

Interpersonal Rejection and Emotional Well-being: A study of *The Secret*



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Abstract: *The present study aims to find out the fear of rejection in the movie The Secret. Individuals who have a fear of refusal are often anxious about being disliked, losing control, not fitting in, or being alone. Individuals who have a fear of rejection may struggle with a lack of self-assurance, low self-esteem, feelings of shame, or guilt, and spend a significant amount of energy and time worrying about what others think of them. Fear of rejection is a common fear and can be a normal part of being human. Our families trusted in the existence acknowledged in the group for survival. Common fears, such as the fear of public speaking, related to rejection, can be normal but can cause problems when they start to negatively impact a person's life or hinder opportunities. The methodology used in this paper is the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity model proposed by Downey and Feldman (1996). The source of data is the movie The Secret by Karen Arthur. The data in this paper is analyzed through the following steps: watching the movie, understanding its content, and analyzing the dialogues related to the fear of rejection in The Secret. By analyzing the fear of rejection in the movie, it can build spirit and motivation in other children who face the same fear due to dyslexia, similar to the characters in this movie.*

Keywords: Dyslexia, Fear of Rejection, The Secret, Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity

Introduction

Dyslexia is a learning disorder characterised by difficulties in reading due to issues with processing learning and speech sounds and how they relate to words and letters. According to Pennington (2016), influential theory, dyslexia results from various factors that accumulate until a diagnosis is typically made. Pennington's (2016) theory further explains what these additional risks are and how they might be visualised. In 1877, Adolph Kussmaul first identified the reading and spelling difficulties associated with dyslexia. Dyslexia is defined as having trouble decoding words, but it can also affect reading comprehension and writing.

Dyslexia is commonly associated with spelling difficulties. According to ICD-10 criteria, the prevalence of dyslexia among primary school students ranges from 2% to 4% (Klicpera et al., 2017). Many types of dyslexia exist, including phonological dyslexia, rapid naming dyslexia, surface dyslexia, visual dyslexia, and double deficit dyslexia. Phonological dyslexia refers to individuals who have trouble matching sounds with symbols. Rapid naming dyslexia relates to both reading speed and the processing required for reading quickly. In surface dyslexia, individuals can easily adopt new words but struggle with similar ones. Visual dyslexia

manifests when children have difficulty recalling lessons as they appear on a page. Double deficit dyslexia involves challenges in two reading aspects. Dyslexia is characterised by challenges such as difficulty in spelling unknown words, poor decoding skills, reduced fluency, and struggles with learning spelling. Poor phonology is the impairment linked to dyslexia; many children with a family risk do not exhibit reading difficulties or issues with phonological awareness (Snowling and Melby-Lervag, 2016). The behaviours associated with dyslexia not only impact children but also have implications for parents' lives (Rauf et al., 2018).

Social inclusion is a process in which everyone is involved in society and gets equal opportunities. Due to social exclusion, individuals with learning disabilities have encountered unfavorable expectations in the past. They experience prejudice, terror, and stigmatisation and frequently end up alienated from society and experiencing rejection from their whole communities. Causes of dyslexia include genes which is inherited from parents to their children. Some of the children carry from their parents, and some are from siblings' struggles with reading (Burraco, 2010). Learning disabilities are generally connected with other co-existing conditions such as anxiety, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, oppositional defiant disorder and depression (Masi & Gignac, 2015).

Background of the study

Fear of rejection is a strong fear that frequently affects many aspects of our lives. Many people get a little uneasy when they put themselves in circumstances where they might be rejected, but for few people fear is crippling. Humans are social beings, it is expected that we behave properly in public. People can find it difficult to talk with strangers and with friends if they have a fear of being rejected. People may also find it difficult to establish long-lasting relationships with others if people tend to isolate themselves. Due to many difficulties, dyslexia people have a fear of failing. Dyslexia is closely related to low self-esteem and low self-worth. Adults may be

afraid of being given tasks they won't be able to do or losing their job as a result of making mistakes and errors. They might use methods to cover up their problems because they are afraid to ask for help from others (2022).

Movies have huge potential to portray the difficulties of human life. Movies have a profound impact on people's lives. Another medium that has impact on by humans, movies have an effect on people of all ages, regardless of their gender, occupation, education, socioeconomic and cultural background, and intellectual level (Sathyanarayana Rao & Krishna, 2008). The film entitled *The Secret* by Karen Arthur is very heartening. This film was released in the United States in 1992. The story of this film revolves around a grandfather and grandson who face the challenge of dyslexia. Both have difficulty reading, writing, and understanding customers, but keep it a secret from others due to pride. Mike Dunmore is a store owner and he feels difficulty with learning disability and feels shy to disclose this problem to people because he thinks it is a shame. Mike's relationship with his son, Patrick, is not hindered by his problem. His grandson, Danny, also suffers from dyslexia. When he learns that his grandson suffers the same problem, he thinks that the secret teaches us it is necessary to expose the problem to your friends and family. This research focused on the fear of rejection in the film *The Secret*, specifically regarding the main character, Mike Dunmore, and his grandson, Danny. Because components of fear of rejection can include rejection from a particular setting, individual, group, or society, it can be complicated to analyze. It can stem from a person's family and friends, and the feelings that arise as a result can cause pain. This study emphasizes the fear associated with interpersonal rejection. Interpersonal rejection refers to the rejection a person experiences in the context of close relationships, such as friendships, mentorships, and parent-child relationships (London et al., 2020). Fear of being rejected can also lead to low self-esteem, sensitivity, alienation, isolation, anger, insecurities and violent behaviour (Leary, 2015; Zeigler-Hill & Shackelford,

2020). Rejection is an experience and a feeling of not being accepted, cared for, or loved, as well as feeling unwanted when an individual is not accepted by someone else (Hunt, 2013). It is a psychological experience of rejection and the person is dissatisfied with belonging needs (Beekman et al., 2017; Pema, 2020). In anticipation of rejection, individuals interact with others in their surroundings.

The film with the title *The Secret* directed by Karen Arthur, is a very inspiring story and, in this story, illustrates the reality of learning disabilities faced by Mike and Danny. The director Karen Arthur showed a positive side in this film and gave some advice to the reader of the research that discovered people with dyslexia in real life. From the discussion, I want to explore the fear of rejection in the movie *The Secret* of the main character Mike Dunmore. The model Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity helps dyslexic people. In the movie *The Secret*, the characters have dyslexic problems, and this model is very helpful for curing them. The study aims to explore how far the fear of rejection can be managed while managing dyslexia.

Roitsch and Watson (2019) say dyslexia is a type of learning disability caused by issues in brain function that affect reading, spelling and how sounds are handled. Because the term is sometimes used differently, it is believed to affect five to ten per cent of people. In their book, the authors say that individuals with dyslexia might have challenges with matching letters to sounds, speaking clearly, reading smoothly and spelling and writing correctly. Everyone experiences these conditions in their own way and how serious they are can change from person to person. People recommend catching learning problems as soon as possible by assessing your awareness of sounds, your abilities to read, your fluent reading and your spelling. If dyslexia is found early, students are more likely to overcome its academic challenges in time. Effective strategies for teaching reading include explicit phonics training, structured literacy courses and multisensory ways of teaching, each chosen to fit the requirements of the learner. Roitsch and Watson point out that people with dyslexia are able to reach key

reading and writing levels when they have the right support and resources at the right moment (Roitsch & Watson, 2019).

In their 2017 study, Leitão and colleagues explore what it is like for children with dyslexia and their parents, especially in terms of emotions, social life and academic performance. By interviewing children and their parents, the study finds that dyslexia influences a person's self-esteem, identity and normal routines. Reading and writing in front of others in class usually makes kids feel insecure, embarrassed and frustrated, as they compare themselves with their peers. Many parents are worried about their children's emotions and prospects, and often don't feel they can solve problems with the education system. A lot of parents say they must fight hard for their children and regularly find that information about dyslexia is inadequate or inconsistent at school. It also discusses how a quick diagnosis, encouraging teaching and good family support help children gain resilience and self-confidence. Children and parents both believe teachers should be sensitive to and supportive of kids with dyslexia. The research has shown that both educators and parents should focus on helping dyslexic students with school, emotional needs and social life (Leitão, 2017, p.322-334).

According to Huang et al. (2020), children with dyslexia differ in personality, behavior and quality of life from children who do not have the disorder. Findings from the study indicate that, more than other children, children with dyslexia are likely to experience greater emotional imbalance, be more introverted and behave in ways that indicate anxiety. Since these children have trouble speaking up, making friends and adjusting to new things, they are at higher risk of becoming frustrated and lonely. Due to their behavior, they can become easily restless, forgetful and act more on impulse, hurting their school grades and their connections with teachers and peers. Based on the research findings, there is a marked decrease in emotional, social and school activities, meaning dyslexia has a big influence on a person's overall quality of life. Parents of dyslexic children commonly bring up their child's self-esteem,

desire to succeed and general cheerfulness, indicating it creates a real psychological problem. It is thought that, if negative effects do not receive proper attention and care, they might only increase and remain for a long time. They suggest that kids with dyslexia should get support for both their learning and emotional and behavioral issues, to improve their school life and everyday happiness (Huang, 2020).

The authors examine whether fears and sensitivity to rejection could influence the learning outcomes of university students. The results show that the study's methods and tools found important connections between students' emotional factors and their achievements. It was found that people who fear the results of success, like extra pressure, envy from others or feeling excluded, may work harder the least, so they do not achieve what they are afraid of reaching. Much the same, students with a high level of rejection sensitivity tend to assume that people's actions toward them indicate rejection, which results in higher anxiety, less confidence and a reluctance to put themselves forward academically. These emotional patterns may cause a person to be less motivated, use time poorly and drop in academic performance. The research points out why knowing about these inner psychological conflicts is crucial, since they may quietly shape how students do in school. They recommend that psychological support should be part of schools and colleges, helping organizations concentrate on students' feelings and motivations, not only on what they learn and how well (Ekler and Tılfarlıoğlu, 2020).

Hamilton Clark (2022) investigates the major impact dyslexia classification and its stigma have on students studying in the UK. The study investigates how students deal with their strong or weak sense of self and avoid or fight the stigma of their dyslexia by not talking about it, which can cause them to feel alone and depend more on school support. Because of its critical approach, the study points out the complications of identity deception, explaining how it affects students and raises awareness of the importance of looking at dyslexia in more detail instead of treating it exclusively as a learning issue. This

research supports the need for increased attention in higher education to the range of issues that students with dyslexia often face (Hamilton Clark, 2022).

Fitriani and Felina (2018) applied qualitative discourse analysis to see how dyslexia was described in the movie "Like Stars on Earth" using the character Ishaan Awasthi. Research discovered that Ishaan displays 31 types of dyslexia symptoms, including problems with reading, writing and following directions. He faces extra problems with his feelings and relationships, since teachers and his peers fail to understand him and give him negative titles, eventually causing depression and lower self-esteem. They recommend finding and supporting children with dyslexia early by treating all aspects of their development. They believe that when children get proper assistance from family, teachers and the school, they can handle challenges and succeed. The research points out that being aware and giving special help can help people with dyslexia progress and build confidence (Fitriani and Felina, 2018).

Retnaningdyah and Mustofa (2021), the researchers watch significant parts of Taare Zameen Par to demonstrate how aspects of the film can help us understand Ishaan's struggles with dyslexia. The researchers draw on Brandt's theory to show that positive or negative actions from adults strongly affect how a child learns to read. At first, Ishaan's parents and teachers do not understand his challenges, which results in distress for him and problems with schoolwork. Yet, when an art teacher uses multimodal literacy by combining visual, auditory and physical learning methods, it becomes clear how different strategies can meet the needs of dyslexic students. The study highlights that when parents and teachers are actively involved and empathetic as literacy sponsors, they help children with dyslexia thrive both academically and emotionally. To help children with learning disabilities, the research encourages teachers and parents to work together and implement adaptive ideas for literacy lessons (Retnaningdyah and Mustofa, 2021).

Research Methodology

In this paper, I used the interpersonal rejection sensitivity model proposed by Downey and Feldman in 1996. Interpersonal is the relation between people with each other. A person's cognitive worries and expectations that rejection would happen are known as rejection sensitivity. The anticipation of rejection triggers a perception of threat, prompting behavioural responses to the perceived threat. Relationships between parents and children are built on fears of rejection as a result of childhood neglect. The word interpersonal is related to close relationships like family, friends and mentors, which people value more and always want but encounter rejection as a result. In this paper, we describe the character's personality in which rejection sensitivity is involved. The personal relationship intersects the process through which affect relationship behaviour is defined and cognitive and emotional constructs are identified.

Horney (1937), Erikson (1950), and Sullivan (1953) it has been hypothesized that parental interactions influence children's personality or interpersonal behavior patterns later in life. Theories of why people had relationship problems tended to emphasize individual differences in personality traits like global self-esteem and attribution bias. (e.g., Bradbury & Fincham, 1990; Holtzworth-Munroe & Hutchinson, 1993), and attachment style as indicators of a relationship, success or failure (Hazan & Shaver, 1987).

Fear of rejection is when a person feels anxiety and uncontrollable fear that they will be rejected by other people. Vorauer et al. (2003) have proposed the idea that rejection fear affects romantic relationships. Many undesirable and illogical effects are brought on by fear of rejection. Rejection has a major negative impact on one's mental and physical health since it makes people more prone to believe they will encounter rejection in other areas of their lives. People who are afraid of being rejected tend to exhibit a signal amplification bias, which makes them believe that their ideas are more interesting and communicate with possible partners than they do.

According to Downey and Feldman (1996), Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity is the name given to a person's tendency to anticipate, pick up on, and intensely react to social rejection. Even though the researchers do not use 'fear of rejection' as a term in their model, the underlying ideas fit closely with this concept. People with high Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity have a strong fear of being rejected. A fear of being snubbed makes it easy for these individuals to see even vague signals as evidence that someone isn't interested. For this reason, they become overwhelmed with emotions such as sadness, anger or shame. Such emotions may greatly affect actions by leading to social avoidance, appearing defensive or being too accepting of others, so as not to face rejection. As a result, using this framework helps explain what fear of rejection does to a person emotionally and in their behavior. The study can find out, using the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity model, that characters in *The Secret* respond with fear-related actions and emotions because they are sensitive to being ignored or rejected.

This study employs qualitative method of research because it includes qualitative analysis. This study was conducted using by explanatory approach. Explanatory research is a type of research in which the study reveals why anything occurs when limited information is available. Data collection and analysis are carried out in dialogues from the movie *The Secret*.

The data collection source of this paper is the movie *The Secret* by Karen Arthur, which was released in 1992. This study only focuses on characters who had dyslexia and the family and friends who helped Mike Dunmore and Denny in reading. In this paper, data is taken from dialogues of the movie and observes the attitude and expression of the characters, like difficulties in reading restaurant menu cards, reading letters written by Denny for his Grandpa and signals in bus stations.

Analysis and Discussion

The movie *The Secret* by Karen Arthur was released in 1992. In this movie, the two main characters face the problem of dyslexia:

Mike Dunmore and Denny. Mike Dunmore is a store owner who struggles with reading and writing, but he keeps it secret from the world due to his pride. He thought it was a shame. Mike's relationship with his son Patrick is strained due to this problem. Denny is suffering from these dyslexia as well. When he learned about Denny, many things changed, and Mike realized that if he revealed his problem to his family, then Denny would not suffer from this problem. The secret teaches us why it is essential to share our

struggles with family and friends.

Mike sits at a restaurant with his friends, and they tell him about the elections going on in their city. They inform him that there are two developers and two growers. For developers, it's a swing vote that's up for grabs because this election is very important to us. Developers build their houses near the bogs and waste pollutes our water. We need a grower to pave over the bog to make parking.



Mike's friend wants to propose to Mike, but Mike rejects his decision due to fear of losing. He tells his friend that he does not know much about politics and that he cannot fulfill the responsibility that the country expects from its leaders. This picture reveals that Mike refuses to make growers because he hides a secret from his family and friends, except for one friend. His dialogue, 'Breaking things down into us and them or they're going to be a loser,' relates to Downey's model, Interpersonal Rejection Theory, as Mike suffers from dyslexia and struggles to read and write properly. He refuses to tell his friend only because he thinks that if people know about their secret, they will laugh at him and he feels embarrassed.

In Denny's school, Grandparent Day celebrations and fourth graders are going to demonstrate their reading and writing skills by sharing an essay they have written about their grandparents. The teacher received so many wonderful essays that students wrote for their grandparents. Denny was the first volunteer who came to the stage and expressed their feelings about their grandfather. Denny introduces grandpa's family and he does not pronounce the

correct words; he says dumb land instead of Dublin. The model of Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity is related to this picture, as parents do not correct pronunciation in childhood, and future children adopt the same pronunciation they used in childhood, leading to hesitation when speaking. Denny thanks his grandpa for coming to his school. Mike asked Denny, 'Did you write an essay?' and Denny replied, 'Yes'. Mike asked Denny if he had written an essay and why he didn't read it properly. Mike said, 'I told a pork chops story.' Denny tells grandpa, 'I got scared and your story was really funny.' Denny said to Mike, 'I will tell you how you are always saying you are proud of me but you are just like dad they are thinking about me, I am dumb and you also think I am dumb.' In this dialogue, the model Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Mike knowing about Denny. He also suffers from dyslexia but Denny has a fear of being rejected, that I am not able to read appropriately to his grandpa.

Mike again sits in a restaurant with his friends, and his friend tells him, 'I got a new chef, and we discussed the whole menu.' Mike does not decide what he eats. There are many varieties of

food items but he does not tell them the name of the food that he wants to eat. He tells what he eats in a week. Then the grower association enters, and his friend introduces him to Mike. All of them discuss country affairs.

Mike's friend tells Carlson that Mike owns his own business, which is a big honor. Carlson inspires him, and his friend tells him that Mike does not need the money; he owns his business only for his pride. He respects everybody and everyone wants to advise him. In this picture, Mike said you want to convince him. Elections are coming and his friends want him to convince people to vote for Carlson for the grower. Mike is fearful of convincing because he thinks that if he does not speak correctly to people, then everyone will reject voting for Carlson, and his friends will be ruined. The model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Mike's inability to convince others because he fears being rejected by people, especially family and friends, and keeps secrets. Denny works with his father, and Mike Dunmore comes and asks Denny's grandpa, 'What are you doing?' Mike replies, 'I am here to ask something very important.' Denny asked if everything was going right. Mike said, 'I am asking a question and if you don't tell me the truth, I can't help you.'

Mike looks at Denny and asks, 'You are feeling wrong in your mind,' and Denny replies, 'Yes.' But all the other kids can read and it must be dumb. Dunmore replies, 'No you are not dumb and do not say it again.' Denny asked his grandpa what was wrong with him. Dunmore said I don't know and we will find out. The model proposed by Downey and Feldman, Interpersonal Rejection Theory, relates to Dunmore's knowledge of the problem of Denny, but he was not telling his parents about this problem because he also suffers from the same issue. Pete Jack comes to the shop of the Dunmore and says he found out who they are putting up against. That banker Vince was a good opponent, he's sure; he must have got him scared that they are putting up a big gun and then he asked Dunmore, 'Which painter do you like?'

When Dunmore's friend asked him to choose a better painter for selection, an opponent and

Dunmore had a fear of rejection because they were unable to tell. Then Dunmore's friend Jimmy helps to choose glasses, and he selects them. The Model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Mike's friend helping Mike when Mike has a fear of rejection in front of the developers, who come to shop and make a decision on the best painter.

Mike Dunmore said to his friend, 'You are putting me in a terrible spot to choose the difference between steak and lobster because they are both so good and I'm torn between both ideas. Mike said to his friend, 'I am available only on Thursday; after that, I will be unavailable tomorrow in the city.' I am going to Boston.' Mike's friend asked Mike why he was going to Boston and how to travel. Mike said that he is going to take a bus.

Jimmy said to Mike 'You are going to Boston alone, you are going to get lost.' In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity relates to Mike's decision to go to Boston alone. Still, his friend is afraid to send him alone because Mike is unable to read and write properly, and if he were to go alone, he would likely get lost. Jimmy said again and again, 'You are going to get lost.' Jimmy said to Mike 'You are going to lose but Mike said to his friend. You are not saying that again. You better let me drive and you think I look like a daisy. Jimmy said 'You don't have his license.' Jimmy told Mike the name of the Boston terminal, which is a hot square terminal. Jimmy told Mike that the street in Boston is Charles Street. Here, "t" is for trade, and then Mike asked what color line Jimmy thinks about the color. Jimmy told him that it is the red color line, and then again said, "You are going to lose." The model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Jimmy's actions because he told Mike all the instructions, knowing that Mike has dyslexia and had forgotten the address where he was going. Mike reached Boston and searched for the exact place where they were going. Denny asked his grandpa if Boston is too big, then Mike replied, 'Don't worry.' Then Denny said, 'grandpa, here they are, so many people. Denny asked Mike's grandpa, 'You know that place where you go?' Then, Mike enters the station and searches for

the red line but Mike does not find it.

Mike asked the lady about the red line to reach the train. He thanked the lady and went to the train, saying to Denny, 'I am not waiting anymore and we reached the train.' Downey's model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Mike's fear of rejection when he asked about the red line to anyone, as he thought that if he asked someone, they would laugh at him, which he found shameful. Mike and Denny sit on the train for the last destination, where they want to go. But, Mike forgets the station name where they intend to go. Mike asked other passengers for the name of the station, but they did not respond at all.

Mike said to Denny, 'We missed our station, which is the last stop and asked other passengers if you don't mind, you are telling us about the station name', but Mike felt hesitant to ask them because their voice was low and nobody listened properly. The model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to Mike, who has a fear of rejection by other people. He was not communicating effectively with others because he was not conveying his message. Mike sees others and can't talk to them because he thinks that if he asks them, they will laugh at him. When Dunmore and Denny missed their station,

Denny asked his grandpa where the hospital was and Dunmore replied, 'We forgot our stop. Now, I asked someone about the stop and then we reached our last destination.'

Denny asked the grandpa where the hospital is and how we get outside. Dunmore replied to Denny, 'My grandson, don't worry, we will reach the hospital on time.' The model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory suggests that Denny and Dunmore don't know the right path because they don't read properly and have missed their station. Sometimes family members do not guide them right and dyslexic people perceive everything as they listen to their family in this movie. Denny and Dunmore also faced these problems when they went to Boston.

Denny and Dunmore reached the hospital and inquired about Dr. Myer's rooms at the reception. The receptionist informed them that Dr. Myer was available in room 602. Then Dunmore asked about the elevator. When they reached the doctor's room, where Dunmore and Denny met Patrik in front of the doctor who asked about Denny Dunmore. Denny said to his dad, 'Where have you been? What's wrong with Iran? We got lost but we met two nice policemen. I will explain everything



In this picture, Dunmore said, 'I will explain everything' while daddy goes to the doctor. Danny's not seeing any doctors, then Dunmore said to Patrik. This is important for Denny. The doctor called Denny, but Denny's father said, "Denny is my boy, and I will decide what is right for him; I will go outside the hospital." Dunmore shouted from behind and said, 'Listen to me', but Patrik did not listen to him. In this picture,

the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to the fact that sometimes families do not pay attention to their kids during childhood and also accept the reality that their child suffers from a problem that is tough for them in society. Denny's father reacts the same as other people. He said, 'My son is perfect,' and he does not suffer from any problems.

When Patrik and Denny came outside, Dunmore called him back but Paktrik did not respond to him. A nurse called Denny, but Denny was not there; he was going to see his father. His father

does not want treatment for his son because he thinks Denny has no problem and he does not need a doctor.



In this picture, Nurse sees Dunmore and says, "Come on Danny Dunmore." Then Dunmore replied, 'Right here, miss.' The nurse then asked, 'Are you Denny Dunmore?' Dunmore said, 'No, I am his grandfather but test me, please, you got to test me because whatever he is got, I gave it.' In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates as Dunmore feels he was suffering from this problem, which is why my grandson also suffers.

Doctors said, 'Don't worry about it, we can always reschedule.' The doctor asked Dunmore some questions. Dunmore feels hesitant to answer the question because he thinks he is unable to answer it properly. The doctor asked Dunmore, 'Can you arrange these blocks to form the same design as on this card?' but Dunmore failed to arrange the blocks as the same ones that are drawn on the card. Then the doctor said to Dunmore I am going to say some numbers and you tell them to me backwards.



In this picture, the doctor told Dunmore to sit down and name the man in history who first conceived the idea of electricity by flying a kite. Ben Franklin, 'You are doing very well Mr. Dunphy.' When the doctor told Dunmore to tell numbers backwards again, Dunmore failed. In this picture, Downey's model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates as Dunmore feels

hesitant to answer the questions because he has a fear of rejection and loses pride in society. Dyslexic people have a fear of being rejected by family, friends, and other people.

The doctor tested Dunmore and asked some questions, such as which number is higher than the other. Dunmore answers the question right but he feels hesitant because he thinks I did not

give the right answer. Dunmore answers correctly but he thinks he did not convey them

properly and the doctor laughs at him.



In this picture, the doctor asked Dunmore which number is higher: 10 million or 3 billion. Dunmore said \$ 3 billion, then the doctor said, 'Okay.' In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory is illustrated as Dunmore thinks my answer is not correct and the doctor laughs at him, but Dunmore gives the correct answer. A person who faces a dyslexic problem feels also hesitant because they think everyone laughs at them. The same problem is presented in the film *The Secret*, where the main character, Mike Dunmore, has a fear of rejection and feels that it is shameful for him.

When Dunmore went to the doctor's room, the doctor said Dunmore, 'Come back and tell me if you can read this paragraph. The doctor shows a slip to Dunmore, on which she wrote a paragraph. Dunmore started to read the paragraph, but he couldn't. He tries to go away but the doctor stops him. Then the doctor said to Dunmore, 'When you are on the home stretch and we are going to do some more vocabulary.' The doctor gives some vocabulary to the Dunmore that is obstinate and defines it.



In this picture, the doctor shows another slip where she wrote only one word, and that word is "grip", but Dunmore reads it as "grill". The doctor corrects him, saying that it is not a grill, but grip. When the doctor corrects him, he feels that the doctor degrades him because he cannot

read or pronounce a word properly. In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory is relevant as Dunmore feels degraded when parents do not correct their children in childhood; they let them pronounce words incorrectly without intervention. In the film,

Dunmore and his grandson also face the same issue. Dunmore went to the hospital for Denny's treatment, but he tests himself and has a fear of rejection.

When Denny goes to his father, Patrik, back home, Denny complains to his father and says

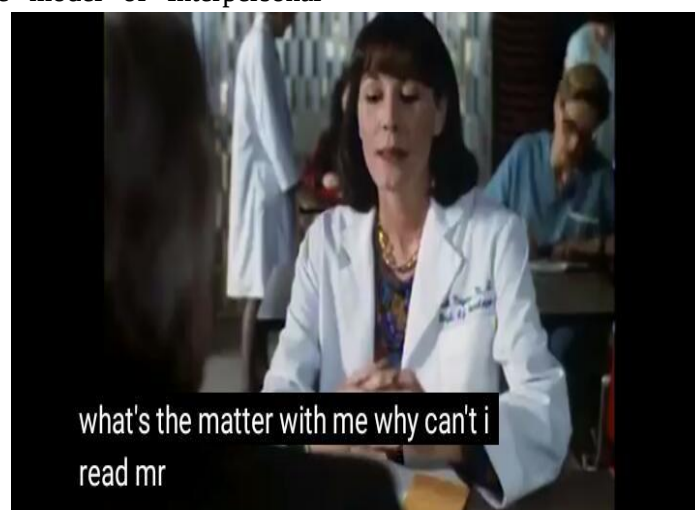
his grandpa is mentally ill. His father, Patrik, says there is nothing wrong with your brain. Denny said there is a problem in my brain but his father shouted at him, saying, 'There is no problem in your brain.' Patrik said to Denny, 'I'm telling you the truth, my son and I do not want you to get hurt.'



In this picture, when Denny and Patrik returned home, Denny's mother asked Patrik, "Is it my fault I should be left at home alone?" Patrik also shouted at Denny's mother, saying, "I love Denny so much, and do you think I want what is best for him?" Then Denny's mother shouted back at Patrik, stating, "No, I think what you want is for him to be just like you. Well, he is not, and he cannot read. There is something wrong with him, and you are just afraid to admit it. He's had to fail for us to recognize that there's a problem, and I do not want my son going through his life thinking of himself as a failure." In this picture, the model of Interpersonal

Rejection Theory indicates that Patrik does not want to acknowledge Denny's problem because he believes Denny does not have any issues. Meanwhile, his mother thinks he has a severe problem; he can't read properly, and she believes he does not see himself as a failure.

Dunmore sits at the hospital's tuck shop and takes tea. After some time, the doctor made Dunmore stand up, but then said, 'Please sit down.' The doctor said to Mr. Dunmore, 'I have gone over your test results and your score was in the very superior range. Your condition is well above average.'



In this picture, when the doctor told Dunmore about their test results, Dunmore asked the doctor what was the matter with him and also

asked why he couldn't read. The doctor told him, 'Mr. Dunmore, you have a dyslexic problem and it is very severe.' Mr. Dunmore asked the doctor

about dyslexia and the doctor told him it is a learning disability that affects about one in every seven people. It is not a disease; it is an invisible handicap and a lot of people have dyslexia. The model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to situations where people are unaware of dyslexia. They do not know how dyslexia is treated because their family does not accurate them when they do not read and learn properly. In this movie, *The Secret*, the model relates to Dunmore as a doctor tells him about his dyslexic problem. Dunmore knows that he has an issue,

but he does not know the exact problem, and the doctor tells him in very detail.

Doctors asked Dunmore, 'Are you ashamed and they kept it a secret.' Dunmore asked the doctor about the causes of dyslexia. The doctor replied, 'We don't know about causes yet, we have our theories but it does not run in families, it can be hereditary. When Dunmore found out that it could be hereditary, and said to the doctor. So, I could have it, my grandson could have it, then the doctor said yes.



In this picture, when Dunmore knows I am a dyslexic person and the doctor says I am unable to read properly. He said to the doctor, 'I am not stupid.' Then the doctor replied politely, 'You are not lazy, or crazy, or not trying. Those are other things dyslexics get accused of.' in this picture, the model Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to people who do not know about dyslexia and do not talk about anyone. They feel ashamed of revealing their secret and are hesitant to discuss it with anyone. In this movie, Dunmore suffers from dyslexia and he feels hesitant to speak in front of his family and friends. When doctors told him his reality he

shouted at the doctor and said I am not stupid.

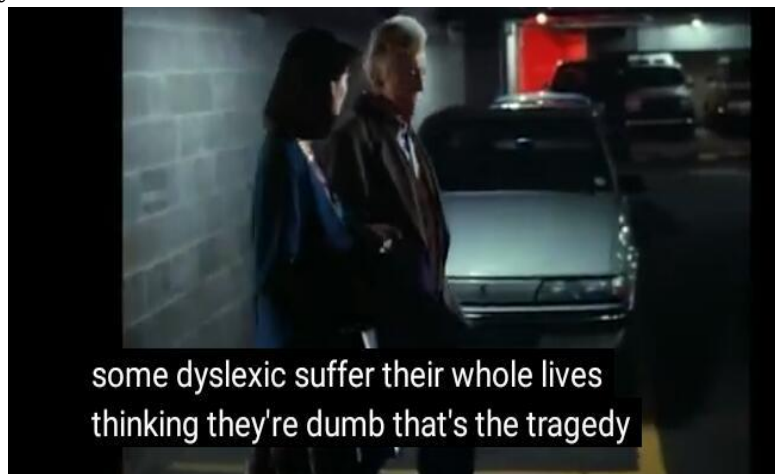
Mike Dunmore knows I am dyslexic person and my grandson also suffers from this. He asked the doctor how I helped my grandson. The doctor told him it can be helped but not cured. Dunmore asked what my grandson had to do to help. The doctor told him he can learn to sound out words and eventually read, but first he has to be tested. Then Dunmore told the doctor it is not easy for me. The doctor asked why it is not easy. Dunmore told her that, because of his father, he thinks Denny has no issues in his mind. He is perfect.



In this picture, Dunmore discussed his grandson Denny with the doctor. He said that if it can be fixed, it can be helped, not cured. The doctor said, 'Firstly, you will be tested, and then you will observe him.' Dunmore said it was not easy. In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory, which relates to parents, does not focus on children during childhood. When they grow up, they feel hesitation and they do not speak fluently in front of other people. The movie *The Secret* relates to the model as Dunmore suffers from this disease and he does not know about it when he visits the doctor and learns about this disease and he realizes his grandson also suffers from the same. He wants to treat this disease with his grandson but he thinks it is very difficult for him because

Denny's parents think Denny has no issues. When Dunmore talked with the doctor, a nurse came and told him that Denny's mother was calling him and she was going to meet his bus. Then the doctor said, 'I'll give you a lift because the station is on my way.' Dunmore asked the doctor I am only one in the world who suffers from dyslexia.

When Dunmore talked with the doctor, a nurse came and told him that Denny's mother was calling him and she was going to meet his bus. Then the doctor said, 'I'll give you a lift because the station is on my way.' Dunmore asked the doctor I am the only one in the world who suffers from dyslexia.



In this picture, Dunmore said to the doctor I am stupid because I am suffering from this and nobody knows about it then the doctor told him some dyslexic people suffer their whole lives and they think they are dumb but that is the tragedy. Mike Dunmore told the doctor that I would convince Denny's father, Patrik, to meet Doctor Myers. "In this picture, Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to people who are not aware of dyslexia and always have a fear of being rejected by other people and they do not know about his treatment. In this movie *The Secret* relates as the model as Dunmore visits the doctor and told her all about his situation then the doctor told him about dyslexia and he said I

will convince Patrik to cure the disease of the Denny that I spent my whole life being ashamed I lied my son, my grandson, and everyone and I want Denny does not feel ashamed from everyone.

Dunmore convinces Denny's father, Patrik, but he cannot convince them. Then, he goes to the grave of his wife and says, 'Help me. How can I convince Patrik, because it was very important to Denny?' Dunmore came back home; Denny's mother asked his father about his arm and how it is. Patrik replied, "Yes, it is better now." I am going to work, then I take Denny to school.



In this picture, Patrik told his wife that he wanted to visit Denny's school and learn about his issue. Denny's mother asked Patrik then if you have tested them Patrik replied yes. Denny's mother thanks his husband for being aware of Denny's issue. In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory relates to the situation where the family is aware of the issue they want to address. They consulted with the doctor and discussed with the doctor. In this movie, Dunmore also discusses the doctor and learns about the issue, convincing Patrik to help Denny. However, Patrik initially refuses to

accept Denny's dyslexia problem, believing Denny has no issue. After considerable convincing, Patrik agrees to help Denny and wants to cure his problem.

Patrik told me I did it for Denny. He also said that last night, Papa came to me and tried to tell me something about Denny, but I couldn't get it out; whatever it was, it was the first time he had tried. After that, Patrik remembers his past, lying on the bed. Patrik told his wife that my father's relationship with me is not good but I don't want the same case with my son.



In this picture, Patrik said, 'If our kids are so sure that there's something wrong, then I'll check it out.' God willingly handles it. The model "Interpersonal rejection sensitivity" relates to this picture as the family thinks about children who have no issue with their brain but cannot speak properly in front of other people. They laugh at them and they feel ashamed. In this movie, *The Secret* relates to Patrik thinking

Denny has no issues in his mind. If Denny has any issues, I'll listen and check it out.

Patrik asked Denny, a little worried in his mind. Denny replied, "Yes, and it's not easy for me." Denny said daddy grandpa said I was reading in no time. Patrik said you have to give yourself a chance, no matter what anybody says; you need more help from me.



Denny asked his father about heredity, and in this picture, Patrik asked, "Where did you hear this word?" Denny replied, "Daddy, I heard this word from my teacher." It means that stuff you get from your parents. In this picture, the model of 'Interpersonal Rejection sensitivity' as a learning disability is inherited from the family. Adults keep secret from this disease because of his fame and they fear being rejected. They feel ashamed to speak to anyone because they think everyone makes jokes about them. In the movie

"The Secret," Denny's teacher said to Denny, "This problem is hereditary." Then Denny told about heredity from his father. He told him then he asked if you don't have dyslexia and mom also doesn't have dyslexia. Denny, Dunmore, and his friend travel in the car and go to the campaign. Dunmore asked Denny how you were doing his homework. Denny replied I have to read the story. Dunmore asked if we would listen. Denny starts to read the story but he cannot read easily.



Denny takes help from his grandpa when he faces difficulty reading the story. In this picture, Denny needs help, and he said to his grandpa, 'Please tell me these words.' Dunmore rejects him, saying, 'I can't read a book or anything while I'm moving in a car; it makes me sick.' In this picture, the model of Interpersonal Rejection Theory, as depicted by Dunmore, cannot read properly due to dyslexia. He has a fear of being rejected when he cannot pronounce the story's words correctly. Denny thinks that my Grandpa cannot read properly and laughs.

Conclusion

To conclude, the movie The Secret is an eye-opener to the home culture and society, as it reflects the effects of negligent parenting, inadequate education, and the pursuit of success for children. The film suggests some educational norms, appreciating children, showcasing their talent, and helping them by adopting a friendly and unthreatening attitude toward them. It can also be concluded that the movie's main character is a person with dyslexia and has a fear of being rejected by society due to his fame. He

was a store owner but he cannot read and write properly. He keeps secrets from his family and friends. The movie *The Secret* teaches us that it is very important to reveal a secret to family and friends, and keeping it inside will make the situation very bad. Dyslexia is treatable with supportive encouragement; therefore, it's nothing to be ashamed about.

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