control. Tom is busy on the phone and can not control the house anymore. From this situation Tom can not handle and control the situation. He is not angry to all of his children if they made chaos in their house.

The fifth chaos is fighting in school. It was made by all of kids. Kids are fighting to advocate their brother who was disturbed by other boys at school. They are fighting until their father get called from their teacher.

Kim: Something tells me you had an unpleasant interaction with those boys, Mark.
Mark: They knocked my glasses off.
Jake: I heard you were dissing my family.
Enemy: I don't even know your family, loser.
Mike: You do now. (Scene : 14)

Actually, Baker kids are fighting to stand for their brother who was being disturbed. The fighting makes Tom angry. He thinks he was patient. After he is getting a call from the kids’ teacher, he thinks he had enough patience. It is time to give them punishment.

The sixth chaos is damaging Dylan birthday party. Kids’ Baker makes trouble in Dylan’s birthday party. Mark gave snake to Dylan. The people are scared after they are saw a snake. This chaos caused Dylan a broken arm.

Jake: we can’t go to Dylan’s birthday party?
Tom: That’s exactly what it means.
Kim: We bought his presents already.
Tom: You are going to miss it!
Sarah: I'm going to Dylan's birthday party. Who's with me?
All (overlapping): Yeah!
Jake: Hey, Dylan. Wanna play catch with the football I got you?
Dylan: Uhh, my nanny'd have to check with my dad...
who'd have to check with my mom
who would say it was an
inappropriate use of free time.
Jake: Hmm. Sounds like a "yes" to me.
Go get it, Mike.
Other people (Yelling): Run, Billy! Run!

Tom: Kids?
Get my kids. I'll meet you at the house
Sarah Bakker, off, now!
Sarah: No way!
Tom: Don't make me come up there!

Dylan: It was my best birthday ever, Coach.
Dylan's Mother: Your children are never playing with Dylan again!
Tom: Sorry about your arm, Dylan (Scene : 19)

Tom find out what his kids has done in Dylan birthday party. After Tom heard somebody is yelling. He is guessing that his children are the masterminds of the chaos. And he is going to the neighbors’ house to take his children even though he is in the middle of training his football team. From this situation, Dylan get accident and Dylan’s mother get angry to Tom and she is prohibiting Tom’s children do not playing more with Dylan.

4. Children’s Conflict

There is opinion about family:

Keluarga, dapat dikatakan sebagai suatu badan sosial yang berfungsi mengarahkan kehidupan seseorang anak. Didalam keluarga anak pertama kali mengalami kesenangan, kesedihan, kekecewaan, kasih sayang dan bahkan cecair.
The meaning of this opinion is the family can be told as institution of socializing which has function to instruct the life of a child. In family it is first time a child can has feeling sorrow, disappoint, affection and even jeer.\textsuperscript{25}

In film \textit{Cheaper by the Dozen}, the children had their own conflicts. Their conflict is about their family, parents, school, study, social life, and love relation. The Baker’s kids create the problem. One of the others become a troublemaker of their conflicts and sometimes they have the same conflicts. Sometimes the parent did not knows children’s conflict because they have their own activity.

\textit{The first conflict} it is about Mark. He has conflict with his family. It is a problem for him. Sarah and Henry call Mark FedEx, to insult him. \textit{FedEx} means stupid send packet. It makes Mark had excommunicate feeling from family. Tom and Kate did not know about that. Mark told his mother about his problem but there is no response. From the beginning Mark keeps silent when his brother and sister call him FedEx. Mark has feeling pique and it makes Mark get angry. Finally, Mark is fighting with Sarah and then Mark’s parents know about what a matter is with Mark. Mark’s problem is he does not like if he get nickname FedEx.

1. \textit{Sarah:} Nice move, FedEx (Scene : 3)

2. \textit{Mark:} Everybody says the FedEx guy dropped me off... cause I don’t fit in with this family.  
\textit{Kate:} You fit. You fit right here (Scene : 3)

3. \textit{Henry:} Whoa-ho! Back it up, FedEx. (Scene : 7)

\textit{Mark:} Stop calling me that! (Scene : 24)

From this dialogue, Mark does not like when Sarah and Henry keeps calling him FedEx. Finally, Mark fight over his brother and sister because of that name.

The second conflict is about Mark again. He has problem besides with his sister and brother. He has problem with his father who forget Mark’s name until he felt nobody care about him. It is impossible as a father to forget what the name of his sons. Although there are members of family but being a father it is impossible to do that. It happened with Mark and Tom. Tom just forget with Mark’s name but he doesn’t his other children’s name unless Mark. Even though, Mark always looked for attention from his father. It makes Mark become sensitive until he said nobody cares with me. He is gone from the house.

1.  
   Mark: Have you seen my frog, Dad?  
   Mark: It’s Mark.  
   Tom: I knew that. (Scene: 3)

2.  
   Mark: Good-bye, Dad.  
   Tom: See ya, buddy (Scene: 9)

3.  
   Mark: Hey, Daa.  
   Tom: Hey, Mike. What’s up?  
   Mark: It’s Mark.  
   Tom: Right. Mark, What’s up?  
   Mark: I don’t get this math homework.  
   Tom: Hey, you know what? I’ve got a game I’m not nearly prepared for.  
       Could you go ask one of your sisters to help you?  
   Mark: Yeah, Okay. (Scene: 16)

From this dialogue, it is seen Tom does not care with Mark. Even though, Tom is not like that. He is just hurried and getting startled. Mark never gets angry but he feels disappointed. Finally, he left home unfortunately Tom never aware.

The next conflict is between Charlie and his parents. He thinks his father does not care with the family. Charlie thinks his father only cares with carrier as the head of football coach in college. When Charlie has problems at school, he is trying to talk with Tom. It seems that Tom does not have time to him. After that event Charlie always
becomes cynical if his father wants to talk with him. Before Charlie moves to Chicago he
is never cynical with his father.

1. **Tom**: Hey, Charlie. Do me a favor and drive the Cutlass?
   **Charlie**: Thanks for ruining my life. (Scene: 6)

2. **Tom**: You're gonna need a car to visit Beth. The Olds is yours now.
   **Charlie**: You trying to bribe me?
   **Tom**: Is it working?
   **Charlie**: Little bit (Scene: 7)

3. **Charlie**: Knock much?
   **Tom**: You got kicked off the team.
   **Charlie**: Well, look who decided to be a parent!
   **Tom**: Let's check that attitude, Charlie.
   **Charlie**: I don't fit in this town, Dad. I'm going back to Midland.
   **Tom**: You are not dropping out of school, and you are not walking out on this family.
   **Charlie**: What family?
   Since we moved here, everybody's been looking out for number one, especially you and Mom.
   **Tom**: Your mother and I are doing what we think is best for everyone.
   **Charlie**: Whoa, whoa, whoa. You did not take this coaching job for us.
   You took this because you were a loser in college while Shake was being a superstar (Scene: 21)

In many situation, Charlie is cynical with his father. His father tries to persuade
him by giving his old car. He is still cynical with his father. Actually, Tom did not want
to make Charlie angry with him. Tom said Charlie, I love you. I want you to have the best
life you can have. And that means you're getting a diploma. But that sentences make
Charlie more cynical with his father and replying with the sentences When I graduate, I'm
gone. Charlie's respond makes Tom and Kate sad. But it is just Charlie's emotion
momentary, after that he ask forgiveness from his father.

The fourth conflict is about Charlie and Mark as new student at school. When
Mark starts school he fights someone. He is colliding with someone. He has been disturbed by someone at school and so does Charlie. In his school, he has enemy. His enemy always disturbs and fades him. This case makes Charlie doesn’t like to go to school. Mark and Charlie are different. Mark does not have bravery to fight against his enemy. But Charlie has bravery to fight with his enemy but prohibited by Lorraine.

1. **Enemy**: What happened? Did-Did Mommy and Daddy go back to the farm?
   **Charlie**: You know what? This whole "harass the hick" thing's getting pretty old.
   Actually, I'm just gettin' started.
   **Enemy**: Yeah? What else you got?
   **Charlie**: Yeah. You don't wanna know, man.
   **Enemy**: Oh, I wanna know.
   **Lorraine**: Charlie! Charlie, Charlie, stop.
   Stop. Just let it go, okay? Please.
   **Enemy**: Yeah, Charlie. Let it go, and go... (Scene : 14)

2. **Enemy**: walk much? (laughing)
   **Mark**: ...Mmm...
   (Scene : 14)

From this dialogue, it is seen Charlie has a problem at school. He does not like his enemy. His enemy is always faded and jeered him. He wanted to fight his enemy if they always disturbed him. But he is does not that caused Lorraine prohibiting him. But he is dissimilar with Mark. Mark does not have bravery to fight with someone who disturb him.

The fifth conflict is about Nora and the family. Nora has a boyfriend. His name is Hank. All the family does not like Hank, because Hank does not like them too. Nora's brothers and sisters are planning to make Hank in trouble. Nora gets angry when she knows it is her brother and sister plan to put her boyfriend in trouble. She directly return home after she warns her family that she has her own life with Hank.

*Jessica*: Nora! Nora, we didn't want you to go.
Nora: Look, let's just get something clear.
Even though you guys live near me now, I have my own life.
It's mine. Not ours--min.e. (Scene: 12)

From this dialogue, it is seen that Nora is very angry and her siblings regret what they have done. They get punishment from their father.

The sixth conflict is about Nora and her lover. Nora loves Hank, her boyfriend. She wants him to love her family too, at least care with her family members. But it is not happens with Hank. He does not care with Nora's family member because he does not like the children. Hank thinks kids are like a monster. He does not like to have a kid.

When Nora say to her boyfriend her brother, Mark is missing. Hank does not care about that. He is just care about his carrier there on TV. That is a reason for Nora to leave him forever.

1. Hank: All I'm saying is, families are inevitable. It's like death or taxes.
Nora: Does that mean you don't want children?
Hank: Look at these-- They're monsters!
Honey, you can't want this. That's why you're with me. (Scene: 23)

2. Hank: There's me! Oh.
Nora: Mark's missing.
Hank: Oh.
TV: Take it to the max. Tommy Max.
Nora: Let's go.
Hank: I look great.
Nora: Did you not hear me? My brother is missing!
Hank: No. Did you not hear me? I'm on TV! (Scene: 24)

From this dialogue, it is properly if woman leaves her boyfriend cause of that problem. Nora leaves Hank. A man does not care with his girlfriend family member. It is impolite overruling that is only he is on TV. As a father, Tom hopes that the break up has
nothing to do with the family, I hope the family isn't to blame. Nora said she breaks up because she has her own problem with Hank.

5. Stay Together Without Marriage

The parent always have role to educate their children. Event though the children were grown up. It can be possible, the parent also inculcating congeniality and attitude of child depending of parent since they still kids.\footnote{Jacinta F. Rini. Penganrah Keharga Terhadap perkawinan. http://www.e-psikologi.com/kehuarga/070602.htm, printing}

In Cheaper by the Dozen Tom and Kate disapprove their daughter Nora to live with her boyfriend without married. All parents exactly do not give permission to their daughter to stay together without marriage with their boyfriend. Tom and Kate did not want their daughter living together without marriage. Even so, they let their daughter to take decision. In fact, Tom and Kate do want their daughter to do that. When Tom complains about that, Kate tries to give argumentation to let Nora stay together with her boyfriend without marriage. Even though, Kate does not agree too

1. \begin{quote}
Tom: That is so Nora. We tell 'em they can't sleep together... when they visit, so she moves in with him.
Kate: Honey, she's just trying to have her own life.
Tom: She's too young to have her own life. She's 22 years old
Kate: The same age I was when I was pregnant with her. (Scene : 3)
\end{quote}

2. \begin{quote}
Tom: She says she'll help us out if they can stay in the same room.
Kate: No. No way.
   No, she knows the rules. She wants to have her own room when she's here. Isn't that sweet? No.
Tom: Okay, look, why don't you just come over on Sunday, and we'll talk logistics. (Scene : 11)
\end{quote}
From this dialogue, it is proved that Kate and Tom did not want their daughter to stay together with her boyfriend without marriage. Although, Kate let her doing that but in fact she is opposing it. She agrees to respect her daughter as an adult woman.

6. Quarrel Between of Tom and Kate

In *Cheaper by the Dozen’s* the Bakers family is a harmonious family. Tom and Kate is amicable couple. During 23 years their marriage, they never get quarrel. They are always together in every situation and condition. They love each other. They support each other. But when Tom pretend that he can handle the household while he can not, Kate gets really upset with her husband. Usually, they are never get quarrel but now they get quarrel in front of their children. They are getting quarrel because the condition of house out of control by Tom. Tom does not tell to Kate what was done. When Kate returns home from New York the condition of her home was disorder. It makes Kate gets really angry.

1. Tom: Hi.
Kate: I just talked to the kids.
Yes, I know everything.
Charlie's about to be expelled.
And Nora taking time off from her first job to baby sit?
Tom: Can we do this later, Kate?
No, Tom.
Kate : You promised me that you would let me know if you couldn't handle it.
Tom: I'm doing the best I can.
Please, let's talk later. Bye   (Scene : 20)

2. Kate: “ I just-- I can't believe you let things get this bad around here.
I can't believe it.
Tom: What can I say?  
You didn’t pick the perfect moment to have a career.
Kate: Oh, okay, yeah. I’m not even gonna touch that hypocrisy.  
You told me to go to New York.  
Mr. I Can Handle It.  
“Everything’ll be okay. Go, Kate!”
Tom: So you’re telling me you didn’t want to go to New York?  
Kate: No. I want a lot of things.  
So do you  (Scene : 22)

3.  
Kate: Feel free to sleep on the couch.  
Tom: You read my mind.  
Jessica: Daddy, are you and Mommy gonna get a divorce?  
Tom: Come here. I’m sorry. I’m sorry  (Scene: 23)

From this dialogue, Kate is expressing her feeling. She is very fed up with her husband. He is not telling to her what was done in their home. It is a better for parent not to have quarrel in front of their children because it makes them asking and thinking weird. Like Jessica asked them with question “are you and mommy gonna get a divorce?”

7. Dilemma between Carrier and Family

When the families Baker move from Midland to Chicago, Tom and Kate carrier had leap high. Tom becomes the head of football coach for his college and Kate published one of her book. Both of them supported each other. They try to catch their dream but the way of that they almost forgot about kids. Tom wants to move into Chicago. He promised their family will be a stronger family but the promise has not done. Tom is busy with his jobs. Kate promises she is just three days in New York. But she is overlong the stay to 14 days to have a book tour. They are trying to catch their
chooses to resign from his job.

Kate’s dialogue:

1. Diane: the marketing people will bring you up to speed on the book tour.
   Kate: A-A book tour?
   Diane: Yes, We've got talk shows...
       book signings, personal appearances.
       And it's only gonna take a couple of weeks.
   Kate: Couple of weeks? Oh, no.
       I can't be away from the kids that long.
   Diane: Well, if there's no book tour,
       then there's no book.  (Scene : 16)

2. Sarah: Mom, it's Sarah.
   Kate: Hi, Sarah . Is everything okay?
   Sarah: Come home immediately

   Diane: What's the matter?
   Kate: The book tour's over for me. I'm going home.  (Scene : 20)

Tom’s dialogue:

1. Shake: The university is prepared to make
       an investment in the program...
       but we want some assurances.
   Tom : What does that mean?
   Shake: We want to know you're committed to the football program.
       You have to decide who's making
       the bacon and who's cooking it.
       So what's it gonna be, Tom?  (Scene : 4)

2. Tom : I'm resigning after the season, Shake.
   Shake : Giving up the dream, huh?
   Tom : Just going with a different one.
   Shake : No regrets?
   Tom : If I screw up: raising my kids...  (Scene : 25)

From this dialogue, Tom and Kate choice are to have the family than a carrier.

Although the job was their dream since they are getting marriage. Actually, they want to
Although the job was their dream since they are getting marriage. Actually, they want to raise children together. Although mostly research prove it many parents is about 60% more majoring a carrier. But it does not happen in Baker’s Family. They are together raising their children and solving their problem.

C. Big Happy Family

In Cheaper by the Dozen, when the narrator, Kate said in this family twelve is this family number. Number twelve is something important for this family and become habit for them to get something that has relation with number twelve. Hence that, has 12 children it was a habit in their ancestor.

In this family twelve is this family number,
Let’s the number of games my husband Tom coaches at Lincoln College every season.
Let’s the number of times we zero out our Bank account each year to make ends meet.
And it’s the number of kids We try to keep track of.
Twelve’s an insane number of kids...
But having a small family Was never an option for us? (Scene : 1)

Twelve is a big number. For someone never take with twelve exactly has twelve brothers and sisters are weird. But family in Cheaper by the Dozen has contrary. They can face and handle all of problem what. Many problems appeared, but they are still be a stronger family, always stay together, and become one big happy family.

I guess you could say that when Tom and I left Midland...
we had a mess of theories about how to raise children.
We still have a mess of children, but no theories.

my book was on the best-seller list.
It's the number of job offers Tom turned
down before we found one close to home.  (Scene : 27)

In Cheaper by the Dozen, to be a big happy family, this family has to sacrifice and struggle to get their dream. Their problem makes the family almost break. If there is not understand, the family will be broken. Father and Mother can divorce and the kids gone. The Baker's family is not like that although some heavy problem occurred. The Baker's family can solve every problem without violence.

2. How the Parents Educate and Raise Twelve Children

The writer analyze the characters of father (Tom) and mother (Kate) in the Bakers family; how they handle and take care the problems in Bakers family; How Tom and Kate educate and raise their twelve children viewed from the concept of harmonious family.

A. Characterization of Parents

1. Mother

A mother is a woman who has motherhood characteristic. She has contact mind and protected with her children. In this film the mother is Kate. She is the main character. She is about 45 years old she is not seen too old with her age that enter forty and she remain beautiful. She has carrier as a journalist. She is a wife, the mother of 12 who tries to balance her burgeoning career as an author by raising all of her kids.

Kate is described very tired and busy with her duty to as mother. She should take care of the children, observing, and guiding to keep the family always good, avoid them from fighting.
Kate can handle every situation and condition. If Kate is not around the family condition became disorder. Everything is going to be fine if there is a mother. In the film *Cheaper by the Dozen* the character of mother to children is described as never been tired, busy, dizzy, sad, and angry. It is possibly if a mother becomes stress with her children’s bizarre behavior. But in this film that is not happening to Kate. She was never going stress and she always memorized and gave attention to remember and remain what her children do every day.

We can see from these sentences:

**Mrs. Baker (Kate):**

*Sarah, your suspension from lacrosse*  
For excessive force has been lifted.  
So you're going today.

*Henry, you have band practice, all right?*  
I cleaned your clarinet. Please don't Play with food in your mouth again.

*Kim and Jessica, your teacher called*  
And has made a request...  
That you do not correct her In front of the class.

*Mike, you have show-and-tell today.*  
And, please, honey...  
Remember that body parts Do not count.

*Kyle and Nigel, you have*  
A dentist's appointment at:  
You're going' to work with Dad.  
(Scene : 3)

From this sentence she always gives attention to her children. From all they are should do until what they are not to do. Kate is an attentive mother. She always gives attention to all her children we can see from dialogue Kate with Lorraine and Mark.

Kate and Lorraine’s Dialogue:
Lorraine: For the record, I am so over Nora's hand-me-downs.
Kate: All right, well, you look gorgeous in anything, Lorraine. (Scene: 3)

In this dialogue, Kate gave attention to Lorraine by complimenting her daughter. Lorraine is unconfident with herself. She is comparing herself with her sister. Kate complimented her to make her daughter have a confident.

Kate and Mark's Dialogue:

Kate: Whoa, whoa, whoa. What's going on? What's wrong with you, mister?
Mark: Everybody says the FedEx guy dropped me off... 'cause I don't fit in with this family.
Kate: You fit. You fit right here. Like that. (Scene: 3)

In this dialogue, Kate saw her son showed sad. After he get jeer from his sister. He felt, he is not fit in Baker’s family, but Kate is parrying that. She makes Mark to cheer up again. Although, sometimes Kate did not care with one of her children, Mark. She did not care with Mark's question. She has concentration with her computer and jobs. She often answered Mark’s question by Mm-mm.

Kate and Mark’s Dialogue:

Mark: Have you seen Beans, Mom?
Kate: Mm-mm. (Scene: 2)

In this dialogue, Kate only said “Mm-mm”. It is like she did not care with the question. It should be Kate answering the question not like that, if she did not know about Beans, she should answer “I don’t know” or “I do not see it”. Because of her answering question just said “Mm-mm”, Mark felt he does not get attention.
question. It should be Kate answering the question not like that, if she did not know about Beans, she should answer “I don’t know” or “I do not see it”. Because of her answering question just said “Mm-mm”, Mark felt he does not get attention.

Kate always has good relation with her children. She is assuming her children like friendship. She listen the advice from Lorraine about fashion what should she used in talk show during the publication of her book.

Lorraine’s Dialogue:

Lorraine: This is business. Salmons and pinks are so homemaker. All right, focus on your navies and your grays. either, and you’ll rule the boardroom. (Scene: 10)

As far we know a mother does not need advice from her children. She knows what she wants to used. Usually, a mother just asks the opinion like just said “is it okay or not?” or something other sentence.

Kate is never angry to her children. In every problem, she always smiles with her children’s behavior. When Mark has a problem and breaks the kitchen because of his frog. When she is seen the kitchen was broke, she just closed the eye and say something to make herself calm.

Kate’s dialogue:

Kate: Is everything broken? Teacup with The flower on it broken? (Scene: 3)

Mostly, every mother will get angry after seeing the kitchen broke because of something not important. But, Kate is dissimilar with every mother. She is a really patient
But, Kate can not handle the situation if her children get quarreling and fighting. She let her husband to handle it. We can see when the twins get fight. Kate tries to make them stop the fight. But after her husband said something to stop the fighting and the twin stop the fight.

We can see this dialogue:

\begin{verbatim}
Nigel: I called shotgun!
Kyle: No, I did!
Nigel: I did!
Kyle: I did!
Kate: All right, that's it!
Hey, you two,
Knock it off!
Mom's losing it!
I'm losing it!
All right. All right. Come on.
Break it up. Break it up.
Here we go. Are you okay?
I'll give you candy.

Mr. Baker: Nigel, Kyle, chill or be chilled.
Kate: Sure. Listen to him. (Scene : 3)
\end{verbatim}

From this dialogue, Kate is irresolute to do something to stop children’s quarrel. Usually, a mother do coherent if she is seen a children get fighter and quarreled. Not only said “Break it up. Break it up. Here we go. Are you okay? I'll give you candy” It is be better Kate said “stop” by dissociating both of them.

Kate loves children. Every where she is, she is always missing her children. For example, when she wanted to go to the New York to published her book. She said “I’m gonna miss them”. She knows the children are mastermind from every trouble what they made but she kept loving her children.

Kate’s Dialogue:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Kate: Yeah, like getting somebody to help you out while I'm gone.
\end{itemize}
Tom: I can handle it, even without
the better half of the tag team.
Kate: I know, honey. I'm just worried.
I've never left the kids--
Tom: Honey, it's three days!
Kate: I know. I'm just--
(Scene : 13)

Kate: Okay, I froze some dinners. And
make sure they get to school on time.
All right, I hugged everybody.
I love you all. One more hug,
and you guys pass it on. (Scene : 13)

When Kate wants to go to New York, showed that Kate was very hard wants to
leaves her children. She is really - really loves them. Even she is in New York, she can
not sleep caused she used to sleep with her children.

Kate’s dialogue with phone:

Kate: Give me someone.
Tom: Oh. Hey, uh, you know what?
They're doing homework right now...
and it's that math, uh, trig--
"trigadronomy" thing that you
and I just aren't very good at.
And it's the sweetest thing.
They formed a little study group...
and they're helping each other,
and, uh, it's like a little mini, uh...
And I'd just hate
to break that up.
Kate: Well, give everyone my love, and
you call me right after dinner, okay?
Tom: Okay. Will do. (Scene : 15)

From this dialogue, she really - really missed her children. She tried to cure her
heart by ordering pillows as much 12. It is depicting how she loves her children.

Kate’s dialogue:

Kate: Hello. Yeah,
could you do me a favor...
and send up 12 pillows to 504

phone: Yes.
Kate: Thank you. (Scene: 17)

2. Father

Sometimes character about father described as a person who never follow to take care his child. He is never there to his children. He is just busy with his job. Character of Father in this film is Tom. He is the main character. He is about 48 years old. He is seen too old with his age almost enter fifty. He is a coach. Usually a father at fifty years old showed wisdom and have authority. Tom in children’s eyes did not like. He never showed very sulk with his children what was they done.

In Baker’s family, Tom is a father has seldom fulminated with his children. And he can not handle the house without his wife. Everything can be disorder if he manage the house by himself. He is the father of the large family who takes a lucrative coaching job only to find it and Kate's new schedule wreaking havoc on their family. He tries to keep the kids and household in line while she's gone until he eventually has to make a tough choice between career and family.

Tom never gets angry although he knows the children often made a chaos. For example, when Mark wants to catch his frog and that make the kitchen broke. Tom just ordering him to put his frog in the cage.

Tom’s dialogue:

Tom: Put Beans in his cage.... (Scene: 3)

He said that with face likely angry but he is not saying anything words to make angry and just gives a warning. Tom is also friendly. He is receiving a critic from his children. He never gets angry if his children say something to criticizes him. Not like any
other father who has authority and never receive an opinion and critic.

Charlie's Critics Dialogue:

Tom: Anything else you wanna talk about?
Charlie: Did I mention
   I don't like you very much?
Tom: Yeah, you mentioned that.
Charlie: Then I'm good
Tom: Okay, me too. (Scene: 2)

Mark's Critics dialogue:

Mark: You said we'd be happier.
You didn't keep your promise.
Tom: I know. I'm sorry. (Scene: 24)

Tom job's is a coach. His dream is to be the head of football coach for his college. He brings all of his family to move from Midland the small town to big city Chicago. He really – really wants this job. After his friend ordering the job, he directly says it to his wife. He thinks if he takes this job, he can make the family happy and prosperous.

Tom' Dialogue:

Tom: Shockey Maguire wants me to coach the Stallions.
Kate: Get out!
Tom: He offered me...
a fat five-year contract, housing allowance, moving expenses.
Kate, we can finally get new furniture.
We can get a new car.
And get this. University employees (Scene: 4)

But what he thought are wrong and not come true. All become disorder, the kids do not like when they live in small town Midland, all kids' action are out of control and made Tom has dilemma to choose between job and his children. Tom chooses the kids better than jobs.

Tom’ dialogue:
Tom: I'm resigning after the season, Shake.
Shake: Giving up the dream, huh?
Tom: Just going with a different one.
Shake: No regrets?
Tom: If I screw up raising my kids...

(Scenario: 25)

From this dialogue, we can know Tom really – really love his child better than has ambition to be the head of football coach for his college. He is choosing to raise 12 children. Because he thinks the children do not feel happy if they are still in there. Although that what was happen vice versa.

Tom is a friendly person with his child, but one of his child (Mark) lose attention from likely Tom forget what his name.

Tom and Mark’s Dialogue:

1. Mark: Have you seen my frog, Dad?
   Tom: Sorry, Charlie. Uh, Nigel, Kyle.
   Mark: It's Mark.
   Tom: I knew that. (Scene: 3)

2. Mark: Good-bye, Dad.
   Tom: See ya, buddy (Scene: 9)

   Tom: Hey, Mike. What's up?
   Mark: It's Mark.
   Tom: Right, Mark. What's up?
   Mark: I don't get this math homework.
   Tom: Hey, you know what? I've got a game I'm not nearly prepared for. Could you go ask one of your sisters to help you?
   Mark: Yeah. Okay. (Scene: 16)

In dialogue number two, at the moment Tom replied Mark’s greeting. He did not see who the greeter is. So, Tom only said “See ya, buddy”. It is depicted Mark has disappointment.

From dialogue one and three it is impossible to be a parent if they forget son’s name. Every parents has many children never forgot what the name of their children. And
Tom is not likes other parents. It is depicted Mark, one of Tom children does not get attention from his father. In fact Tom does not forget his other children. He knows the name all of his children except Mark.

3. Kids

Tom and Kate had five daughters and seven sons there are Nora Baker, Charlie Baker, Lorraine Baker, Henry Baker, Sarah Baker, Jessica Baker, Kim Baker, Jake Baker, Mark Baker, Mike Baker, Kyle Baker, and Nigel Baker. The children age is from the eldest Nora Baker, twenty two years old until a very youngest the twins Kyle and Nigel Baker, is about five years old. Various characters have different character varying degrees of bad attitudes, including some of the kids regarding their family life and moving.

B. How Tom and Kate Handle Their Children’s Problem

In film Cheaper by the Dozen the character of father (Tom) and mother (Kate) conducted to do to raise their children. They are conduct to raise their children seen from concept of harmonious family. As the writer knows, in a harmonious family is every member in family always overtakes and obeys and pursues love and affection, helps each other and also tolerates awareness.

In book Kepribadian Keluarga, a harmonious family or balanced family have a meaning of:

_Dalam Keluarga seimbang orang tua biasanya bertanggung jawab dan dapat dipercaya. Keluarga seimbang ini menghormati hak – hak dan perasaan_
Father and mother is parent of the families with more than a couple of children are a rare sight to grace a motion picture. In this film, father and mother is a solid couple, supportive, love, and have a lot of fancy to the children. They are always solid in every situation and condition. *Cheaper by the Dozen* certainly celebrates big family life, but for all the laughs solicited by dad dangling from a chandelier and batting rotten apples with a tennis racket, or kids slipping in another.

In this film, father and mother is a solid couple, supportive, love, and have a lot of fancy to the children. They are always solid in every situation we can see in Kate and Tom dialogue at when they want to catch a frog. It breaks the kitchen.

Kate and Tom dialogue:

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Tom: Get him!
Kate: Mike, stick!
Tom: Mark, net!
Kate: got the door covered!
Tom: I got the net!
Caught
Tom: Whoa!
Kate: oh!
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(Scene: 3)

From this dialogue, they are trying to catch a frog. Usually to catch animal was disgusting. A mother never wanted to join catching frog. But, Kate is different. She is cooperatively. Together with her husband she helps her husband to catch a frog.

They support each other. Tom always supports his wife in every situation and so does Kate. Tom supports Kate in her carrier to be a journalist and Kate support Tom in his carrier a coach.

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Kate and Tom’s Dialogue:

1. Tom: What’s going on?  
   Kate: Guess what?  
   Diane Phillips called.  
   My book’s getting published.  
   Tom: Did I tell you  
   we’re gonna have it all?  
   Kate: You’ve never said that. Tom: I’m tellin’ you now,  
   baby! Whoo!  
   Kate: All right, there’s one thing.  
   Tom: What?  
   Kate: They asked me to go to New York for a few days.  
   Tom: Oh.  
   Kate: "Oh"?  
   Tom: That was a good "oh,"  
   as in "okay."  
   Kate: Yes, it’s not  
   the best timing in the world.  
   Tom: But you’re going to New York.  
   I can handle this.  
   Kate: You’ll manage.  
   Tom: Yeah. (Scene: 13)

From this dialogue, Kate supported Tom to publish her book to New York, even though she knows, she cannot leave her home and children. But Tom gives her permission to catch her dream to go to New York. And Kate also supports Tom to move from small town in Midland to big city Chicago to pursue Tom’s dream to be a coach.

We can see from this dialogue:

2. Tom: Shake Maguire wants me to coach the Stallions.  
   Kate: Get out!  
   Tom: He offered me...  
   a fat five-year contract, housing  
   allowance, moving expenses.  
   Kate, we can finally get new furniture.  
   We can get a new car. And get this.  
   University employees can send their kids to school for free.  
   Kate: Wow.  
   Tom: Oh, I don’t know, honey.  
   A Division I coaching job...  
   that’s a lot of pressure
and a lot more hours.
Except for this part--
the raggedy, hand-me-down part.
The Stallions head coach.
Kate: It's your dream job,
    isn't it, honey?
Tom: I want this one, Kate.
Kate: Let's talk to the kids.
Tom: How do you think
    they'll handle it?  (Scene: 4)

They love each other. They are seldom to get quarrel. Although they are seen
always amicable but sometimes they has quarrel. It happened when the condition of their
home and children are out of control.

In taking care of children case, they are always together to educate and supporting
their children. They are teaching the children to have happy family and understand each
other between parent and child.

1. Responsibility

In the film, Cheaper by the Dozen seen the family was inculcated freedoms
principles. Father and Mother opened about freedoms. What the kids want to do so long
as they have responsibility. Like case of Nora their eldest daughter. In others problem,
Tom and Kate do not agree with what Nora’s done staying together with her boyfriend
without marriage. But they try to be liberal in family.

1. Tom : That is so Nora. We tell 'em
    they can't sleep together...
    when they visit, so she moves in with him.
Kate : Honey, she's just trying to have her own life.
Tom : She's too young to have her own life.
    She's .22 years old
Kate : The same age I was when I was pregnant with her  (Scene: 3)

2. Tom : She says she'll help us out if
they can stay in the same room.

Kate: No. No way.
    No, she knows the rules. She wants
    to have her own room when she's here.
    Isn't that sweet? No.

Tom: Okay, look. why don't you just come over
    on Sunday, and we'll talk logistics.

Nora: All right. Bye. (Scene: 10)

From both of dialogue Tom and Kate showed they did not want Nora to stay together without marriage but they can not explicitly forbid what Nora's done. Mostly many parents are not like Tom and Kate. They ought to explicitly forbid their children to do that. But Tom and Kate seem agree with that. They think Nora knows what she is doing.

Beside Nora's case, there is Charlie case about his school. Usually a parent wants every child to get education and go to at the best school. Tom tried to understand what Charlie wants and keep persuade him to go to school.

Tom: Hey, teenager. You got caught on mom radar last night
    You're not gonna get that scholarship
    if you're out late with Beth...
    the night before a big game.

Charlie: Well, I'm not so sure
    I even want to go to college.

Tom: Since when?

Charlie: Since Beth's mom offered me a job at the auto shop.

Tom: Hmm. Sounds exciting.
    Well, we'll talk about that
    after you get your full ride.
    And, meanwhile, in by on school nights. Clear?

Charlie: Got it. (Scene: 2)

In this dialogue, Tom tries to be a good father. He let Charlie choose what he wanted. But keep still Charlie is responsible to get education at school.
2. Democracy or Authority

Tom and Kate love his children. They want to grasp their dream with their family. When Tom get offered to be head of coach and make him should move to Chicago he asks approval with his family. At beginning he tries to be democrat but finally he used the authority. He is trying to persuade the children to move.

Tom and children’s Dialogue:

Children
(Overlapping): I’m not moving. Yeah, because I’m not moving, all right?
Charlie: I’m not moving.
Kate: Charlie, Evanston is only four hours away.
Beth can come and visit.
Charlie: This isn’t just about Beth, Mom. My whole life is here at Midland
Tom: We can build a fancy new memorial to Pork in our new yard.
Lorraine: Yeah, like we could afford that.
Tom: Actually, we can. I’ll be making enough money to do that, get you out of hand-me-downs... get Jake those new skates, and get that new car we’ve been saving for.
Sarah: But I have friends here!
Kate: Honey, you’ll keep in touch.
And you can make new friends.
(Overlapping): I’m not moving!
Tom: Quiet! Now, look, I know you’re all scared. Moving is a big deal. We’re very comfortable here. I get that. And that’s why I turned down a lot of other coaching offers through the years.
But this is a job I wanted since we left Chicago.
And, in fact, it’s more than a job to me.
Um, this is my team... and it’s my colors and it’s, um... the Stallions.
And they’re finally calling my number.
And I want you to take this risk with me, because if you do...
I promise you, we will be... a happier and stronger family.
Mark: You promise?
Tom: I promise.
Sarah: would feel happier and stronger if we vote on it.
Charlie: Yeah, definitely. We should vote.
Children
(overlapping): That’s the only way to make it fair. It’s the only way to do it.
Tom: All right, we can vote. But in the end, your mother and I are gonna do what we think is best for the family (Scene : 5)
From this dialogue, Tom tried to be a good father by inviting the children to make vote to chose whether they are moving or not. It is showed wanted to get his dream by using his authority. They move although in fact, the kids did not want to move and this made kids being fed up. Usually, in harmonious family there are five positive result of democracy. Like, more solid, more prestige, can solving problem, and regretless.

3. Fair and Unfair

Tom tries to be a fair person. He wanted to be a good husband. He tries to do something to be a fair husband. He gives Kate permission to catch Kate’s dream. Although the condition of their house is not stable. Tom needs Kate’s help to take care of their children.

Lorraine: Dad, just call Mom and tell her we need her back home.
Tom: I just can't do that right now, not with all the work she's done.
It just wouldn't be fair. (Scene : 16)

From this dialogue, Tom feels as an unfair person if he asked Kate to return home. He was not fair with his children and makes them feels lose the attention of parents.

Tom is not fair with his children. He is cheating his children. He changes the result of vote when the children did not want to move. Tom wants to move to Chicago.

1. Tom: All right, we can vote. But in the end, your mother and I are gonna do what we think is best for the family
   Jessica: What's the point of even voting (Scene : 5)

2. Tom: All right, eight noes... three yes's and three maybes.
   Kate: Not exactly a mandate.
Tom: Give me a pen. I'm gonna change some of these (Scene: 5)

Tom do not fair with his children. For to taking his dream, he is unfair with his children. He thinks the children will be happy in new city.

4. Punishment without Violence

Tom and Kate love children. They are seldom to be angry. If one of their children makes a chaos they are not angry with giving blow. They warn and advise their children.

Tom: Put Beans in his cage...now.
Kate: Is everything broken?
Teacup with the flower on it broken? (Scene: 3)

Although like that sometimes Tom gives the children a punishment if the children make a chaos out of his control.

1. Tom: You soaked his underwear
   in meat. That is so wrong.
   Funny, but wrong.
   who was the mastermind...
   in the meat-soaking plot against Hank?
   But it's going to cost
   everyone a month's allowance. (Scene: 12)

2. Tom: All right, enough is enough.
   You're slacking on your chores.
   You're fighting at school.
   Things are out of control.
   As of this moment,
   you are all grounded.
Mike: What's "grounded"?
Tom: What's "grounded"?
I'll tell you what grounded is.
Except for attending games...
you go to school;
you come home from school;
you do your homework;
you do your chores;
you go to bed; 
and that's it.
Mike, that's it? (Scene: 18)

From the previous, Tom is angry by giving the children a punishment without violence. But if we see from this dialogue, the punishment from a father is not wise. He tells the punishment like just a formality of an angry father. Tom should give a punishment to his children without say Except for attending games... and if give a punishment do not agreeing what their done with say Funny, but wrong.

Tom and Kate try to have pattern taking care of concept harmonious family. They teach their children to have responsible in freedoms what was children done. They are teaching when democracy and authority should come. There is also justice and injustice in the Baker family. The children should have punishment when they made a mistake but they have punishment without violence. In Bakers family, when the problems comes and can broke the harmonious in Baker’s family. Finally, they are conscious if they are wants to be harmonious family. They should have tolerance each other. They are sacrifices each other by awareness. Tom and Kate less working time and the children keep support the parent’s carrier.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

The writer analyzes the problems of raising twelve children. The first problem is moving to a new home. They should discuss to move a new home. The family has agreement or not to move. The second is the absence of mother at home. Usually, everything can be out of control if there is not a mother at home. The third is a chaos. The chaos was made by the children and there are always happens. The fourth is a children’s conflict. A conflict between children and father, the children and the school socialization, and between family. The fifth is about agreement or disagree if their daughters stay together without marriage with her boyfriend. The sixth is the parents’ quarrel. They get quarrel in front of their kid. The seventh is a dilemma. The parents has dilemma to choose between carrier and family. The parent should choose between family and carrier. From that problem, the family can through better or not is to make them become big happy family.

The writer explains about the way parents educate and raise twelve children. In this family, the parents teach a responsibility. The children get a freedom from their parent as long as the children are responsible. The parents teach when there are democracy and authority. There is also justice and injustice. There are fair and unfair in decision. There is punishment to the children if they have a mistake but without violence. And a manner impolite or not when they talk with old person.

Tom and Kate try apply the concept of harmonious family. They teach their children to have responsible in freedoms. They are teaching when democracy and
Tom and Kate try to apply the concept of harmonious family. They teach their children to have responsible in freedoms. They are teaching when democracy and authority should come. There is also justice and injustice in the Baker family. The children should have punishment when they made a mistake but they have punishment without violence. In Bakers family, when the problems comes and can broke the harmonious in Baker's family. Finally, they are conscious if they are wants to be harmonious family. They should have tolerance each other. They sacrifice each other by awareness. Tom and Kate reduce their working time and the children keep supporting the parent's carrier.

B. Suggestion

The drama film of *Cheaper by the Dozen* has two versions. The first version created in 1950 and the second in 2003. The drama is an adaptation of a novel created by Frank Gilbert and the remaking film was created by Shawn Levy. The novel and the film have the same plot but have different conflicts, background and characters. Through this study the writer's suggestion to the parents is they should know about how to educate the children. For the readers, they can find the combination of literature and psychology and know about the family problem. For the next research this study can be reference to compare the different kind of problems appears between film *Cheaper by the Dozen* and another film.
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APPENDIX

ABOUT SHAWN LEVY

Shawn Levy is a filmmaker of youthful vigor and a penchant for lightweight, family-friendly comedies. Shawn Levy made a comfortable transition into features following success on television with efforts for The Disney Channel and Nickelodeon. Following his graduation with honors from Yale University at the age of 20, he moved to Los Angeles and landed roles on such small-screen staples as thirtysomething and Beverly Hills 90210, in addition to features like Zombie Nightmare (1986) and The Kiss (1988). He also became interested in the behind-the-scenes aspects of filmmaking, and soon turned his attention to directing with studies at the University of Southern California, where he completed a master's degree. Levy's short film Broken Record also earned the Gold Plaque at the Chicago Film Festival, as well as accolades from the Director's Guild of America. His previous television experience later came in handy as the up-and-coming director took the helm for the popular Nickelodeon series The Secret World of Alex Mack, for which he was nominated for a DGA Outstanding Directorial Achievement in Children's Programs award in 1998 for the episode "Lies and Secrets." In the years that followed, Levy built a strong working relationship with Nickelodeon and The Disney Channel thanks to such series as The Journey of Allen Strange and The Famous Jett Jackson (the highest-rated movie to that point for The Disney Channel). In 1997, the director made his feature debut with the little-seen comedy drama Just in Tune, and in the years that followed, his career gained momentum thanks to such made-for-TV efforts as Jett Jackson: The Movie. He stepped into the big leagues in 2002 with the
feature Big Fat Liar. Starring Malcolm in the Middle mischief-maker Frankie Muniz as a young schoolboy whose essay turns into a hit movie after falling into the hands of a sleazy Hollywood producer, Big Fat Liar earned healthy box-office returns. Soon thereafter, Levy returned to the small screen to direct episodes of Do Over and Birds of Prey for the WB network. The following year proved to be a busy one as well, and after directing the moderately successful Ashton Kutcher/Brittany Murphy comedy Just Married, Levy had another hit on his hands with the high-profile Hollywood remake Cheaper by the Dozen. In 2004, he stepped behind the camera alongside producer Ivan Reitman to direct The Pink Panther, a remake of the original Blake Edwards favorite with Cheaper by the Dozen patriarch Steve Martin in the role of the bumbling Inspector Clouseau. — Jason Buchanan, All Movie Guide.

Director Shawn Levy (Just Married, Big Fat Liar Cheaper by the Dozen) is aiming this film directly at children. This means that when Tom takes over, anarchy breaks out and all sorts of messy hijinks ensue. Most of the children make no lasting impact. Lorraine (Hilary Duff, The Lizzie Maguire Movie, Agent Cody Banks) is the only other child in high school, and she's a fashion expert. Sarah (Alyson Stoner) is one of the larger troublemakers and Henry (Kevin Schmidt, Mind Rage). There are two twins, some other random children, and Mark (Forrest Landis), one of the youngest children who always feels left out. His only friend seems to be his mom and his pet frog, so when Kate leaves for the tour, he begins feeling very lonely. The oldest kid, Nora (Piper Perabo, Slap Her She's French, Lost and Delirious) is already out of the house, living with her boyfriend Hank (Ashton Kutcher, My Boss's Daughter, Just Married), whom the other children detest. They enjoy playing all sorts of cruel tricks on him whenever he visits.