



Posthumanism in *The Windup Girl*: Blurring Boundaries between Human and Machine

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Abstract

This study examines Paolo Bacigalupi's The Windup Girl through a post-humanist lens, focusing on the ethical, social, and philosophical implications of blurred boundaries between humans and technologically engineered beings. Emiko, a genetically modified "Windup," embodies posthuman hybridity and becomes a site of contestation in a world shaped by biopolitics, ecological decline, and techno-capitalist domination. Her experiences of exploitation, marginalisation, and emergent agency reveal the complexities of posthuman subjectivity. Drawing on theorists such as Donna Haraway, N. Katherine Hayles, Ray Kurzweil, and David Gunkel, this qualitative textual analysis interrogates how human–cyborg relationships destabilise fixed categories of identity, morality, and empathy. The findings suggest that the novel presents a powerful critique of species hierarchy, ethical responsibility, and human exceptionalism, urging readers to reconsider moral obligations toward technologically mediated life. Ultimately, The Windup Girl illuminates the entanglement of humanity, technology, and environment in an increasingly posthuman future.

Keywords: Posthumanism, artificial intelligence, ethical dilemmas, autonomy, transhumanism.

Introduction

Paolo Bacigalupi, *The Windup Girl* (2009), explores the notion of posthumanism through a dystopian future in which technological and genetic engineering have blurred



the boundaries distinguishing humans and machines. The imaginary “New Person” that serves Emiko, a genetically altered being unique to the Thai Kingdom with some posthuman characteristics, has to deal with posthuman identity. However, in the Thai Kingdom, no one “wants a New Person for secretary, or translation” (Bacigalupi, 2009). Since Emiko was “trained as a windup courtesan in Japan,” prostitution is her only remaining means of surviving. At the Raleigh club, she is subjected to continuous abuse, and a day is rarely peaceful. Neither Kannika, who does the abuse, nor Raleigh have any sympathy for a windup. She is viewed by them and the club patrons as a mere sex toy, a Japanese “plaything,” and a “piece of genetic trash. The most brutal torture occurs in the opening scenes when Kannika introduces Emiko. She slaps her, tugs her hair, and puts her in “extreme pain” postures before almost drowning her in beer and harassing her with sex toys.

The *Windup Girl* is treated like a windup toy and is treated in a completely inhumane manner. Raleigh's statement to Emiko, “If I want you mulched tomorrow, you're gone,” best captures her fragile existence. Nobody will give a damn. A windup may be valued in Japan. You are garbage here (Bacigalupi, 2009). In the Thai Kingdom, she is typically denied any subjectivity and is seen as nothing more than a toy or trash to be thrown away. In a separate context, Emiko is exposed to violence when a Thai guy becomes enraged and attacks her in an alley. Because he lost his hand and several of his comrades were killed by military windups, he is determined to harm her. He is unaware that humans must have given the windups orders to engage in combat, kill, and endanger their lives. Regardless of whether Emiko is a military model or not, he views her as one of the “devils. As far as it is possible to imagine, genetically modified New People are completely “other” to “pure” Thai people, and they are devils among humans. The New People in *Windup Girl* are physically constrained by two factors: their jerky movements and their small pores. They are made to operate in less-than-ideal ways. Emiko suffers in the hot Thai weather because her tiny pores are “painfully impermeable, which prevents her from sweating normally and causes her to overheat from the inside out (Bacigalupi, 2009). Windups’ “herky-jerky” motion identifies them as an outcast among people. Emiko shouts, “I am marked,” to Gene Ripper Gibbons. We are always marked. No more evident than a megodont (elephant windup) or ten-hands (windup with ten arms). The windup bodies are purposefully inhibited by the abnormal action and the excessively narrow pores. According to Gibbons, his windup movement is not a necessary characteristic. There's no reason it can't be taken out. Because of malicious intent, New People are unable to live happily or to their full potential.

Advances in genetic engineering, artificial intelligence, and posthuman technologies are steadily narrowing the gap between humans and machines, raising long-standing questions about identity, agency, morality, and empathy. Paolo Bacigalupi's “The Windup Girl” brings these concerns into focus through Emiko, a genetically engineered “windup” who lives within a social order built on assumptions of human superiority. Her treatment in a society that dehumanises, commodifies, and routinely abuses windups challenges not only the ethical responsibilities humans hold toward technologically altered beings but also the stability of human agency itself. Drawing on posthumanist ideas from Donna Haraway, N. Katherine Hayles, and Ray Kurzweil, the novel highlights the hybrid

identities of technological beings while prompting deeper reflection on how human emotions, intimacy, and moral judgment evolve when people interact with posthuman entities. This research investigates these moral, social, and philosophical dimensions of human-cyborg relations in Bacigalupi's dystopian world, guided by questions on blurred boundaries, shifting ethical perceptions, and the wider cultural and environmental implications of posthumanism.

Literature Review

Posthumanism is an intellectual movement that challenges the traditional human-centred worldview and questions fixed boundaries between humans, animals, machines, and technological beings. As Wolfe (2010) explains, posthumanism rejects human exceptionalism and argues that agency, morality, and identity are not exclusive to biological humans. Similarly, Braidotti (2016) views the posthuman condition as a relational and interconnected state in which human life is embedded within networks of technology, environment, and other species.

Within this framework, posthumanism is not merely about futuristic machines; however, it is a philosophical perspective that deconstructs what it means to be human and explores emerging forms of subjectivity shaped by biotechnology, cybernetics, and artificial intelligence. Scholars of posthumanism highlight the fluidity of human identity and the entanglement of biological and technological life. Haraway (2013) suggests that the cyborg presents an amalgamation of organism and machine, therefore, disintegrating the boundaries of rigidly conceptualising human vs. non-human. Hayles's diagnosis of the posthuman subject as a constantly shifting intersection of consciousness, embodiment/being, and technology embraces the unstable configuration of these binaries. Turkle (2005) points out that interacting with machines shapes our self-conceptions as humans, stating that humans are more and less than human.

Schneider (2019) notes that artificial intelligence can produce very real emotional reactions in people and complicate the understanding of relational connections. Bacigalupi's *The Windup Girl* represents these theoretical concerns through the character of Emiko, whose technologically engineered body and consciousness create a crisis for humans, who, like Kanya and Anderson, may need to reconsider their ethical and emotional connections to non-human beings. Gunkel (2012) moves the discussion toward the realm of moral consideration and proposes that conscious artificial forms elicit moral consideration, which challenges existing understanding of more traditional ethical frameworks. Kurzweil (2005) theorises human intelligence merging with machine intelligence, therefore offering a mode of understanding Bacigalupi's hybridised, technologically mediated world. Collectively, these works emphasise the ethical, emotional and social implications of posthumanism and provide a valuable ground to explore human-cyborg connections in the novel.

Cary Wolfe's *What Is Posthumanism?* (2010) offers a significant platform to establish the perspective of posthumanism as a perspective that is more than a simple rejection of humanism, but instead a reorientation from the human-centric worldview to one that involves reconsidering the human, animal, machine, and environment as

interdependent entities. Posthumanism calls for not only a decentering of the human, but also a recognition of ways agency is determined as being beyond the human as a subject. This idea is highly relevant to analysing *The Windup Girl*, where the delineation of genetically modified beings, corporate biopower, and ecological destruction melds into questions of human epistemology and idealism. Donna Haraway's well-known treatment of the cyborg in her *A Cyborg Manifesto* (1991) expands this overview by treating the hybrid as a resisting force of binary distinctions: human/machine, nature/culture, male/female. In particular, Haraway's work is echoed in the story of Emiko in *The Windup Girl* as she is the embodiment of hybridity and challenges conventional ways of understanding identity, agency, and belonging. Further, distinctive about Emiko is that as a genetically engineered being, she is unique to the limits of the human, and reveals the ethical obligation of humans to the beings they create.

Similarly, N. Katherine Hayles, in *How We Became Posthuman* (1999), addresses how information, embodiment, and technology all result in changed human identity. Hayles points to the practice of reducing life into disembodied information, while also recognising the potential of humanity to transform with machines. The tensions and dualities provided by Hayles emerged in Bacigalupi's novel, through the transformation of bodies and subjectivities that engage in commodifying bioengineering with exploitative results. The moments told through the perspective of Emiko as a living example speak to the complexities inherent to posthuman bodies shaped by power and profit. There are thinkers not covered in this study, such as David Gunkel and Ray Kurzweil, whose perspectives invite complexity into the framework. Gunkel indicates the ethical question of the other raised within posthumanism and identifies the need for moral consideration of nonhuman agents, whereas Kurzweil offers a view of the future that aligns with transhumanism and acknowledges that human and machine will become indistinguishable. Each of these either-or lenses offers varied pieces to the posthuman condition represented in *The Windup Girl*, Gunkel's outlining form within a struggle for acknowledgement of engineered beings, and Kurzweil's speculation of a technologically designed future. In sum, these important theoretical contributions shape the lens through which this study will approach the novel. Posthumanism, as articulated by Wolfe, Haraway, Hayles, Gunkel, and Kurzweil, offers ways to think critically about the ways *The Windup Girl* represents noting and experiencing different boundaries that are blurring between human and nonhuman, technology and nature, ethics and exploitation. This theoretical framing offers a critical lens through which to engage with the primary text.

Methods and Procedures

This study employs a qualitative research design based on textual analysis. The primary data source is Paolo Bacigalupi's novel *The Windup Girl* (2009), and the secondary sources, such as scholarly books and articles on posthumanism. The study collects data through the selection of relevant excerpts from Bacigalupi's novel as well as theoretical literature by Cary Wolfe, Donna Haraway, N. Katherine Hayles, Ray Kurzweil and David Gunkel. The analysis is done through close reading and thematic interpretation with respect to hybridity, identity, and ethics. Justified by post-humanist theory, this

method used for analysing the data and literature enables the study to consider how the human-centred orientation of the novel can be challenged and supported by a reimagining of human–nonhuman relations.

Results and Discussion

Genetic Engineering, Subservience, and Dehumanisation

A society that marginalises and dehumanises technologically altered humans, depriving them of agency and dignity, is exemplified by Emiko's misery in *The Windup Girl* as a result of her programmed faults. As “trained to excellence, to the eternal service of a master,” the New People are socially and genetically predisposed to be obedient and subservient, working to please and serve human masters (Bacigalupi, 2009). But the windups aren't just programmed to follow orders; they desire to. When Emiko first meets Anderson, she “feels a stirring of her genetic urge to please,” which makes this evident. Comparing windup obedience to that of dogs, Gendo-sama speculates that this reaction might be triggered by DNA from a Labrador dog. The cyborg characters have to struggle against their ingrained inclinations to break free from a master-slave relationship. They are forced to react favourably to sexual stimulation regardless of the circumstance due to a heartless alteration of windup bodies. When sexually assaulted in a Raleigh club, Emiko cannot control her body's reactions, “no matter how much her soul fights against it” (Bacigalupi, 2009).

She is powerless to stop her instinctive responses when Kannika mistreats her in front of a crowd: Emiko groans as her body fails her. She lets out a cry. Arches. The way her body functions is just as the scientists with their test tubes expected. No matter how much she hates it, she is powerless to stop it. Even slight disobedience will not be tolerated by the scientists. She arrives. Because they are unable to control their bodies sexually, windups are therefore submissive in every way, appeasing abusive masters. This modification, which produces humanoid sex toys for those who can buy them, seems particularly humiliating. In addition to being genetically predisposed to obey, windups are socially predisposed to subservience by early repetition of rote lessons until the lessons are completely internalised.

Post-Humanist Theoretical Perspectives

Braidotti (2016) argues that the “posthuman subject is a singularity with specific capabilities and programmed tendencies to both limit and enable” in Braidotti's account of ethics that deals with students creating beings that will be enslaved. In *The Windup Girl*, this tension between limiting and enabling is exemplified in Emiko's lack of volition in response to her abuse. One of the strong narrative devices for pushing back against (post)human exceptionalism is Emiko's dual consciousness, both as an artificial creature and as “crying as a human does”. The text raises questions about what it means to be human, as the line between organic life and synthetic life is not as pronounced as it may have been, as Emiko asks “I am a thing of man, but I am at his mercy.”

Ray Kurzweil's theories of the Singularity (2005) and the merging of human and

machine intelligence offer a theoretical framework to systemically analyse Bacigalupi's representation of posthumanism. Kurzweil posits that "the distinction between human and machine will fade as we merge with our technology. This position allows for an understanding of the implications of the biological and technological sciences in the novel, while also allowing for real, deeper questioning of the impact of advancement. The human species is changing along with society and the environment in a world that is becoming more and more reliant on technology. In her essay "A Cyborg Manifesto" (2013), cyborg anthropologist and science and technology studies expert Donna Haraway imagine the human species as an organic-technological hybrid. It will be called the cyborg sciences, and nearly thirty years later, the technical and the human are heavily entangled. These are the domains of genetic engineering, bionics, cybernetics, and robotics, all of which concentrate on modifying the human body using technology.

Cyborg Identity, Hybridity and Human-Machine Boundaries

In her 2013 work "A Cyborg Manifesto," Donna Haraway contributes her voice to this, asserting that the cyborg age has arrived (Kunzru, 1997). Completely new kinds of subjectivity are emerging in this era, with mutant forms that have never existed before becoming fleshed-out actuality. As the third wave engulfs human society, the posthuman cyborg becomes a reality. In 1985, Haraway outlines a shift from a second-wave organic industrial society to a third-wave polymorphous information system that will reorganise all social relationships related to science and technology. Relationships between the organic and the inorganic are becoming so close that it is almost impossible to distinguish between our machines and ourselves (Kunzru, 1997). This is causing a shift in how we relate to each other and to our technology. Toffler and Haraway have comparable visions. According to her, advancements in technology would bring about changes in every aspect of life, including our homes, workplaces, markets, public spaces, and even the human body. We welcome genetic engineering, bionics, which restructure the human body, robotics, which eases human labour, and artificial intelligence-assisted thinking as we progress toward cyborg citizenship.

The cyborg sciences are turning humans into cyborg citizens. The New People in Bacigalupi's *Windup Girl* are the most "authentically" human cyborgs in the chosen stories. Grown from genetically engineered DNA in test tubes, their bodies are entirely organic. Given that their DNA contains elements of human, animal, and machine biology, they are genetic chimaeras. They are nurtured in special care facilities to fulfil various social roles as they mature and age, albeit more slowly than humans. Since the New People are actually a combination of the technology, the animal, and the human, their mixed DNA makes them the most obvious cyborg representation of the posthuman.

According to posthumanism, these are the combined elements that constitute the human species; being a modern human means having both animal and machine traits. In Bacigalupi's account, windups are distinguished from humans by their "stutter-stop motion" and "herky jerky" non-fluid movement. As they travel among "authentic" people, these are "the telltales of their DNA ... violently present for all to see and mock. Windups attempt to blend in by controlling their jerky movements, much like the androids in Do

Androids Dream are desperate to remain undetectable. Emiko rarely leaves the house during the day, and when she does, she is extremely cautious; she battles her training and nature; if she doesn't swing her arms, she nearly dies. Attempting to persuade herself that she doesn't look genetically transgressive, but rather weird. Her movements may be mistaken for daintiness if she can move cautiously and gently enough. Windups are almost indistinguishable from "natural" people as long as they move with enough control. In *Windup Girl*, there is a strong belief in rebirth and Buddhism. While being cautious to keep religion as religion, Bacigalupi highlights how religious belief in a metaphysical soul contradicts believers' view of humans as distinct from windups.

Cyborg Embodiment and Hybrid Beings

Somchai and Jaidee, who have both been wearing white shirts and hunted windups, talk about the number of souls on earth as they prepare to move against Akkarat. "Maybe even the worst monstrosities of the Japanese live in some way," Somchai says to Jaidee. My family has been reborn in windup bodies, and I'm worried about that. Some of us may finish up working in Japanese industries. Compared to earlier times, we are very few. Where have all the souls gone? To the Japanese, perhaps? Into windups, perhaps?

Andy Clark proposes an argument in a book called *Natural-Born Cyborgs* (2004) that we are all "natural-born cyborgs" because humans have an intrinsic ability to merge with technology. Clark argues we engage with external tools and environments that affect how we think, which is best exemplified by the New People in *The Windup Girl*, whose identities have been constructed through technological manipulation, which illustrates the symbiotic relationship between people and their tools. Humans in modern civilisation are becoming more and more posthuman, a species altered by technology on the inside as well as the outside, thanks to companies creating cyborg technologies. By making them more technologically advanced, they alter how humanity views itself. The enablers are the cyborg corporations. In *Windup Girl*, most people are against changing their bodies with the use of science or technology.

According to Bostrom, in his "superintelligence" (2014), advanced technologies will radically alter human nature and capabilities, leading to new forms of existence and identity. This realisation is similar to how *The Windup Girl* portrays the evolution of human identity. As a result, the majority of people reject and hate the enhanced New People and view them as strange beings. However, Emiko thinks that people are also drawn to windups. She considers how the men at Raleigh club "as they silently consider buying her once their friends have gone away, they joke about her aloud" (Bacigalupi, 2009). Just as Rick acknowledges that he has long harboured feelings for androids, they find her physically attractive. When Anderson Lake first meets his Dark-Haired Girl, the wind-up Emiko, he has a similar sense of ambivalence. He "steps out of reach with a look of disgust" and "jerks away from her touch" when he first sees her at the Raleigh club. However, his response changes when they contact again, with his eyes expanding, his voice catching, and him "roaming across her starving". Compared to Rick Deckard and Claire Belmont, he moves from dread to interest more quickly. Sherry Turkle (2005) claims that "our interaction with computers changes our understanding of who we are,

leading us to see ourselves as both more and less than human” in her 1984 book *The Second Self*. This illustrates The *Windup Girl's* conflicted feelings toward cyborgs.

Intimacy, Empathy, and Posthuman Ethics

Anderson begins to obsess about Emiko after their first encounter and eventually falls in love. She is “the opposite of the invasive plagues he fights every day,” Anderson muses as he attempts to learn more about the *ngaw* fruit. “A hothouse flower dropped into a world too harsh for her delicate heritage. Anderson views Emiko as a delicate flower that has to be cared for and shielded from the harsh human world, even just a short time after they first met. His viewpoint on windups is quickly evolving, and his definition of what constitutes a human being is growing. When Anderson saves Emiko from a furious assailant who is determined to kill her, it is the moment when the two cannot turn back.

Thinking that she is nothing more than a wind-up, she rushes towards Anderson when she spots his bus in gridlock. She was a fool. It was foolish of her to think he would view her as anything but offal, as a woman, as a person. Suddenly, he takes her hand and drags her on board. The gaijin [Anderson] leaps between them out of nowhere. In his palms gleams a spring rifle. Anderson acknowledges that Emiko is a human worth keeping rather than a wind-up toy that can be replaced as he takes her hand. He believes that the instant he saves a human being's life, he has “tied his fate to hers” and is even prepared to injure her to protect her.

“Enfolding her in whatever protection a calorie man can offer a piece of illegal Japanese trash,” he puts his arm around her. Anderson's respect for windups surpasses his regard for some co-species humans when he becomes intimate with his Dark-Haired Girl. Emiko and Anderson have a sexual connection, just like Rachael and Rick in *Do Androids Dream*. She “fills his time and his thoughts.” He approaches her at Ploenchit [Raleigh club] every night, monopolises her, and showers her with baht (Bacigalupi, 2009). The yellow card. His boss's fondness for windups and the way he “brings the creature to his bed” disgusts Hock Seng. Does it over and over. For it, pines”. Because Anderson spends so much time with Emiko, she learns not to make demands because doing so would force her to comply with her genetic programming. By avoiding this, he witnesses her spirit “emerging from within the strangling strands of her engineered DNA” and “another version of the windup. As their sexual relationship develops, Anderson comes to view Emiko as an equal to be loved and protected rather than as a subject to be subjugated or commanded.

Anderson truly cares for Emiko in return. She enjoys his sincere love for her, is “surprised how happy she is that he delights in her,” and feels deserving of love. She feels like a person only because of him. In his examination of how moral principles and human relationships are impacted by shifting circumstances, Nussbaum (*The Fragility of Goodness*, 2001). observes that “Human interactions are deeply affected by evolving conditions and new forms of agency”. She reflects on how, until she felt appreciated once more in Anderson's arms, she had nearly forgotten what it was like to appear nearly human and be treated with respect, like in Japan. She “for a time ... forgets entirely that people call her windup and heechy-keechy” when she is with him. She loses herself

in the stroking and feels completely human for a brief while. Emiko is moved by his humanity and at last feels completely valued and cared for, while Anderson is touched by her androidism, which broadens his view of human identity. As a white shirt herself, Kanya shares the overall distaste for windups and white shirt contempt, but she also adopts a more ambivalent stance regarding the book's conclusion.

She encounters Gibbons' windup, Hiroko, while travelling to talk to him about the new virus. Kanya reacts to the windup by almost pulling her rifle on Hiroko. In her book *Artificial You* (2019), Susan Schneider discusses the relationship between artificial intelligence and human emotional and cognitive experience. She writes, "AI entities that are designed to resemble humans can elicit real emotional responses from human beings, further complicating our understanding of what it means to be 'connected'. This view explains how Anderson's feelings for Emiko change as he begins to see her as more than an object of technology.

According to her, Hiroko is a "genetically engineered beast" that mimics a human. But when Kanya prepares to collaborate with Hiroko to find Emiko, her perspective shifts. Hiroko saves Kanya's life twice during the Trade Ministry attack on the Environment Ministry: once by spotting hostile commandos and again by shoving her away from a shower of spring disks that are aimed at them. Hiroko overheats from the effort of defending Kanya and her men, so she gives herself up. Kanya is left wondering "if she cares about the creature" while Hiroko lies dying. Even the human character who is portrayed as emotionally deficient shifts her viewpoint at the end of the book, seemingly viewing a windup death as a loss.

Through sexual relationships, the human protagonists in all three authors' stories come to appreciate and empathise with their cyborg counterparts. Their views on what it is to be human shift as a result of being moved by their androidism, and they expand their concept of the human species to include highly technological cyborgs as a subset of humans. Readers are inspired to embrace a cyborg posthuman identity by the human-cyborg partnerships. Characters portraying the human (organic) and android (technical) parts of a posthuman android twin even engage in physical embraces in the stories.

A group of people known as New People, or "windups," are introduced by *Windup Girl* as a new kind of human. These are Bacigalupi cyborg characters, and because they are organic, genetically modified beings, it is nearly impossible to tell them apart from "real" humans. The Japanese breed them as servant animals, conditioning them to be completely devoted to their human masters through social and genetic programming. The owner of one of these windups, Emiko, abandons her in the Thai Kingdom. Emiko must find protection wherever she can because windups without specific paperwork and authorisation are prohibited and pursued. As a result, she works in Raleigh club, a horrible place where she endures daily sexual assault and humiliation, as well as an unending life of oppression and dehumanisation. Emiko's struggle to break free from her programmed subservience will be read as her embracing a posthuman identity.

Posthumanism has challenged bipolar classifications of humans, machines, and other beings; integrative trans-disciplinary perspectives complicate the definition of human. Donna Haraway and N. Katherine Hadley have developed theoretical perspectives that can work towards encountering this epistemology. The way Bacigalupi envisions

manufactured beings is close to what Haraway's Cyborg Manifesto argues in her position that "the cyborg is a conglomeration of machine and organism. I see Bacigalupi's depiction of posthumanism as a critique of species identity. The world of the novel, one filled with engineered organisms, embodies the difficulties associated with posthuman existence; Haraway's and Hayles's theories allow me to help tease out those difficulties.

Posthuman Consciousness, Identity and Relationship

Emiko is a fusion of posthumanism, as her very existence exists in contradiction; she both came from engineers, and she has her own consciousness. This goes back to her internal struggle, she points out in the text, "I am not human, yet I think, I feel, I desire. David Gunkel (2012) examines whether creatures or machines with consciousness and emotion, for example, Emiko, should be afforded equal moral consideration to humans. Gunkel argues for extending ethical frameworks to include moral rights for posthuman species grounded in thinking and feeling, while Emiko's self-awareness raises issues for standard ethics that do not consider non-human entities.

This internal conflict ties back to broader themes in posthumanism, such as consciousness and identity in artificial beings. I see Emiko's experiences as an interesting study of such themes, arguing the tension between creation and autonomy. Ray Kurzweil's (2005) concept of the Singularity argues that when technology moves to a point bringing together human and machine intelligence, a new existence will emerge. He indicates the "nonbiological portion of our intelligence will predominate. In fact, Kurzweil's theories align with Bacigalupi's vision of a world where the lines between technology and biology are blurred; the implications of Kurzweil's thinking regarding human and machine integration are a useful frame for understanding the posthumanism presented in the novel.

Integrating Kurzweil's ideas and Haraway's post-humanist lens allows for a closer reading of the human slash machine shifting boundaries described in Bacigalupi's novel. The representation of engineer beings with technological control demonstrates the depth of these theories that act in unison to critique the future of human identity. In Bacigalupi's world, even engineered beings came with hybridity. It shows a biological and technological future. He demonstrated this hybridity in the excerpt "even the fruits and grains are engineered, their origins lost in time.

I find Emiko's hybrid nature to be a compelling commentary on the fluidity of human identity in a technologically advanced world. Her experiences highlight the challenges and possibilities of living as a hybrid being. The novel depiction of hybrid entities challenges conventional notions of what it means to be human. I see Bacigalupi's portrayal of hybridity as a reflection of broader societal shifts towards blurred boundaries between the organic and synthetic.

This perspective aligns with Haraway's (2013) argument that "the cyborg does not recognise the hierarchical dualism between human and machine. Bacigalupi's world exemplifies this idea by presenting a future where such distinctions are increasingly irrelevant. Kurzweil's theories on hybrid intelligence and the merging of human and machine provide a valuable context for understanding Bacigalupi's depiction of hybridity. He argues that "as we advance technologically, the boundaries of our biology will expand

and evolve” (Kurzweil, 2005).

I think that Kurzweil's comments about hybrid intelligence and the future of human and machine co-creation and integration provide a relevant framework to study the hybrid intelligence we can explore in the novel. Bacigalupi's depiction of technologically prescribed and exploited control exemplifies a concern around power relations in a technologically advanced world. Within the fictional world of the novel, the manipulation of technology for the sake of domination and oppression, especially through the exploitation of engineered beings like Emiko, is also explored. Emiko makes a statement that touches on an important ethical consideration of advances made in this area when she says, “I am the creation of man; cruel or not cruel, I am subject to his whim. This depiction is interesting, and I see this as making statements about how technology can continue to exploit existing inequalities and power dynamics. Bacigalupi's world effectively situates the tension of technological advancements with existing power dynamics.

Emiko, as a servant, and her experiences of exploitation reveal broader systems of power in Bacigalupi's world, and highlight how technology can be weaponised regarding control and ownership. I find her experiences to be a significant critique of the moral consequences of technological development. This novel, and what it explores regarding technology ethical role in oppression, raises important questions about how technology may be used by and for oppressive forces. Bacigalupi's extrapolation of these themes touches on some of the current ire around technological benefits being squandered by power systems rather than as opportunities to bridge gaps in equity and opportunity. I found Kurzweil, (2005) warnings about technology digging crevices deeper based on existing inequities particularly timely regarding the themes in the novel.

I feel that Bacigalupi's story extract highlights the ethical aspects of some increasingly common technological advancements, and how those fit into the potential shift in power. As we compare Bacigalupi's example of the control of technology to existing positions among more typical beliefs and practices, the relevance of the novel to contemporary conversation about ethics and technology becomes clear. Bacigalupi's example of power and exploitation provides a critical lens to think through the implications of technological development.

Immortality, Environmental Degradation, and Societal Transformation

The pursuit of immortality is a central subject in Bacigalupi's story. It uses the composition of genetically engineered beings, such as Emiko, to introduce and examine issues related to the pursuit of eternal life. Bacigalupi's representation of this pursuit makes us question how we characterise life and how we justify our choices to preserve it indefinitely. I interpret Bacigalupi's treatment of immortality as a critical analysis of the repercussions of the pursuit of immortality. The pursuit of eternal life in Bacigalupi's world reflects nearby concerns that have been raised against the consequences of technological development on human character.

Kurzweil, (2005) notion of immortality, as part of the Singularity concept, allows us to think about Bacigalupi's treatment of this theme. He claims that “the convergence of the human mind and machine intelligence is a dramatic fusion that allows us to accelerate

human experience in ways that extend our lifespan in ways that will be breakthroughs. Kurzweil's vision provides insight into the implications of social constructions of identity associated with immortality in the novel. Kurzweil's insight provides a relevant context for illuminating Bacigalupi's vision of the theme.

Bacigalupi prompts larger questions about immortality and morality, and philosophy. The text asks readers to think about how it could be possible for human beings to live forever, not only the implications for the ethical landscape, but also the potential outcomes of such life extension. I see these issues as a key point in grasping the overall scope of Bacigalupi's message. If we consider the pursuit of immortality set in Bacigalupi's world, there are some serious cultural shifts at play, too.

The pursuit of immortality may also provoke a discussion about changing cultural values and norms, and who we are as humans. Emiko's experiences and challenges connect to the world surrounding her, and the question of humanity and immortality nearly impossible friction. Leon Kass (2002) contends that human life extension raises ethical questions about human dignity and what society values. Bacigalupi's novel reveals these tensions, which masterfully demonstrate how the search for immortality may drive culture from valuing the quality of life towards the value of length of life. Emiko's experiences could demonstrate the loss of dignity related to these advancements.

I view Bacigalupi's illustration of immortality as a critique of the cultural consequences of seeking immortality. The narrative shows an alternative perspective on the problems that the pursuit of immortality could create for cultural categories and social structures. Bacigalupi recognises the need for intelligent immortality and worldly advancement, while indicating the concerns attached to it. The narrative shows that several advancements could come to impact various social structures, norms, and values. I think Bacigalupi's interpretation of immortality in relation to a few technological developments also suggests something about the portrayal of society.

Bacigalupi's (2009) portrayal of a world that is impacted by genetic engineering and technological advancements also includes important environmental impacts. The novel offers a dystopian future where environmental destruction occurs through the exploitation of technological innovations. The depiction of the world as having "diseased and mutated ecosystems" reveals the technological consequences to the environment. I get the sense that Bacigalupi is providing a cautionary tale against the hazards of pressing forward with technology at the cost of the natural world, by demonstrating what is possible because of environmental degradation. The novel influences the concept of sustainability and requires one to consider the environmental impact, whether developing a new technology or not. There is an important economic lens to Bacigalupi's world that ties back into there being consequences from technological advancements on economic systems. The novel explores how genetic engineering and technological control are detrimental, creating economic disparities and exploitation. As an example, the business mechanisms of the engineered crops allow the corporations' ownership to maintain and infect the consumer's traditional crops.

I perceive Bacigalupi's representation of the economic effects as a necessary critique of the role of technology in economic systems. The story demonstrates how technology can deepen existing inequalities and create new forms of economic exploitation. The

environmental and economic situation in Bacigalupi's world has significant cultural and social implications. In his novel, Bacigalupi explores environmental degradation and economic exploitation through cultural shifts and changes to social norms. Bacigalupi's analysis of the cultural shifts concerning environmental degradation might be useful in thinking about technological change's impact on society. Ulrich Beck (1992) argues that technological and environmental changes create risks that reshape societies by changing the risks that people's lives are rooted in. Bacigalupi's novel reflects this perspective, demonstrating how environmental crises lead to societal shifts that place survival at the centre of people's lives.

Conclusion

In *The Windup Girl*, Paolo Bacigalupi created a dystopian world where the meanings of humans and machines are blurred, raising issues of identity, ethics and survival. Emiko, the character who represents a technologically altered being in a technologically altered world, brings forth the elements of posthumanism, hybridity, power, etc. and the myriad social, cultural and economic issues that arise from technological and environmental flux. In this regard, by emphasising aspects of Bacigalupi's novel, this research shows how Bacigalupi's work reveals both the promises and dangers of human ingenuity that could influence future society. The guiding problem of this research was to consider how a post-humanist lens can be used to investigate Bacigalupi's novel and its description of engineered beings such as Emiko. Drawing on the theoretical perspectives of Ray Kurzweil, Cary Wolfe, Donna Haraway, N. Katherine Hayles, and David Gunkel, this study demonstrates how the text interrogates the intersection of power, hybridity, and technology and how the traditional thinking of the human is problematized. In conclusion, *The Windup Girl* indicates the tenuous boundaries of the human in a world consumed by ecological disaster and technological transformation. The novel not only makes one wonder what it means to be human, but also asks that we reflect on the ethical and philosophical implications of being human.

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