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TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NOVEL  
"KLARA AND THE SUN": DYSTOPIA OR UTOPIA?

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**ABSTRACT**

*The study intends to present technological advancement in Kazuo Ishiguro's novel Klara and the Sun (2021) concerning Ray Douglas Bradbury's perspectives on technological dystopia as a theoretical framework. As Bradbury states in Fahrenheit 541 "Technology is a dystopia that figures out that human is less required whereas technological advancement is needed" (1980:85). In the past couple of decades, dystopian discourses have sought excessively to make a similar stance about global warming, technological control, digital surveillance, totalitarianism, and new authoritarianism. Arguably, without a focus on the negative, we cannot focus on creating something positive. Therefore, Ishiguro, a contemporary Sci-fi novelist, crucially maps a profound account of technological advancement through his narratives. However, he breaks against the current trends that are ready to be shocked, to be intrigued, and more intellectual providing an entirely different outlook on humans and society. The present study employed a non-empirical approach and textual analysis technique to formulate the objectives of the study. First, it analyzed how technological dystopia leads to manipulation in Klara and the Sun. Second, it formulated whether technology controls human life and the physical activities of characters in Klara and the Sun or whether technological advancement leads to utopia, a need for better living conditions in social dwellings. The findings have revealed the prominent shift of human interests and importance towards AI friends and the control and dominance of technology leading to manipulation. As Bradbury asserted technology is a bad thing; it creates the scenario of detachment from the physical world and human relationships. Lastly, the study declared that a human cannot see the good without seeing the bad; thus, dystopia, according to Bradbury, is a bad thing analyzed in Klara and the Sun.*

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**Keywords:** Technological advancement, technological dystopia, Artificial Intelligence, Manipulation, Kazuo Ishiguro, Klara and the Sun, Ray Bradbury's Fahrenheit 541.

## INTRODUCTION

Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541* in the context of postwar America argues that 20<sup>th</sup>-century Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction that explores futuristic concepts such as technological advancement, technological dystopia, artificial intelligence, space exploration, parallel universe, etc. The genre emphasizes futuristic concepts rather than optimism, it looks forward in a sense Post-Modernists believe that ".....man has innovative mastery of nature, that will bring a great revolution to human life but without pessimism, it is impossible to understand. Because pessimists highlight that man's mastery over things causes lose him to halfway, he has less control over himself" (Bradbury, 1953). In the aftermath of World War I, there was an intense hallmark against the idea of utopianism, which designed the form of dystopian fiction. Thus, the genre of postmodern dystopia itself is a blend of popular culture and high art. The main problem is to know the truth and how it is represented. Many postmodern writers argue that dystopia can only be portrayed when powerful things (Technology) control everything. Related to this, Margaret Atwood asserts that the primary aim of Sci-fi is to provide the ideal space for discussing the consequences of technological controls and influences on human life. Moreover, it explores the nature and limits of what it means to be human by settling in the human envelope (Corrie, 2012).

According to Ishiguro, shortly, everything will be controlled by technological advancement. Specifically, Ishiguro blends dystopia, fantasy, and science fiction when he represents how technology and Artificial Intelligence control humans in a futuristic world. He emerged from Nagasaki in 1954, is an influential contemporary author, novelist, short story writer, and musician, and His writings chiefly administered historical and sci-fi themes. According to some critics, his Writings are overly treated by detached language and unsentimental impulses made him think to portray alienated and non-humanoid characters in his novels. Whereas, his works concern the different themes and dimensions of World War II and indulge the lyrical description between the themes and characters' regret fusion with optimism. His first work appeared in 1982, suggesting the title *The Pill View of Hills*, second "*An Artist of Floating World*" in 1986, and a large list of works is highly recognized. The aforementioned works are remarkable and set in Japan. He reconstructs themes and

subjects solely from his childhood recollections and undoubtedly won several awards. In 2017, He got his first Nobel and became a Nobel Laureate in literature. Multiple times, he won the Booker Prize and the journey is continuing. His famous books “*The Remains of the Day*” 1989, “*Never Let Me Go*”, and “*Klara and the Sun*”. From his collection, the researchers have chosen *Klara and the Sun* which breaks down against the current trends that question how technology controls human existence and the Universe.

More specifically, *Klara and the Sun* is a hallmark question on human existence consisting of six parts narrated in 1<sup>st</sup> person, which is an extraordinary robotic protagonist named Klara. In general, this novel represents the themes of love, kindness, sympathy, loneliness, and detachment. The story settles in America, a technologically advanced Nation in which people buy AFs (Artificial Friends) to resolve the loneliness of teenagers in the advanced world, for many good reasons. A teenage girl, Josie with her mother, comes into the store to buy AF. Josie chooses Klara and all the B3 robots as her best friends. Josie, throughout the novel, is physically ill but in the end, she makes a miraculous recovery due to Klara's faithful prayers and devotion and the healing touch of the Sun. However, this study investigates whether Ishiguro has portrayed technological advancement that controls human life and technological dystopia leading manipulation concerning Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* views on technological dystopia.

#### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the study; first, the study analyzed how technological dystopia leads to manipulation of humans in *Klara and the Sun*. Second, to formulate whether technological dystopia reshapes human life and controls the physical activities of characters in Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*. The objectives were merely analyzed through Bradbury's perspectives on technological dystopia.

#### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The current study addresses the two questions based on technological dystopian elements from Bradbury's point of view:

- How does technological dystopia lead to manipulation in Klara and the Sun?

- Whether technology control human life and the physical activities of characters in *Klara and the Sun*?

#### **SCOPE AND DELIMITATION**

The uniqueness of the present study was majorly concerned with technological dystopia in Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*. It has certain delimitations to Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541* perspectives of technological dystopia by incorporating the element of technological control over human life and physical activities. Undoubtedly, few researchers have studied *Klara and the Sun* from different frameworks; likewise: post-humanism, humanism, postmodernism, psychoanalysis, and etc. However, none of them has applied Bradbury's view of Technological dystopia as a theoretical framework to *Klara and the Sun*. Therefore, this study contributed by providing a comprehensive analysis: it investigates how technological dystopia reshapes and controls human life and analyzes how technological dystopia leads to the manipulation of humans in the novel.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The review of the latest studies presented the vast and multiple perspectives on postmodernism, dystopian fiction, technological dystopia, technological control, and artificial intelligence, and later emphasized the selective author Ishiguro and his novel *Klara and the Sun*. First, in the context of postmodernism, Dr. Masood elaborates that a post-modernist Hutcheon represents a wonderful critique of postmodernism. She views that the past is always present in postmodern novels rather than its nostalgic returns of the past to tell the story of regrets, blame, or shame. Another exclusive example of this is *Mid Night's Children* by Salman Rushdie, which represents the creation of India and Pakistan. Hence, it produces a historical account of Indian birth that shows the various postmodern aspects from different angles. Whereas, Mikael suggests that in post-modernism the question is usually of being ontological, is this only life? Is this only the world? Or is this only being? Hence, most postmodern novels emphasize ontological questions. Another sister genre of postmodernism is science fiction because in Science Fiction we think of parallel timelines and multiple realities, diverse existence, and global realities altogether (Masood, 2020).

Science fiction like anything else is the production of its time, Sci-fi traces to imagine the unimaginable, to comprehend the uncomprehended, to describe the undescribed. Most significantly, Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541* in the context of postwar or postmodern America argues that 20th-century Science fiction explores futuristic aspects rather than optimism. Moreover, according to Moylan, Dystopia suggests a bad place (Moylan, *Scraps*, 72). Dystopian fiction and discourses have been exclusively written for over a century but contemporary Dystopian writing globally flourishes its roots in literary writings, such successful novels are Scott Webster Feld's *Uglies* (2005), *The Bar Code Tattoo* 2004 by Suzanne Weyn, M. T. Anderson's *Feed* 2002, for example, they have been acknowledged by big-budget films like *Surrogate* (2009), *The Hunger Games* (2012), *Oblivion* 2013, etc. Some other animated web series like *Electric City* 2012, and TV series like *Firefly* 2002-2003, and *Fringe* 2008-2012. Above all, these are considered the best narratives of dystopian fiction in the postmodern era (Gheluwe, J. V., 2018).

Technology is the main component of futuristic dystopian fiction that leads to complications and easy people's lives. It also distinguishes human life because technological dystopia deals with the futuristic upheavals that thereby control mankind from different angles. Without a focus on the negative, we cannot focus on creating something positive and vice versa. Both dystopian and utopian literature use the same narrative devices in which they represent how the society would be like in the future, but they contain different predictions as to the outcomes. Utopian fictions are mostly optimistic whereas dystopian fictions are pessimistic (Seed, 2005:81). Some of the other important writers' re-function dystopia as a critical narrative form in their works, such as Piercy, Robinson, Cardigan, and Le Guin. Moreover, Palgrave Macmillan writes that Sattarvandi maps postmodern dystopian in his novel, which represents the modern study of Prieto's dystopia besides expressing Fredric Jameson's perspective on how globalization works and capitalist society can create a revolution in individual life and perspective about the place (Prieto, 2013 & Jameson, 1992).

An important work on dystopian fiction proposed by Gottlieb in East and west exclusively expresses the notion of salvation and domination. The Scenario of modern salvation seems as a just society

accounts for the understanding of dystopia through the notion of salvation and damnation; “In the modern scenario, salvation is represented as a just society governed by worthy representatives chosen by an enlightened people; damnation, by an unjust society, a degraded mob ruled by a power-crazed elite” (Gottlieb, 3). The former describes a utopia, an earthly or heavenly paradise. The latter describes a dystopia, a dictatorship of hell on earth, “the worst of all possible worlds” (Gottlieb, 3).

Without focusing on something bad we cannot gain something good, therefore, Ceren Yegen (2018), claims utopian and dystopian approaches to technology in which she asserts that technology is the widest field that is constantly evolving. Further, argues that technology excessively works on artificial intelligence, hence, the hallmark of human existence and the universe from the highlights of West world and Jesston's theories. She concludes the positive aspects of technology can be recognized, but she has not declared the dark side of technology, which is the prime investigation of the current study on *Klara and the sun*.

As technological dystopia is a subcategory of Science fiction wisely suggests, the futuristic setting that involves technological control and advancement, commands the organization, societies, and humans and provides them with an unsettling atmosphere of conformity. Moreover, Dexin Zeng views the rapid development of technology and its exclusive talk about the Internet of Things IoT's effects on reshaping the lives of people, whether from a dystopian or utopian perspective. He further expresses how digital technology will create a revolution in 2030 respectively and will a greater control over human life and society. According to him, about 125 billion devices are adopted by society through IoT, this is not totally about smart watches, smartphones, self-driving cars, or self-controlling messengers; there is much more unpredictable technology that the propagation of artificial intelligence also expands the IoT market (Zeng, 2021).

Specifically, the selective author is a Japanese-British novelist and Nobel Laureate named Kazuo Ishiguro exclusively talks about technological importance and artificial intelligence. In 2021, His profound novel *Klara and the Sun* was published, it has proficiency in technological advancement and artificial intelligence. He, being a post-

modern writer, expresses his view on technology (Anupama Hosur, 2021). According to Maxim Shadurski (2024), Critics have seen *Klara and the Sun* as a potent statement against several contemporary issues, including social, economic, environmental, humanistic, and representational ones. Josie, an adolescent girl who experiences loneliness and isolation, is a sick embodiment of the environmental disaster and for whom a companion named Klara has been purchased. According to Anupama Hosuri, it is indicated that Klara and the sun can be studied from a different perspective of humanism, post-humanism, and postmodernism to address the important question likewise, what are the human attributes and how do non-humans display human attributes? She also targets how to treat non-humans as other beings and what we can learn is a human from non-humans. To conclude her study in a nutshell, briefing an account of humanity in the times of the post-human world (Hosuri, 2021).

Thus, another study is released on *Klara and the Sun* from another perspective which is presented by Bevetra and Ravi on hope, love, and faith, human and humanoid. Their focus is to show Klara's character that being a robotic character; she has all the essential qualities that a human possesses. The relation of Klara with the Sun has a significant clue about her quality of faith, love, and hope, which is indicated through Josie's miraculous recovery and also the conviction healing touch of the sun. Lastly, they claim that humanoids are more holistic than humans by providing references from the text of *Klara and the Sun* (Bevetra and Ravi, 2021).

Most importantly, some book reviews are used to shed on *Klara and the Sun*. Firstly, Alex Preston (2021), reviews an in-depth understating of the overall novel with the contemporary times pandemic hit, almost every page of his novel shows dystopia. The novel's protagonist, Klara, is an artificial robot brought by presents to provide companionship for their teenage children. Here this creates an anxious futuristic perspective of Dark America. In the novel, Klara is chosen by Josie, an ill teenage girl who may die shortly. Further, he highlights the nightmarish scientism of this global world through Josie's boyfriend Rick. Hence, Klara is energized by the affection of two types of love; selfish, anxious, and overprotective, or generous, open, and pleased. Besides, Ishiguro tries to teach the message about our drearily circumscribed days of pandemics. In another review

presented by Ed Meek (2021), the writer appreciates the novel by saying: it is a thought-provoking joy to read". Further, claims that Ishiguro referred to climate change as "just an energy problem" and in *Klara and the Sun*, he considers two other uncontrolled challenges: Artificial Intelligence and gene editing, both for him are out of control, whereas, Ishiguro tries to draw the concept of lifted and non-lifted by showing the disparity between rich and poor.

Above all, concepts, ideas, studies, and reviews are enough to provide a strong stance to the researchers to investigate further the technological dystopia that reshapes human life and controls characters' physical activities through AI and lastly the impact of technological dystopia as a whole in Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* from the lens of Bradbury *Fahrenheit 541* (1953).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### ***Research Design***

The present study employed a non-empirical mood and descriptive method of research. Morrow (2001) claims that the non-empirical approach is essentially grounded in theory, which is applied first and culminates in outcomes that are dictated by the theory. The researchers used a textual analysis technique and a close reading tool to analyze and interpret the chosen novel, as primary data. The researchers utilized Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541* (1953) perspectives as a theoretical framework to address the objectives and questions of the study and gain the major findings.

### ***Theoretical Framework***

The current study mainly offered Bradbury's perspectives on a technological dystopia as a theoretical framework for analyzing technological dystopian fiction under the umbrella of Science Fiction. His work argues that "*human globally increasing mastery of nature brings an expanded revolution and those innovations spread an impulse of relief and happiness whereas it creates a pessimistic impulse of those who thought the more Human control nature the less he has control over themselves*" (Bradbury, 1953; 154). Although, he suggested, "*....technology has a bad effect and also affects the physical incredibility of humans*" (ibid, 254). In his work, *Fahrenheit 451*, he presented a dystopian society that is set in a future where

reading books is outdated, exploring new ideas is considered a sin, technology is at its peak, and human relationships are scarce. Bradbury in his dystopian novel *Fahrenheit 541* advocated the dark side of technology and dictatorship, which can deprive human freedom and normal life. In general, technology exclusively affects the psychology of humans and controls human life through its efficiencies in the global world. Further, he states "*technology is a bad thing, it creates the scenario of detachment from the physical world and human relationships*" (ibid).

Dystopian fiction reveals a message pointing out the flaws of the present and extrapolating them into the future. In short, dystopian fiction centers on an unorthodox person or group in a supposedly perfect society awakened to the wrongness of inhumanity and willing to affect and make a change. (Finsson, 2016:5). Bradbury views, "*.....technology controls the mindset of people, as they will be busy with technological advancement instead of buying books that produce clues and evident knowledge.*" (*Fahrenheit 451*, 86). The study analyzes the very premise of technological dystopia and targets twofold objectives concerning Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541* views of technological dystopia in *Klara and the Sun*.

Ishiguro's novel, thus, is set in the most dystopian scenario which places technology as the reason why individuals are treated as others in societies and unable to properly communicate, whereas technology provides new channels of communication to flourish individuality, thus in the novel Klara faces all those challenges which are face by a human. Moreover, it creates how technology reshapes human life and how it controls human life and creates a dystopian narrative that allows for a higher degree of depersonalization between one another. Consequently, *Klara and the Sun* is used to textually analyze and trace technological dystopia which means understanding the different outlooks of characters' lives within the contemporary narratives. By bridging the gap between Bradbury's technological dystopia in *Fahrenheit 541* and Ishiguro's technological control portrays in *Klara and the Sun*.

#### **ANALYSIS / DISCUSSION**

Ishiguro is remarkable in his unreliable characters and the art of uncovering world views; it is very gradual and progressive twice and

turns the plot of *Klara and the Sun* into a futuristic perspective. Klara pulls readers directly into her consciousness. She beautifully notches the unraveling story of Dark America. In the opening pages, *Klara and the Sun* declare that technology is directly connected to human existence. The dominance and control of technology reshape human psychology with the rapid innovations of AI.

Moreover, the framework has been already discussed in detail to understand and analyze *Klara and the Sun* from Bradbury's views on technological dystopia leading to manipulation, control, and dominance, which are portrayed in his famous novel *Fahrenheit 541*. However, *Klara and the Sun* shed on the idea that humans lost every ground of life shortly. Hence technology rapidly replaces human importance and qualities, which is seen in the Character, Klara. Klara is an extraordinary robot because she possesses a special essence as compared to other AIFs in the store. As in the novel, the character Josie, a teenage ill girl, depends on her artificial friend Klara. It is scrutinized that Ishiguro refers to Josie as a fragile Human, physically and mentally not prepared to take any action or decision by herself therefore she considers Klara as her support.

### **Technological Dystopian Leads to Manipulation**

Technology remains a human priority when Josie introduces her AI friend to her friends she asserts "*Hey, everyone, met my friend Klara, another speak out I have a B3 now, you probably meet him in the next meeting you get B3 Josie. Another girl speaks out why didn't get B3 Josie? Josie uncertainly claims that, because I like Klara the most and added that, there is nothing more special in B3 than that of Klara*" (ibid, 5). Here it is, nevertheless, the prominent shift of human interests and importance towards AI friends is psychologically controlled through the dominance of technology. Bradbury states that technology is a dystopia that figures out that human is less required but technological advancement is needed. In the novel too, Josie's life depends on a robot and she is extra conscious about Klara, which might create a danger for her personal growth. Furthermore, the researchers analyze that humans feel loneliness because of technology:

*"When I can see Rick is a bit afraid that Josie's behavior might be like others, but even when she behaves strangely, I often believe that she is kind underneath. And many other children have almost*

*rough behavior, but it doesn't mean they are unkind, they are afraid of loneliness and that is where they start behaving like this, as perhaps Josie too*" (ibid, 67). This stance meets Bradbury's views that "... technology rules over humans in different ways when humans burden, humans; they feel loneliness; they damage themselves" (Bradbury, *Fahrenheit 541*). In the novel, technological dystopia is created by all the AI friends that affect individuals and society. In context, in Post-war America, technological presences affect relationships as well as society as a whole.

### **Nonhumanoid VS Humanoid**

As the plot proceeds, it further investigates the affection of Josie and Klara is more trustworthy than her mother. From this point, this novel creates a distinction that the nonhumanoid characters are more humanoid shortly. Consequently, nonhumanoid has incredible qualities which are exposed by Ishiguro how Klara's protection and care enforce Josie towards her. In the Contemporary scenario, humans are too attached to technology and therefore technology has control over human psychology and physical activities. This stance can be easily traced from the given text:

*"When both Josie and her mother to each other and went on looking forward at me I noticed that Josie was quite impatient to come to me, but her mother wouldn't let her and continue her conversation. But then she speaks out: it would be amazing if you join us but I want things clear and straight between us from the very beginning, so I am ready to say this all to you. That's where you will be, and we will do all these great things together all the time I am growing up"* (Klara and the Sun, 2021:18-19). Ishiguro's humanoid character has also treated dystopian treatment towards nonhumanoids, like Helen, Rick's mother welcomed Klara into her Home by stating: *"how can one know how to greet a guest like you? Well, you are a guest at all, or should I treat you like a guest or a vacuum cleaner? I am sorry I just did as much now"* (ibid, 145). Another stance from the novel also highlights that Helen being a human never welcomes Klara by her heart and as previously Rick did not appreciate Josie getting an AI friend. Klara was Josie's artificial friend, whereas Rick was her real friend. When Josie introduced Rick as her best friend, Klara asserted: "Nay, It's now my duty to be Josie's best friend. Josie replied: you are by AF Klara

but Rick is who I dedicated my whole life” (ibid, 190). It is clear, that Josie's attitude towards Klara is sometimes stranger, but what if Klara is nonhumanoid she does not have the heart to feel the feeling of being other? Another element of technological dystopia brought in this novel is an otherness that invites major societal risks.

### **Technological Advancement Reshapes Human Life**

Naturally, Human is brought up with insecurities, whereas it also represents the clue evidence that the futuristic view of the human is in danger. The attachment to technology made them think that technology is the only thing that lasts in the future and not human relations. They become more provoking and conscious, like when humans are not secure from humans longer it tells the insecurity that reshapes the psychology of Josie about her mother that shows only Klara is her shared partner. Another relation to her boyfriend is at Risk although Klara and Josie's attachment irritates her true friend, Rick. She has faced many issues with her boyfriend at some points while having Klara as her AI friend, even though there is no comparison between Klara and Rick instead they are part of Josie's life.

Here Bradbury is of the view that *“technology is a bad thing, it creates the scenario of detachment from the physical world and human relationships”* As is mentioned in the novel, probably Josie might die, and finally, she offers a massage to her friend Rick, who passes it on to the Mother. *“Josie loves you, Mom, no matter what happens now or will happen, she is very grateful to have a mom like you, and Josie never wants anyone except you”* (ibid, 215). Josie feels free only with Klara, and not with anyone else, which is the true depiction of how the comfort of technology sucks human minds.

Some other quotations are taken from the text for discussion: *“I am happy to show you, Klara. Undoubtedly Klara is an efficient and the finest piece in the store, while the manager talking to the young lady eagerly interested in B3 models that just came in. ‘B3s?’ Everywhere children were Squeezed by their parents that they want B3 or any other, one of the fathers said, you already have this. But Duddy, I want this one. She is amazing, but they have the B3 models just go for those, honey. Don't you want those just to look at them? No one has you know those’ and when Josie to her ‘Mom. Klara's the one I*

*desire for, can't you understand I don't want any other, but Klara"* (ibid, 37-25).

Bradbury states in *Fahrenheit 541*, that “.....*technology controls the mindset of people, as they will be busy with technological advancement instead of buying books that produce clues and evident knowledge.*” (Fahrenheit 451, 86). In the aforementioned conversation between the store manager and buyers, Josie and her mother clearly express the powerful influence of technology dominance remote the excitement and amazement of children of post-war America. When they first come to the store to buy any AI friends, they argue with their parents and buy AI as their friends, especially Klara. Moreover, Ishiguro expresses that humans feel more comfortable and trustworthy with robots and IA than humans, and also parents have no more time for their children. This is how technology reshapes human psychology as humans feel more reliable and comfortable with AI than humans. Bradbury explains in his work: “*Most of us can't rush around, talk to everyone, know all the cities of the world; we haven't time, money or that many friends. The things you're looking for, Montag, are in the world, but the only way the average chap will ever see ninety-nine percent of them is in a book*” (ibid, 87).

Bradbury devalued technology over books because according to him technology brought dystopia but books brought delightful thoughts. Ishiguro portrays an exact scenario of how human priority towards the IA designed their life and control activities, hence no appreciation of buying books is considered in his novel. People wonder about buying AF friends for their teenage children to engage them in different activities that entirely damage the importance of humans by producing IA. More specifically, their children used to consider their AI friend as more trustworthy than anyone in the Family. Like Josie, she shares her bedroom with Klara and shares almost everything with her without any hesitation. Technology controls all the physical activities that a human cannot do for another human any longer. Undoubtedly, human is human. They are efficient but lack of consistency makes them less efficient than nonhumanoids because AI never gets tired or overburdened by a human they are available twenty-four/Seven. Consequently, Josie considers Klara as her second hand and support system and the nexus between them gets stronger with time. The presence of Klara in Josie's life creates a

scenario of technological advancement and effort provides humans with a hook. Besides, it creates a technological dystopia in her life that she becomes away from her worldly relationships.

The study also emphasizes that Artificial Intelligence and gene editing, according to Ishiguro, both of which are out of control shortly. Because in the novel gene editing is fully integrated into society, there are many negative impulses at every stage of the novel due to family and friendship dynamics. In this context, Klara is an example of AI that is used as a therapy whereas Josie belongs to the upper class which is lifted by Gene editing. Ishiguro confesses that she needs a friend because she feels alone with her elite mother, Josie, who is pampered. After all, gene editing has left her physically disabled with that sound of muscular dystrophy.

For instance, these gene-editing children got a special education in their room remotely handled by online tutors. Ironically, we can relate this trait in a pandemic year, where everything converted to online education and business. Although in a recent report, the World Economic Forum claims that, a new generation of smart machines fueled by infected advancement of technology, creates a technological dystopia in society when Artificial intelligence and robots could massively replace humans, more specifically it directly affects about 85 million humanistic jobs by 2025. This study provided an insightful discussion on how technology controls human life and how technological dystopia plays a role in manipulation in *Klara and the Sun* from the perspective of technological dystopia by Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 541*. Further studies can proceed from different perspectives for future researchers.

#### CONCLUSION

The study concluded to the point that *Klara and the Sun* can be studied as technological dystopian fiction that addresses the futuristic perspective of technological advancement from Bradbury's perspective of technological control and dominance, which is expressed in *Fahrenheit 451* novel. First, technological dystopia plays a role in manipulation in several ways, due to the expansion of technological advancement and control of human relationships and life, and it also affects humanoids over nonhumanoids. The technological revolution has both sides accordingly, good or bad.

Ishiguro portrays an exact scenario of how human priority and interest towards the IA designed their life and control activities. Second, the study has discussed how technological advancement reshapes Josie's life and controls Josie's physical activities through the help of an AI friend, Klara. However, humans are making unstoppable technological advancements, which is neither good nor bad but here Ishiguro tries to address the attachment of humans with AI a joint effort to solve in this digital world that is entirely affecting Josie's life. Thus no appreciation of buying books is considered in his novel rather it is replaced by AI and Robots. People wonder about buying AF friends for their teenage children to engage them in different activities that entirely damage the importance of humans by producing IA. The attachment to technology made them think that technology is the only thing that lasts in the future and not human relations. They become more provoking and conscious, like when humans are not secure from humans longer it tells the insecurity that reshapes the psychology of Josie about her mother that shows only Klara is her shared partner. Bradbury is of the view that technology is a bad thing; it creates the scenario of detachment from the physical world and human relationships. Consequently, a human cannot see the good without seeing the bad; thus, dystopia, according to Bradbury, is a bad thing declared in *Klara and the Sun*. This study leaves a beautiful quote: *Dear Klara, being a robotic narrator You have the power to take us into the dystopia world of America*” (Isabelle seneschal, 2021)

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The study explored the technological advancements in Kazuo Ishiguro's novel "*Klara and the Sun*," from Bradbury's perspective by examining whether it is a dystopian or utopian narrative. This research could deepen sci-fi readers' understanding of the intersections between technology, humanity, and societal dynamics within the narratives of speculative fiction. However, the researchers suggested future researchers could explore various theoretical frameworks related to technological advancements in "*Klara and the Sun*," including techno cultural studies, ethics of AI, post humanism, eco criticism, cultural studies, psychoanalysis, historical materialism, feminist science fiction criticism, and class relations. They can examine the cultural implications of advanced technology, its role in shaping human

interactions, values, and identities, the ethical considerations surrounding Artificial intelligence (AI), the blurring of human-machine boundaries, the environmental impact of technological progress, and the cultural anxieties associated with technology. The novel can be analyzed from the lens of cognitive estrangement, the psychological impact of living in a society heavily influenced by technology, historical materialism, and feminist science fiction criticism. Moreover, comparative analysis with other science fiction works could provide a broader understanding of Ishiguro's futuristic vision.

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- [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-01426-1\\_41-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-01426-1_41-1)
- <https://www.americamagazine.org/arts-culture/2021/04/30/kazuo-ishiguro-novel-review-klara-sun-robot-dystopia-240564>
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