

**The Influence of Artificial Intelligence & Emotional
Experience on the Formation of Identity in Kazuo
Ishiguro's "Klara & the Sun": An Analytical Perspective.**
تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي والتجربة العاطفية على تكوين الهوية في رواية كازو
إيشيغورو "كلارا والشمس": منظور تحليلي.

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Abstract

This study analyzes the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and emotional experience on the formation of identity in Kazuo Ishiguro's "Klara and the Sun." It focuses on the relationship between AI and human emotion, exploring how these elements contribute to the construction of identity, both human and posthuman, within the narrative. The analysis delves into the role of AI as a catalyst for redefining identity in a posthuman context, examining the ethical and emotional dimensions that underpin the interaction between AI and its human counterparts. The primary objective is to investigate how these technologies shape readers' perceptions of AI and identity through an analytical approach. Ishiguro's novel employs a single-perspective narrative to evoke emotional engagement and address the ethical considerations of AI and its impact on posthuman identity. The findings suggest that narrative techniques serve as storytelling tools and powerful devices that enhance reader engagement due to their thematic depth. This analysis contributes to the scholarly discourse on posthuman literature by highlighting how various narrative techniques can achieve unique thematic and interpretive functions. Future research could expand upon this work by integrating a broader range of posthuman narratives or examining reader responses to deepen our understanding of this evolving genre.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Emotional Experience, Human Identity, Posthuman Identity, Klara and the Sun, Kazuo Ishiguro.

الملخص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) والتجربة العاطفية على تكوين الهوية في رواية كازو إيشيغورو "كلارا والشمس". تركز الدراسة على العلاقة بين الذكاء الاصطناعي والعواطف الإنسانية، مستكشفة كيف تسهم هذه العناصر في بناء الهوية، سواء كانت إنسانية أو ما بعد إنسانية، ضمن السرد الروائي. ويجري تحليل دور الذكاء الاصطناعي باعتباره محفزاً لإعادة تعريف الهوية في سياق ما بعد الإنسانية، مع دراسة الأبعاد الأخلاقية والعاطفية التي تدعم التفاعل بين الذكاء الاصطناعي ونظرائه من البشر. تهدف الدراسة أساساً إلى استكشاف كيفية تشكيل هذه التقنيات لتصورات القراء حول الذكاء الاصطناعي والهوية من خلال نهج تحليلي. توظف رواية إيشيغورو السرد من منظور واحد لإثارة التفاعل العاطفي ومعالجة الاعتبارات الأخلاقية المتعلقة بالذكاء الاصطناعي وتأثيره على الهوية في سياق ما بعد الإنسانية. وتشير النتائج إلى أن تقنيات السرد تعمل كأدوات قصصية وأجهزة قوية تعزز تفاعل القارئ بفضل عمقها الموضوعي. تسهم هذه الدراسة في الخطاب الأكاديمي حول أدب ما بعد الإنسانية عبر تسليط الضوء على كيفية استخدام تقنيات سردية متعددة لتحقيق وظائف موضوعية وتفسيرية فريدة. يمكن للأبحاث المستقبلية أن توسع هذا العمل من خلال دمج مجموعة أوسع من السرديات ما بعد الإنسانية أو فحص استجابات القراء لتعميق فهمنا لهذا النوع الأدبي المتطور.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، التجربة العاطفية، الهوية الإنسانية، الهوية ما بعد الإنسانية، كلارا والشمس، كازو إيشيغورو.



1. Introduction:

This study analyzes the influence of artificial intelligence and emotional experience on identity development in Kazuo Ishiguro's novel "Klara and the Sun." Artificial intelligence has gradually emerged as a revolutionary force in modern society, impacting many sectors, including economics, healthcare, and security. Literature has increasingly captured the complexities and ramifications of artificial intelligence, transcending standard science fiction to provide deep insights into human nature, ethics, and the growing notion of identity development. Such works reflect the communal worries, aspirations, and challenges encountered by a civilization contending with the intricacies of the post-human epoch. Kazuo Ishiguro is a notable novelist who has examined this literary genre, especially in his novel "Klara and the Sun." (Nouari & Amine, 2024, p. 449)

Ishiguro was born on November 8, 1954, in Nagasaki, Japan, and is a distinguished British author celebrated for his poignant storytelling and examination of intricate issues, including identity development. Ishiguro's varied literary oeuvre encompasses novels, short tales, and screenplays, garnering him global recognition and multiple esteemed accolades. His seminal book, *The Remains of the Day* (1989), achieved enormous acclaim, securing the Booker Prize and establishing his reputation. Ishiguro's esteemed status as a virtuoso of narrative artistry. Ishiguro is recognized for his sophisticated and reflective writing, exploring the complexities of memory, identity, and the human experience. Ishiguro's thematic investigations frequently navigate historical and speculative realms, amalgamating aspects of realism with speculative fiction. His novel *Never Let Me Go* (2005) enthralled readers with its apocalyptic perspective and profound contemplation on the ethics of human cloning. In 2017, Ishiguro received the Nobel Prize in Literature, highlighting his significant influence on modern literature. Ishiguro captivates viewers with a unique voice that explores the intricacies of emotions and societal constructs in each new work. As an author whose novels engage intellect and emotion, Ishiguro is a significant presence in the literary realm, prompting readers to reflect on the complexities of the human experience. (Echarte, 2023, p. 2)



In "Klara and the Sun" (2021), Kazuo Ishiguro adeptly constructs a tale that intertwines artificial intelligence and nature, facilitating a profound examination of the developing link between identity and technology. The work intricately weaves a narrative encouraging readers to scrutinize and reassess their comprehension of the term "natural" in a society progressively influenced by technological improvements. The primary issue of the convergence between artificial intelligence and nature is a key aspect of Ishiguro's story on identity creation, necessitating a thorough examination of how these ostensibly dissimilar aspects integrate. Ishiguro presents a distinctive viewpoint through the character of Klara, a solar-powered robotic companion that interrogates conventional binaries. Klara's existence is fundamentally connected to the sun, acting as her energy source and a metaphorical representation surpassing her artificial essence. (Anusuya, 2023, p. 514).

The sun's symbolic significance in the narrative is crucial to Ishiguro's examination of identity creation. It serves as a vital force for Klara and a broader critique of society's alienation from the natural environment. In this context, the sun serves as a metaphorical conduit between the artificial and the natural, highlighting the significant influence of technological progress on our interpretations of what is "natural" or "artificial." This article analyzes Ishiguro's decisions concerning human and post-human identity, exploring the symbolic dimensions inherent in the sun's function. By conducting a meticulous analysis of the text, we aim to reveal the ramifications of this intersection for our comprehension of artificial intelligence and its ecological impacts. Ishiguro's complex narrative and thematic investigation encourage readers to contemplate the ethical implications of technological advancement, its societal effects, and the indistinct lines between the artificial and the natural in the modern context. Ultimately, "Klara and the Sun" evolves into a literary tableau in which Ishiguro delineates a thought-provoking depiction of a society where artificial intelligence and nature coexist. It pushes readers to reevaluate established notions and foster a profound understanding of the intricate interplay among humans, technology, and the environment. Ishiguro invites his audience on a reflective trip, prompting them to interrogate the nature of what is considered "natural" amidst technological



advancement. (Nouari & Amine, 2024, p. 451)

The sun assumes various roles as a recurrent and symbolic factor in identity formation. It symbolizes Klara's source of energy and functions as a metaphor for society's disconnection from the natural environment. Ishiguro used the sun to reflect on the complex interaction between technological advancement and humanity's connection to nature. This interaction serves as a framework for readers to assess their own relationship with a swiftly evolving AI-driven environment. Throughout the novel, Ishiguro compels readers to confront artificial intelligence's ethical and existential ramifications. Klara's distinctive viewpoint, combined with her solar-powered essence, serves as a medium for examining the influence of technology on our comprehension of authenticity and the definition of "natural." The story significantly contributes to the discourse on the ethical dimensions of AI, forcing readers to contemplate the potential ramifications of our growing dependence on technology. Ishiguro's work exemplifies the power of storytelling in confronting intricate societal challenges within a continually evolving literary setting shaped by technological breakthroughs. "Klara and the Sun" transcends the boundaries of a conventional novel, significantly contributing to the discourse on the complex interplay between people, technology, and the natural environment. Ishiguro, through fiction, encourages readers to explore the ethical complexities of AI, enhancing their understanding of its ramifications in modern society. (Echarte, 2023, p. 4)

2. The Concept of Artificial Intelligence.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a discipline within engineering and science that aims to develop systems capable of emulating human-like behaviors, such as observation, natural language processing, problem-solving, planning, learning, and environmental adaptation. The primary scientific objective is to ascertain the principles that facilitate intelligent behavior in humans, animals, and the arts. This scientific programmer directly pursues various engineering objectives, including the development of intelligent agents, the legalization and integration of machines in all human endeavors, the simplification of computing systems, and the creation of human-machine systems that leverage human capabilities and automated reasoning. Artificial intelligence is an expansive domain characterized by extensive interconnections and



diversity, encompassing computer science and mathematics, linguistics, psychology, neurology, mechanical engineering, economics, control theory, cybernetics, philosophy, and numerous other disciplines. It has embraced many concepts and methodologies in these domains and reciprocates. Although certain advanced components, like system technology or editing, may seem to function as independent AI programs, numerous AI applications are integrated within bigger systems that enhance intelligence by facilitating intercommunication. (Rupali and Amit, 2017, p. 79).

By the 21st century, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a significant domain of inquiry across nearly all disciplines: engineering, science, education, medicine, business, accounting, finance, marketing, economics, stock markets, and law. Researchers in artificial intelligence are employing advanced methodologies to seek out intelligent behavior. Once these technologies achieve widespread adoption, they cease to be referred to as AI. Examples include time-sharing, figurative programming languages (such as Lisp, Prolog, and Scheme), symbolic mathematical systems (Mathematics), graphical user interfaces, computer games, object-oriented programming, personal computers, email, text, and software agents. Although this often constrains AI efficacy, the domain persists in achieving novel advancements. This technology is essential in numerous contemporary revolutionary systems because of its advanced maturity and the enhanced accessibility of affordable computing power. (Ertel, 2024, p. 1)

A recent poll conducted by the Future of Life Institute's AI Impacts project indicates that by 2050, artificial intelligence will be capable of composing the best-selling song. Google has collaborated with Stanford University and the University of Massachusetts to develop a native mechanical language. Researchers have integrated artificial intelligence into more than 11,000 novels. The software has initially acquired the ability to identify the diverse forms of human language. Upon achieving this objective, they provide two sentences the initial and the concluding in which the computer composes multiple poetry, as delineated in their work. Cheers Publishing, a Chinese publishing business, has advanced by issuing "Sunshine Misses Windows," a poetry book attributed to Microsoft Little Ice, an unfamiliar author.



This computer-generated system memorized over 500 songs, leading to the creation of 10,000 poems. One hundred thirty-nine of them have been published. Various phrases have been employed in numerous poems disseminated on social media. Only a limited number of online users have successfully identified the type of poet as follows:

“The rain is blowing through the sea, a bird in the sky, a night of light and calm Sunlight, now in the sky, Cool heart, the savage north wind, When I found a new world...” (Xiaoice, 2017, P. np)

Pablos Gervás, who holds a Ph.D. in Computer Science from the Complutense University of Madrid, created WASP, a synthetic espionage software. The researcher has dedicated 17 years to developing his robotic poet. Influenced by the tones of the Spanish Golden Age, WASPs acquired writing skills. The inventor asserts that his research seeks to enhance comprehension of poetic structure and the creative process, facilitating authors' work. WASP does not attempt to supplant poets due to the absence of emotion in their writing. (Rupali and Amit, 2017, p. 80).

Practical wisdom is not exclusively located within literature. Deep Beat, a rap music recording program, was created by researchers at Aalto University in Finland. This program amalgamates lyrics from several songs and diverse beats to generate song lyrics utilizing machine learning methodologies. Users may submit a name or rhythm for which they will compose a song on the project's website. Computers are currently participating in literary competitions in Japan. The Nikkei Hoshi Shinichi Literary Award solicits submissions from non-human authors, presenting their works to judges who remain oblivious to the identities of their rivals. The final program received 1,450 applications, of which 11 were typed. "On the Day the Computer Writes Novel," one entry, advanced beyond the initial round of the competition. "I persisted in writing fervently despite my fatigue from the unprecedented excitement I was encountering." The day the novel was composed by a computer. The computer ceased functioning for individuals due to its focus on hedonistic pursuits. The contest judges noted that, although nicely arranged, these novels inadequately elucidate the characters' psychology. Artificial intelligence has been integrated into movies, not merely as a technology tool. Scientist Ross Goodwin and his colleagues developed Benjamin, referred to as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM).



The inaugural screenplay software has produced its initial feature film, a short directed by Oscar Sharp titled *Sunspring*. Sharp stated that this endeavor produced "a blend of the enigmas of insanity and the absurdities of poetry that is captivating." The characters in *Sunflower* react to the letters H, H2, and C with abbreviated responses. Its producers, however, opted to debut it at Sci-Fi London, where it was selected as one of the top 10 short films. (Vyas & Shah, n.d, p. 4)

3. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in "Klara and the Sun"

Klara and the Sun is Ishiguro's inaugural work after receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2017. It incorporates motifs from his other works, such as loss and grief, self-sacrifice, and yearning, and an immutable emotional essence. Technology significantly contributes since Ishiguro integrates biological and mechanical artificial intelligence to illustrate the essence of humanity. *Klara and the Sun*, the most recent novel by Kazuo Ishiguro, portrays a society characterized by merely two categories of artificial intelligence. In a future-oriented narrative, artificial intelligence has concurrently enhanced society, the professional environment, and interpersonal interactions. Intelligent machines serve as reliable companions, or "artificial friends," in employees' workplaces. Due to genetic engineering enhancing their IQ, certain youngsters have transformed into a different form of artificial intelligence. These "elites," or cultured individuals, establish social disparities by dividing society into a dominant governing class and a subordinate, static class of self-serving individuals. (Vyas & Shah, 2023, p. 5).

Klara is an advanced robotic companion designed to possess a high degree of artificial intelligence and is intended to serve as a friend for children or teenagers. The narrative commences with his youth, residing in an AFs store on a bustling downtown thoroughfare, as he endeavors to comprehend his limited existence. Certain aspects are pre-configured in his AI. He may ascertain an individual's age by seeing their suit jacket and its indication of a "high standard" of social status. He can discern if the creased skin around the woman's eyes indicates a grin or a suggestion of skepticism. Klara reveres the sun and perceives it as a deity. Constructing an android may seem like an absurd myth; nevertheless, due to the AF's reliance on solar energy, monitoring the sun becomes essential for their survival and, as Klara starts to perceive,



for certain people as well. Klara is expected to observe and review items not included in his code. Klara observes that 14-year-old Josie appears pallid and slender upon her and her mother's arrival at the store, yet she is remarkably knowledgeable and adept at navigating adult interactions. Josie is an astute learner; she perceives Klara's emotions regarding the sun and assures her that they can observe the sunset together at her residence. Klara quickly became Josie's assistant, residing in an attractive property with gorgeous sunsets on the town's periphery. Josie is pleased for him; Klara takes considerable time to comprehend her relationship with her mother, a volatile lady who hastily departs for work each morning, and an irate Healthy Melania. Klara often categorizes individuals according to their functions. Klara is resolute in fostering harmony since her plan is designed to ensure Josie's happiness and safety. (Ajeesh & Rukmini, 2023, p. 855).

Josie is not the sole young individual who is homeschooled and resides independently. Ricky, a little youngster residing in the mountains with his mother, is his sole genuine companion. They are intricately connected; nonetheless, a notable distinction exists: Josie has been "raised," while Ricky has not. The meaning of this word and its connection to Josie's health is founded on the concepts of indifference and significance. A trip to the city enhances Klara and Josie's tranquil life. Josie will visit her father, as her parents are divorced, and the artist who rendered her likeness, while Ricky and her mother will meet an individual who may impact Ricky's destiny. The trip unveils a succession of revelations about the people, which Klara finds nearly exasperating. Ishiguro always maintains the perspective within Klara's consciousness, particularly through her astute employment of narrative, formal structure, and an almost naive tone that reflects her innocence. At times, we perceive through his eyes, which appear to exhibit an archaic technical flaw that causes his vision to oscillate between pixelation and cubism during moments of despondency, as illustrated in another disconcerting dialogue: "He was drinking coffee, always looking at me, until I found my mother's face filled with six boxes, her eyes glistening three times, each time looking different. "What Klara finds in town through Josie and her family will lead to choices that can be difficult for anyone. Father asks him, "Do you believe in the human heart? I'm not just an organ, of course. I am talking about the concept



of poetry. The human heart Do you think there is such a thing? Is there anything that makes each of us unique and independent?" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 89)

A notable aspect of this work is Ishiguro's contemplation of Klara's perspective. Rather than possessing a singular expansive field of view, he perceives the world through a succession of pixelated compartments. This leads to unpleasant positive depictions, seen when Klara observed the elderly woman she encountered: "In one box, she was visible only from her waist to the upper part of her neck, while the box next to her was almost completely lifted with his eyes." (Ishiguro,2021, p. 108) The researcher was baffled; however, it served as a poignant reminder that Klara is fundamentally different from us, regardless of her human-like appearance, because it lacks certain functionalities one would anticipate from a secondhand robot, such as item delivery or cooking. His objective is to coexist harmoniously with humans. Although the researcher is uncertain about the feasibility of developing emotionally intelligent robots akin to him, we may observe the emergence of companion robots in the forthcoming decade. The researcher seeks to ascertain whether individuals perceive these robots as instruments or something else. Many Robot is a tale exploring the implications of recognizing ourselves as humans. Josie seems to acknowledge that Klara and the Sun construct her companion. Nevertheless, certain disquieting episodes arise when Josie's mother considers Klara an additional daughter. Her video explores the brilliance of artificial intelligence while also addressing a similar scenario in which an individual grapples with intricate emotions. In his book A Thousand Brains, Jeff Hawkins examines our ethical responsibilities towards computers. Should we be apprehensive about deactivating artificial intelligence that resembles an entity like Klara? Hawkins determines that the response is negative. (Vyas & Shah, 2023, p. 6).

Ishiguro prompts contemplation on the potential nature of existence alongside highly intelligent machines. Although she does not identify as a technology or futurist, her perspective on artificial life is intriguing. Although she does not identify as a technology or futurist, her insights on artificial life are intriguing. At the conclusion of the book, when inquired whether she believed she had accomplished her objective, Klara responded, "Yes, I believe I did a good job and kept



Josie from being lonely." (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 112) In a world rife with deadly armaments, it was invigorating to discover a future where robots could enhance human existence, although perhaps exacerbating some issues. Ishiguro authored an exceptional book. Most notably, it exhibits a beauty that captivates and intensifies like a needle during subsequent readings. It further perpetuates Ishiguro's prior oeuvre's tendency to appropriate elements from his successors to maintain their integrity. His characters exist without evolving; they serve as observers yet remain unchanged, excelling in event description without engaging in action. The speaker may be a man ensnared in a surreal city, obliterating his transient recollections, or a father traversing a haze that symbolizes a fog of memory. The world is perpetually novel; individuals approach every aspect clearly. (Siminaash & Banu, 2024, p. 3).

This is applicable when Ishiguro's novels exhibit a kite-like, accelerating pace—where locations appear devoid of mechanisms, yet events transpire rapidly. In *Klara and the Sun*, it is evident that the author can incorporate intricate elements into his narrative to sustain its elevation. Upon Klara's arrival at the store, the initial 30 pages of the book, or possibly more, are prepared. The author's reluctance to fully contemplate his existence becomes evident upon arriving on Earth. Unexpectedly, a book featuring a cheap girl is devoid of sexual explicitness. Klara is inconsiderate, although she remains oblivious to the other aspects of human distortion. Ishiguro is neither a prospective nor a real individual. She is an admirable individual who consumes our time by retrieving one of Klara's broken glasses for our use. Klara's pristine, structured language imparts a fairy-tale ambiance to the novel. In addition to the science fiction elements, Ishiguro's narrative evokes Oscar Wilde's *The Nightingale and the Rose*. "A bird strikes a thorn in the side with a white blossom that brightens a red flower, aiming to please the man he loves, according to Wilde's myth." Our technical innovations are detrimental, designed to self-destruct and harm the environment to satisfy individual desires. Klara exhibits her readiness to endure emotional pain. (Vyas & Shah, 2023, p. 6).

Ishiguro provides a succession of recommendations. What is the issue with the area beyond Klara's shop window? What causes children to perceive themselves as inconsequential? Why does a beggar and his



dog seem deceased only to subsequently revive? What will occur when individuals recognize that the recently established AF series is misleading? By default, this book is fantastic. The reader is prompted to interrogate and address various difficulties within the narrative while the philosophical substance remains unarticulated. Klara and the Sun explores the essence of humanity. Ishiguro was given the Nobel Prize for his capacity to render significant events seem trivial and inconsequential. The text likely pertains to the extent to which the female characters in the book are equipped to endure significant purpose, hardship, or punishment. When a woman attempts to acquiesce to a tyrannical superior, she repeatedly asserts: "You can check if I was punishing myself properly," she says. The men in the novel are very rebellious and free. Klara's naivety is the book's engine and its great power. When Klara asked for help in her task of rescuing Josie, no one refused. "I don't see how this helps Josie," (Ishiguro,2021, p. 125) states Rick, "but if you assert it will assist, then I shall aid you." Josie's father reiterates this identical commitment, but his intentions remain ambiguous. (Siminaash & Banu, 2024, p. 4).

Why does Klara not engage with Siri to inquire about current events or her immediate surroundings? Can individuals jeopardize their children's health? Ishiguro's minimalism implies considerable speculation. Klara's ability to approach connection is profound and aesthetically pleasing, reminiscent of Zeno's heart arrow. This book will be wholly appreciated, mostly due to its impact on our understanding of love. Klara and the Sun possess wisdom akin to that of a toddler who temporarily chooses to cherish their doll. "What do children not know about true love?" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 299) inquired Klara. The response, undoubtedly, encompasses all aspects. (Ajeesh & Rukmini, 2023, p. 857).

He has relocated to a new location, akin to Klara and The Sun, an artificial companion and humanoid robot participating in this research. He seeks feedback from others to comprehend individuals through their memories and emotions. Compelling issues pertaining to hope, faith, and love in individuals' lives Humanoid constraints are anticipated to emerge during human interaction. However, all interactions between humans and humanoids manifest the individual's strengths and weaknesses. As a spectator, friend, and nurse, Klara exemplifies such perfection that one questions whether an imperfect human can construct a sentient machine capable of emotions and cognition that align



seamlessly with its actions. (Vyas & Shah, 2023, p. 8).

As a result, it might be claimed that Ishiguro excels at diverting the popular genre away from his works. He achieved this in nearly every facet of his life, with the primary aim of communicating a message that resonated with his heart, was cherished by him, and was acknowledged by his global followers. Anita Felicelli asserts in the Los Angeles Review of Books:

“Klara and the Sun, however, is elegant and haunting and taut. It is best read as a keen, suspenseful inquiry into the uniqueness of the human heart. Is there a soul, something, anything that’s beyond the reach of technology as it marches toward a destruction of everything we know? Through the novel’s drama, Ishiguro offers us an answer. It’s a profound one.” (Felicelli, 2021, P. 45)

4. The Fluidity of Identity in “Klara and the Sun”:

According to David, “identity is the fact of being who or what a person or thing is,” the second definition suggests that it is “a close similarity or feeling of understanding.” (1991, p. 23) Despite various definitions, James D. Fearon notices that “it proves quite difficult to give a short and adequate summary statement that captures the range of its present meanings” (2020, p. 17). This elucidates that identification encompasses the concept of delineating the self to differentiate it from others, so establishing a border around oneself. Dystopian science fiction serves as a framework for exploring human-nonhuman borders and illuminating the Anthropocene and posthuman situations, a framework that has been previously addressed. British modern dystopian science fiction explores the boundaries and intersections of human and non-human life, with a primary theme centered on the portrayal of these identities in a posthuman context. Nonetheless, the potency of posthumanism is in its ability to undermine conventional distinctions between humans and non-humans. (Hayat, 2024, p. 28)

A dystopian perspective influenced by posthumanist ideologies has arisen, leading to a diminishing clarity in society's moral and ethical foundations due to the crisis of anthropocentric concepts. Posthumanism does not proclaim the demise of mankind; instead, it asserts that humanity presently exists in a condition of always developing identity. The emphasis on the tight link between biological and technological components undermines the conventional rigid distinction between humans and robots. This notion emphasizes the tight



interaction between biological and technical factors, challenging the conventional distinction between humans and machines. Braidotti posits that identity is relational, dynamic, and perpetually influenced by encounters with both human and non-human actors. Hayles argues that a cyborg's ability to integrate materiality and information obscures the boundaries between human and machine, as well as between mind and body. She acknowledges that identity in the posthuman setting transcends a biological foundation, including a wider spectrum of reality, including cybernetic organisms and artificial intelligence. (Bezrukov & Bohovyk, 2022, p. 2)

4.1. Non-Human Identity:

Ishiguro depicts Klara, an Artificial Friend (AF), as a cyborg that exemplifies the fusion of artificial intelligence and human traits. Upon observing Klara's remarkable attributes and her enthusiasm for observation and learning, the Manager, who owns the store, recognizes her excellent observational skills. The manager contends, "Klara has so many unique qualities, we could be here all morning. But if I had to emphasize just one, it would have to be her appetite for observing and learning" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 41). Kara's adaptability and continuous learning process contribute to the refinement of her cyborg identity. When confronted with novel circumstances, such as mastering the navigation of Josie's fluctuating surroundings, she adjusts her behavior and understanding accordingly, saying, "I now appreciated how in the store—surely out of consideration for us—the manager had carefully kept all the items, even smaller ones like the bracelets or the silver earrings box in their correct places" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 44).

Klara's contemplation of hope and faith demonstrates her ability for intricate emotional comprehension and intellectual reasoning: "It's strange to have to place faith in something that might never happen, but I suppose that's what hope is" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 193). This aligns with Hayles' idea that cyborgs challenge the separation between mind and body, showcasing how Klara's artificial intelligence incorporates human-like cognitive processes: "Late twentieth-century machines have made thoroughly ambiguous the difference between natural and artificial, mind and body, self-developing and externally designed, and many other distinctions that used to apply to organisms and machines" (Haraway, 1991, p. 152).



Furthermore, Klara forges exceptionally powerful emotional connections with Josie, despite her artificial nature. Kara's commitment to Josie and her empathetic responses highlight this profound emotional depth: "I was with Josie all the time. Until she went to college. I believe I gave good service and prevented Josie from becoming lonely" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 249). As Haraway states: "The cyborg is resolutely committed to partiality, irony, intimacy, and perversity. It is oppositional, utopian, and completely without innocence" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 151). This underscores that cyborgs can assimilate and articulate human-like emotional processes. Klara's persona exemplifies the concept of a cyborg by integrating advanced technology with human-like characteristics, adaptability, a propensity to challenge conventional limits, and emotional bonds. (Hayat, 2024, p. 29).

Klara's non-human identity is gradually depicted through her interactions, perceptions, and the rationale for her actions, particularly highlighted by her advanced observational skills and dependence on the sun for energy. Her conviction on the Sun as a source of vitality and restoration underscores her distinctive viewpoint on the natural realm when he asserts: "The Sun's nourishment then came into the room so abundantly Rick and I reeled back almost losing balance" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 234). This illustrates her growing comprehension and adaptability, essential components of Braidotti's theory of posthuman subjectivity. (Kasurka, 2022, p. 39)

Finally, her contacts and experiences are reinventing Klara's identity. It is dynamic. Klara's gaze is penetrating; she scrutinizes Josie's actions with exceptional accuracy, as shown when Josie's mother asks her, "Klara, what did you notice about the way my daughter walks? There's perhaps a weakness in her left hip. Also, her right shoulder has the potential to cause pain, so Josie walks in a way that will protect it from sudden motion or unnecessary impact" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 41). Also, her declaration emphasizes Klara's innate subordination and devotion, "I will do everything I can to protect Josie" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 52), demonstrating her programmed loyalty to her. Thus, by distinguishing her non-human reasoning from her human spirituality, she rationally justifies the Sun's partiality through her observations of genuine affection among youth, showcasing her remarkable problem-solving skills and commitment. (Novák, 2023, p. 264)

4.2. Human identity:

Analyzing the book through the lens of posthumanist theorists like Katherine Hayles and Rosi Braidotti, Kazuo Ishiguro's work



investigates human identity via the interactions between human and artificial characters. Initially, Josie, Klara's companion, is an augmented adolescent. Her engagement with the new B3 model reveals her emotional depth and human fragility, highlighting the intricacy of her need for genuine connection; she states, "Hey! How you been?... You're fantastic, Sung Yi. So please don't take this the wrong way" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 38). Hayles's notion of the posthuman condition, characterized by the dissolution of barriers between human and machine, is exemplified in Josie's identity, which is influenced by her illness and reliance on Klara for emotional support. This is demonstrated by Josie's statement, "Mom. If I get well, can we take Klara with us? Show her Morgan's Falls? She's only ever been outside once. And that was just around here" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 76).

Chrissie, Josie's mother, exemplifies parental protection, motherhood, and affection. Her supplication to Klara is unequivocal: "You'll be Josie, and I'll always love you over everything else. So do it for me. I'm asking you to do it for me. Continue Josie for me. Come on. Say something" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 178). Her desire to substitute her ailing daughter with Klara underscores her ethical dilemmas and the complexities of maternal affection in the technological era. Paul Josie's father is a posthuman who aligns with Hayles's perspective on the future of humanity. His cynicism regarding technical advancement and conviction in human distinctiveness reflect his internal conflict and quest for validation in an evolving society. He has an aversion to the scientist Capaldi, who futilely endeavors to replicate his daughter, Josie. He contemplates:

"I think I hate Capaldi because deep down, I suspect he may be right. That what he claims is true. That science has now proved beyond doubt there's nothing so unique about my daughter. Nothing there, our modern tools can't excavate copy transfer. That people have been living with one another all this time centuries loving and hating each other and all on a mistaken premise." (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 187)

Helen Rick's mother exemplifies posthumanism's moral problem as a protective mother who wants to secure her children's future. Helen's concern over Rick's education shows her protectiveness. Helen's examination of Rick's future choices underscores Hayles' emphasis on human emotions and technical decisions, expressing parental remorse and responsibility. This confession shows her deep struggle. "Yes. If



I'm honest, Chrissie, the answer's yes. Even after seeing what it's brought you, I feel... I feel I didn't do my best for him. I feel I didn't even think it through the way you and Paul did. I was somewhere else in my mind, and I just let the moment go past" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 199).

Rick, Josie's friend, represents Braidotti's condemned social order as an unlifted student trying to fit in in a world that prizes genetic improvement. His mother, Helen, tells Klara, "Even though Rick was never lifted there still remains one decent option for him. Atlas Brookings takes a small number of unlifted students. The only proper college that will still do so. They believe in the principle and thank heavens for that" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 125). A gloomy image of his situation. Rick has just one plausible option since his suspension was never lifted. If her son may attend this college, Helen is grateful. (Logotheti, 2024, p. 115)

His identity is further shaped by his love and devotion to Josie, which emphasizes his emotional depth; he challenges Helen, "Rick had now come right up to the sofa and was glaring down at Miss Helen. She adjusted her posture slightly so that she could go on looking at me past him" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 125). Mr. Capaldi represents rational science in human identity and technology. His insights about the public dread of AF intelligence mirror the dichotomy between scientific development and societal acceptability. He asserts: "Klara the fact is there's growing and widespread concern about AFs right now. People saying how you've become too clever. They're afraid because they can't follow what's going on inside any more. They can see what you do. They accept that your decisions your recommendations are sound and dependable almost always correct. But they don't like not knowing how you arrive at them" (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 243). He challenges Klara to demonstrate his ethical provocations once again. Thus, the characters' interactions explore love, vulnerability, societal pressures, and moral issues. (Mainaly, 2024, p. 8)

5. Blurring the Boundaries in "Klara and the Sun":

Ishiguro analyzes Klara, an artificial buddy, and her non-human identity in Klara and the Sun. Klara, who combines human and artificial intelligence qualities, blurs the barriers between humans and non-humans, challenging and redefining identity. Her perceptions and experiences show her complexity. Her technological inclination shows in her capacity to process complex human physicality data. Her dependence on the sun shows her natural connection: "When I was



lucky enough to see (the Sun), I'd lean my face forward to take in as much of his nourishment as I could" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 8). Her existence is empowered by solar energy. (Hayat, 2024, p. 33)

Klara's artificial intelligence and quasi-spiritual worldview demonstrate her confidence in the Sun's healing powers. She states, "The idea came into my mind that for her to receive the Sun's special help, it might be necessary to draw his attention to Josie's situation in some particular and noticeable way" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 99). Klara's identity is influenced by Josie and her environment, proving Braidotti's posthuman subject is relational and interdependent. This conviction shows how programmed logic and increasing empathy and optimism shaped her non-human identity. (Akter & Islam, 2023, p. 15)

Here, working as Josie's babysitter shows Kara's growth. Despite being a machine, she bonds with humans and shows sympathy. She states, "It's never dull to be with Josie... I have no wish other than to be Josie's AF" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 116). Her identity, rooted in relationships, underscores the complexity of her existence as an artificial intelligence (AI) designed to replicate human emotions and behaviors, thereby obscuring the boundary between human and non-human. Kara's contemplation and quest for comprehension further emphasize her non-human origin. She has a lot of trouble pushing the boundaries of her knowledge and abilities, saying, "The heart you speak of... it might indeed be the hardest part for Josie to learn. It might be like a house with many rooms. Even so, a devoted AF given time could walk through each of those rooms studying them carefully in turn until they became like her own home" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 182). This ongoing conflict illustrates her perpetual learning endeavor and efforts to bridge the divide between artificial intelligence & human experience. (Hayat, 2024, P. 33).

Finally, the differentiation between a human and a machine is further exemplified by Klara's reflections on faith and hope, as well as her exploration of the human heart. Klara is capable of sophisticated emotional and mental processes. "I considered this for a moment, then said: Of course, a human heart is bound to be complex. But it must be limited" (Ishiguro,2021, p. 182)

Conclusion:

Here, the researcher concludes that Klara and the Sun offers a nuanced exploration of AI and emotional experience as central forces shaping human and posthuman identities. This analysis reveals that AI is not merely a technological advancement but a conceptual lens through which the



complexities of identity, empathy, and ethics are reconsidered. Ishiguro's narrative invites readers to question the traditional boundaries between human and non-human, suggesting that identity is increasingly defined by integrating emotional intelligence and artificial sensibility.

The novel's use of AI as a narrative tool highlights the fluidity of selfhood in a technologically advancing world, where human traits such as empathy, love, and moral awareness are reimagined within an artificial being. By immersing readers in Klara's perspective, Ishiguro deepens the audience's engagement with the ethical and emotional implications, making posthuman identity relatable and thought-provoking. Ultimately, this study contributes to the posthuman discourse by showing that AI's impact on identity extends beyond speculative fiction, offering meaningful insights into the evolving human condition. Future research could examine reader responses to AI in literature or compare similar posthuman narratives to understand AI's social and psychological implications as a factor in reshaping concepts of identity and humanity.

Finally, the novel suggests that virtues such as kindness, love, self-sacrifice, humility, faith, and hope are not the only forces at risk in human life. These positive traits exist in humans and the environment, animals, birds, and everyday objects or tools we use. The moral lesson of the story is about remembrance, gratitude, and kindness in our behavior towards all the personal and non-personal aspects around us. Life can be beautiful and worth living if we live in consideration of "others." In today's world, "others" may be our neighbors, pets, machines, environment, or people from different racial and ethnic backgrounds. While "Klara and the Sun" may seem like a posthuman world, its message is simple: be kind, merciful, and loving towards one another.

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