

## The of being a wallflower

1999 novel by Stephen Chbosky This article is about the book. For the film adaptation, see The Perks of Being a Wallflower (film). The Perks of Being a Wallflower (film). The Perks of Being a Wallflower (film). dateFebruary 1, 1999Media typePrint (Paperback) and AudiobookPages256 (first edition paperback) 224 (regular edition paperback) American writer Stephen and AudiobookPages256 (first edition paperback) American writer Stephen and AudiobookPages256 (first edition paperback) and AudiobookPages256 (first edition paperback Chbosky, which was first published on February 1, 1999, by Pocket Books. Set in the early 1990s, the novel follows Charlie, an introverted observing teenager, through his freshman year of high school in a Pittsburgh suburb. The novel details Charlie's unconventional style of thinking as he navigates between the worlds of adolescence and adulthood. and attempts to deal with poignant questions spurred by his interactions with both his friends and family. Chbosky took five years to develop and publish The Perks of Being a Wallflower,[1] creating the characters and other aspects of the story from his own memories. The novel addresses themes permeating adolescence, including sexuality, drug use, rape, and mental health, while also making several references to other literary works, films, and pop culture in general. Because of the mentioned themes, it was banned in some American schools for its content. [2] In 2012, Chbosky adapted and directed a film version starring Logan Lerman, Emma Watson, and Ezra Miller. The film boosted the novel's sales, and the book reached The New York Times Best Seller list. Plot Throughout the 1991-1992 school year, Charlie, the 15-year-old protagonist, begins writing letters about his own life to an unknown recipient addressed, "dear friend". In these letters he discusses his first year at high school and his struggles with two traumatic experiences: the suicide of his only middle-school friend, Michael Dobson, and the death of his favorite aunt, Helen. His caring English teacher, who encourages Charlie's passion for reading and writing, and acts as a mentor by assigning him extracurricular books and reports. Although he is a wallflower, Charlie is befriended by two seniors: Patrick and Sam. Patrick is secretly dating Brad, a football player, and Sam is Patrick's stepsister. Charlie quickly develops a consuming crush on Sam and subsequently admits this to her. It is revealed that Sam was sexually abused as a child, and she kisses Charlie to ensure that his first kiss is from someone who truly loves him. Similar to his own experience, Charlie witnesses his sister's boyfriend hit her across the face, but she forbids him from telling their parents about it. Charlie's relationship with his sister rapidly deteriorates and she continues to see her boyfriend against her parents' wishes. Eventually, he discovers that his sister is pregnant and agrees to bring her to an abortion clinic without telling anyone. His sister breaks up with her boyfriend, after which her relationship with tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. At a party, Charlie trips on LSD. He cannot control his flashbacks of Aunt Helen, who died in a car crash on her way to buy him a birthday gift. He ends up in the snow. At a Rocky for Sam's boyfriend Craig, who was unable to attend the show that night. Their friend Mary Elizabeth is impressed and asks Charlie to the Sadie Hawkins dance and they enter into a desultory relationship. The relationship ends, however, during a game of truth or dare when Charlie is dared to kiss the prettiest girl in the room. He kisses Sam, and Mary Elizabeth storms out of the room in response. Following this, Patrick suggests that Charlie stay away from Sam for a while, and the rest of his friendship group shuns him. Without friends to distract Charlie from his thoughts and struggles, his flashbacks of Aunt Helen return. Patrick and Brad's relationship is discovered by Brad's abusive father, and Brad disappears from school for a few days. Upon returning, Brad is cold and mean toward Patrick, while Patrick, while Patrick, while Patrick, and breaks it up, regaining the respect of Sam and her friends. Patrick begins spending most of his time with Charlie, and Patrick is still recovering from his romance with Brad. Soon Patrick sees Brad engaging with a stranger in the park and Patrick is able to move on from the relationship. As the school year ends, Charlie is anxious about losing his older friends—especially Sam, who is leaving for a summer college-preparatory program and has learned that her boyfriend cheated on her. When Charlie helps her pack, they talk about his feelings for her; she is angry that he never acted on them. They begin to engage sexually but Charlie suddenly grows inexplicably uncomfortable and stops Sam. Charlie begins to realize that his sexual contact with Sam has stirred up repressed memories of him being molested by his Aunt Helen as a little boy. Charlie shows signs of PTSD from the incident and the revelation of his abuse helps the reader understand his views of relationships and love. In an epiloque, Charlie is discovered by his parents in a catatonic state and does not show any movement despite being admitted to a mental hospital, it is revealed that Helen actually sexually abused him when he was young-memories he had unconsciously repressed. This psychological damage explains his flashbacks and derealization phases throughout the book. In two months Charlie is released, and Sam and Patrick visit him. In the epilogue, Sam, Patrick, and Charlie go through the tunnel again and Charlie is released, and Sam and Patrick visit him. In the epilogue, Sam, Patrick visit him. In the epilog power to choose where we come from, we can still choose where we go from there". Charlie decides to "participate" in life, and his letter-writing ends. Background and writing Author Stephen Chbosky at the San Diego Comic-Con in 2006 Chbosky at the San Diego Comic autobiographical.[3] After five years with these elements in mind,[3] he had the idea of writing the novel during a difficult period in his life.[4] He was experiencing an unpleasant breakup of his own,[4] which led him to ask why "good people let themselves get treated so badly."[5] The author tried to answer the guestion with the sentence "we accept the love we think we deserve". This quote references the struggle of finding self love, encompassing one's life and hope for the future, and not just romantic love.[6] The story began when Chbosky was in school, evolving from another book on which he was working.[3] In that book he wrote the sentence, "I guess that's just one of the perks of being a wallflower", which led him to realize "that somewhere in that ... was the kid I was really trying to find."[3] Chbosky began writing the novel in the summer of 1998.[7] and within ten weeks he completed the story.[3] He rewrote it into two more drafts, concluding the published version in the summer of 1998.[7] Charlie was loosely based on Chbosky himself. In the novel, Chbosky included much of his own memories from the time he lived in Pittsburgh.[8] The other characters were manifestations of people 's struggles and what they are passionate about, attempting to pin down the very nature of each of the characters.[10] The characters of Sam and Patrick were an "amalgamate and celebration" of several people Chbosky has met; Sam was based on girls who confided in him, and Patrick was "all the kids I knew who were gay and finding their way to their own identity."[8] Style and themes The idea of anonymous letters came from a real experience; during his senior year in high school, Chbosky wrote an anonymous letter to Stewart Stern about how Rebel Without a Cause had influenced him. A year and a half later, Stern found Chbosky and became his mentor.[11] By using a series of letters from Charlie to an anonymous character, Chbosky found "the most intimate way" to talk directly to the reader.[8] He thought the letters would help him keep the story cohesive, "to convey the highs and lows of being young—one day, you're on top of the world and you've had the greatest of times".[8] Critics have identified primary themes of teenage reality and nostalgia. According to David Edelstein of the New York Magazine, Chbosky captures the "feeling you belong when among friends, yet you'd soon be alone" and notes that "the pain of loss ... [is] almost as intense as the bliss ... it's nostalgia with an emphasis on nostos, pain [sic]."[12] Marty Beckerman of Word Riot said that The Perks of Being a Wallflower connects with young people because its scenes are "so universal and happen to so many teenagers."[13] Chbosky wanted to convey respect for teenagers, to "validate and respect and celebrate what [teenagers] are going through every day",[9] and said the novel is for "anyone who's felt like an outcast."[14] Read by all ages, The Perks of Being a Wallflower is targeted at a teenage audience.[15] The book addresses a range of themes dispassionately.[13] These themes include drugs,[13] friendship, body image, first love, suicide, eating disorders and sexuality.[5] Chbosky appreciates the importance of entertainment in adolescence: "Books, songs, and movies are more than entertainment in adolescence: "Books, songs, and movies are more than entertainment in adolescence: "Books, songs, and movies are more than entertainment when we're young. They help all of us discover who we are, what we believe, songs, and movies are more than entertainment in adolescence: "Books, songs, and movies are more than entertainment when we're young. They help all of us discover who we are, what we believe, songs, and movies are more than entertainment when we're young. and what we hope our life can be."[16] As such, the book contains several cultural references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][18] Hamlet, The Stranger and Walden, and the atrically the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][18] Hamlet, The Stranger and Walden, and the atrically the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smiths and Fleetwood Mac,[12][17] literarily the book references The Smith references The Rocky Horror Picture Show.[18] Publication and reception The Perks of Being a Wallflower was first published on February 1, 1999[19] by Pocket Books through its MTV Books imprint.[20] It became the subsidiary's best-selling book with 100,000 copies in print as of 2000,[20] and was included on school reading lists and gathered a cult following [21] By 2012, the novel had been published in 16 countries in 13 languages, [22] and that same year it placed at number 16 on NPR's list of the "100 Best-Ever Teen Novels". [23] Critical response was mixed; Publishers Weekly called the novel "trite", dealing with "standard teenage issues" in which "Chbosky infuses a droning insistence on Charlie's supersensitive disposition."[24] Although Kirkus Reviews said it had "the right combination of realism and uplift", the reviewers made similar comparisons, Chbosky said he "was not trying to mimic [Salinger's] style as a writer";[3] he saw "how readers could compare Charlie to Salinger's Holden Caulfield, but "they are very different people with unique problems and perspectives".[3] More positive was Francisca Goldsmith of the School Library Journal, who said the novel "cleverly" makes the readers the recipients of Charlie's letters, and it "will engage teen readers for years to come." [26] Common Sense Media's Kate Pavao praised its relevant themes for teenagers: "Readers will find themselves quickly feeling sorry for the protagonist and worrying about him throughout his transformative journey."[19] For The A.V. Club, Marah Eakin wrote that although for an adult "Perks suffers from an overabundance of pure, raw angst ... unlike some more arrested development-friendly young adult fare like Harry Potter, Perks speaks to a more specific age range and does it well."[27] The Perks of Being a Wallflower has appeared six times on the American Library Association's list of 10 most-frequently-challenged books for its content.[13][28] A Wisconsin school board refused to ban the book, angering local parents. The Glen Ellyn District 41 school board in suburban Chicago unanimously voted to reinstate the novel after it was removed from eighth-grade classrooms at Hadley Junior High School because of a parent's objection to its sexual content.[29] Groups like PABBIS (Parents Against Bad Books in School) work to restrict literature considered "controversial" from being accessed by younger children. The group believes these "bad books" should be moved to the adult section.[30] In 2009, Perks was repeatedly challenged for descriptions of masturbation, sexually explicit conduct, drug use, and talk of suicide, and there have been multiple pushes across the United States to move this literary work from the children and young adults section to the adult section.[31] Parents have argued that the book deals with real and common teen issues concerned with growing up, so it presents a truthful viewpoint.[32] Issues are also raised surrounding the book's themes of homosexuality, as well as a "glorification" of the use of drugs and alcohol.[33] In an interview, Chbosky said that he knew of two school boards which have banned the book (in Massachusetts and on Long Island).[13] Since he "didn't write it to be a controversial book,"[13] he was "surprised"[34] by the bans. Film adaptation Lerman, Watson, and Miller, the main actors in the film adaptation, portrayed Charlie, Sam, and Patrick respectively Main article: The Perks of Being a Wallflower (film) Since he wrote The Perks of Being a Wallflower, Chbosky aspired to adapt it into a film, calling this a "lifelong dream of his".[7] After the publication of the novel, the author said he received film offers, refusing them because he "owed the fans a movie that was worthy of their love for the book".[5] In 2010 Mr. Mudd began developing a film version,[35] and the author was signed to write and direct the film by producers John Malkovich, Lianne Halfon and Russell Smith.[35] The film, shot in the Pittsburgh area from May 9 to June 29, 2011,[36] starred Logan Lerman as Charlie's sister, Candace.[37] With the announcement of a film adaptation, the novel received more attention; its sales increased from 88,847 copies in 2012,[38] and it reached the New York Times bestseller lists.[39] It entered the Children's Paperback Books category on the June 23, 2012 list,[40] and had 1.5 million copies in print in November 2012.[39] As of May 11, 2014 it appeared on The New York Times top 10 list for the 71st non-consecutive week,[41] and was in the top 15 on the November 23 list.[42] The film premiered on September 8, 2012 at the Toronto International Film Festival, [43] and was released theatrically in the United States by Summit Entertainment on September 21. [44] According to Metacritic it has received "generally favorable reviews", with an average of 67 out of 100 based on 36 reviews. [45] Rotten Tomatoes reported an 86% approval rate, based on 153 reviews.[46] The film grossed over \$33 million worldwide[44] from a \$13 million production budget.[39] Some scenes were omitted from the film adaptation: In the book, Charlie's parents are notified by Bill that Candace is being abused by her boyfriend, to which his parents take direct intervention in the abusive relationship in the book. Also omitted from the film is the side-story where Candace gets pregnant by her abusive boyfriend and is accompanied by Charlie to the abortion clinic. In addition, the poem was deleted from the film.[47] References ^ "LA Youth » Interview with Stephen Chbosky, author of The Perks of Being a Wallflower". LA Youth. Archived 2018-10-03. ^ Being a Wallflower". LA Youth. Archived from the original on February 15, 2011. 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