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Abdulhasan Abd AliCollege of Science,  
University of Baghdad

Email:

[zahraa.a@sc.uobaghdad.edu.iq](mailto:zahraa.a@sc.uobaghdad.edu.iq)**Keywords:**Artificial intelligence ,  
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## The Future of English Literature in the Artificial Intelligence Era: The Impact of Modern Technologies on Blackfish City by Sam J. Miller

### A B S T R A C T

Artificial intelligence (AI) and related technologies are fundamentally transforming literature by reshaping storytelling techniques and influencing the ways readers interpret narratives. Sam J. Miller's *Blackfish City* (2018) offers a rich portrayal of a near-future world in which AI governance and nanotechnology are integral to society's functioning. Set in a post-environmental collapse era, the novel presents technological advances that sustain and complicate human life. This article engages with contemporary debates surrounding AI ethics, surveillance capitalism, and posthumanism, positioning *Blackfish City* as a compelling case study examining how literature reflects and critiques ongoing technological transformations. In the novel, AI is not a mere background element but an active force that shapes social structures, individual agency, and identity formation. It foregrounds ethical challenges related to AI governance, including questions of autonomy, accountability, and power distribution. Furthermore, the narrative exposes how technologies can exacerbate social inequalities by controlling access to essential resources and information. Drawing on concepts from critical AI studies, Miller's work challenges the assumption that technological progress is inherently beneficial, emphasizing the risks of surveillance and control embedded within digital systems instead. The themes of posthumanism emerge vividly through the depiction of human-machine integration and the blurring of boundaries between organic and artificial life. This provokes important questions about what it means to be human in an AI-driven future and invites readers to reconsider notions of identity and embodiment. Overall, *Blackfish City* offers a nuanced exploration of how literature can engage with the complexities of AI and emerging technologies, encouraging critical reflection on the ethical, social, and political implications of living in a digitally mediated world.

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مستقبل الأدب الإنجليزي في عصر الذكاء الاصطناعي: تأثير التقنيات الحديثة  
في رواية مدينة بلاك فيش لسام ج. ميلر

م.م. زهراء عبد الحسن عبد علي  
جامعة بغداد - كلية العلوم

### الملخص

تشهد الأدبيات تحولات جوهرية بالذكاء الاصطناعي والتقنيات المرتبطة به حيث تعيد تشكيل تقنيات السرد وتأثيرها على كيفية تفسير القراء للسرديات. تقدم رواية سام ج. ميلر مدينة بلاك فيش (٢٠١٨) تصويرًا غنيًا لعالم مستقبلي قريب تتكامل فيه حوكمة الذكاء الاصطناعي وتقنيات النانو كعناصر أساسية في وظائف المجتمع. تدور أحداث الرواية في حقبة ما بعد الانهيار البيئي، حيث تعرض التطورات التكنولوجية التي تدعم الحياة الإنسانية وتعقدتها في آن واحد. تتناول هذه الدراسة النقاشات المعاصرة حول أخلاقيات الذكاء الاصطناعي، والرأسمالية القائمة على المراقبة، وفكرة ما بعد الإنسانية، معتبرة مدينة بلاك فيش دراسة حالة مهمة لكيفية تعكس الأدبيات وتقييم التحولات التكنولوجية الجارية. في الرواية، لا يمثل الذكاء الاصطناعي مجرد خلفية سردية بل قوة فاعلة تشكل البنى الاجتماعية، ووكالة الفرد، وتكوين الهوية. تسلط الرواية الضوء على التحديات الأخلاقية المرتبطة بحوكمة الذكاء الاصطناعي، مثل قضايا الاستقلالية، والمساءلة، وتوزيع السلطة. كما تكشف الرواية كيف تسهم التقنيات في تعميق الفوارق الاجتماعية من خلال التحكم في الوصول إلى الموارد والمعلومات الأساسية. مستندة إلى مفاهيم الدراسات النقدية للذكاء الاصطناعي، تتحدى الرواية الافتراض القائل بأن التقدم التكنولوجي هو بالضرورة مكسب إيجابي، مؤكدة المخاطر التي تفرضها أنظمة الرقابة والسيطرة المدمجة في البنى الرقمية. تتجلى مواضيع ما بعد الإنسانية بشكل واضح عبر تصوير التداخل بين الإنسان والآلة، وتآكل الحدود بين الحياة العضوية والصناعية، مما يثير تساؤلات جوهرية حول معنى الإنسانية في مستقبل محكوم بالذكاء الاصطناعي، ويدعو القراء إلى إعادة التفكير في مفاهيم الهوية والتجسد بشكل عام، تقدم مدينة بلاك فيش استكشافًا معمقًا لكيفية تعامل الأدب مع تعقيدات الذكاء الاصطناعي والتقنيات الناشئة، محفزةً على تأمل نقدي في الدعايات الأخلاقية والاجتماعية والسياسية للحياة في عالم رقمي متزايد التأثير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي ، التحديات الأخلاقية ، رأسمالية المراقبة ، سام ج. ميلر.

### Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) and digital technologies are rapidly reshaping how we live, work, and communicate; literature is no exception. Beyond serving as a mere backdrop or thematic content, AI now influences how stories are crafted and how readers engage with narratives. Writers increasingly explore what it means to be human in a world where machines occupy an ever-expanding role in daily life (Hayles, 2012). The term can also refer to any machine that demonstrates characteristics typically linked to the human mind, including learning, understanding, solving problems, perceiving the environment, and displaying emotional intelligence (Abdullah & Basheer, 2024). Sam J. Miller's *Blackfish City* (2018) captures this cultural and technological shift with remarkable acuity. The novel is set in a near-future Arctic city grappling with the devastating consequences of climate change, where AI-driven systems and nanotechnology regulate social order and human interaction. Through

immersive world-building and multifaceted characters, Miller invites readers to critically examine how technology shapes identity, power, and community.

This article explores how *Blackfish City* both reflects and responds to pressing technological developments. By closely analyzing the novel's themes and narrative style, it becomes clear how contemporary literature evolves alongside digital innovation. Miller's work does not simply imagine a futuristic, high-tech environment; it challenges readers to reconsider established ideas of agency, ethics, and the boundaries between human and machine. This reflection is especially important as AI technologies become increasingly integrated into our lives, raising complex and sometimes unsettling questions.

Ultimately, *Blackfish City* demonstrates that literature remains a vital space for engaging with the promises and perils of technology. The novel opens new pathways for storytelling and helps us make sense of the rapidly transforming world, reminding us that storytelling and technology are deeply intertwined in the digital age.

### 1.1 AI and Literature: A New Context

Artificial intelligence has transitioned from a futuristic abstraction to a pervasive presence that shapes how we interact with technology and how literature is produced and interpreted. AI tools now assist writers in generating ideas, constructing narratives, and analyzing texts. This evolution raises critical questions about authorship: when machines contribute creatively, does human authorship retain its traditional primacy, or does the creative process become a collaborative dynamic between humans and machines? The expanding capabilities of AI challenge longstanding assumptions about creativity, originality, and responsibility in literary production (Broussard, 2018).

Beyond this functional role, AI also functions as a metaphor within literature, reflecting societal hopes and anxieties about technological progress. Bringsjord and Ferrucci (1999) illustrate how AI storytelling systems, such as "Brutus," demonstrate that machines can engage in creative processes that extend beyond mere imitation. Similarly, Hayles (2012) argues that AI in fiction highlights complex human-technology relationships, raising important questions about identity and agency within digitally mediated contexts. In this sense, AI often symbolizes the dual nature of technological progress—embodying both its transformative potential and the risks of losing control. Literary treatments of AI thus interrogate the implications of technology for human identity and social relations.

Moreover, AI influences narrative form and structure. Contemporary authors often employ fragmented plots, multiple perspectives, and non-linear timelines that mirror the dispersed and networked flow of information characteristic of the digital age. This narrative fragmentation requires readers to actively reconstruct the story, thereby reflecting contemporary modes of information consumption (Hayles, 2012). Gitelman (2006) further observes that these narrative techniques correspond to cultural shifts brought about by digital media, where information is fluid and continuously recontextualized.

Sam J. Miller's *Blackfish City* exemplifies AI's thematic and formal impact on contemporary literature. Set in a technologically governed Arctic city facing environmental collapse, the novel portrays AI as a passive tool and an influential agent shaping daily life and social dynamics. The city's "Cloud" systems negotiate tensions between security and freedom, foregrounding ethical concerns related to autonomy and privacy (Miller, 2018). Through this portrayal, Miller interrogates what it means to be human in an increasingly technologized world.

The novel further engages with posthumanist discourse by blurring the boundaries between human and machine. Characters enhanced by cybernetic technologies challenge traditional notions of identity and embodiment, prompting readers to reconsider human subjectivity (Braidotti, 2013). Through *Blackfish City*, Miller encourages reflection on the transformation of identity and existence amid technological integration.

In conclusion, *Blackfish City* demonstrates how AI shapes literature thematically and formally, prompting critical engagement with technology's evolving role in contemporary life and narrative.

## **1.2 AI, Ethics, and Posthumanism: Framing the Debate**

As AI becomes ever more embedded in daily life and culture, it brings with it a complex array of ethical, social, and philosophical challenges. Literature such as *Blackfish City* does not simply imagine future technologies; it actively engages with these ongoing debates. To better understand the novel's intervention, it is useful to frame its AI themes within three interconnected discussions: AI ethics, surveillance capitalism, and posthumanism.

### **2.1 AI Ethics: Challenges of Autonomy and Accountability**

The ethical implications of AI revolve around issues of autonomy, fairness, and responsibility. AI systems influence decisions in ways that often elude straightforward oversight or control, raising critical questions about who bears accountability when errors or harms occur. Kate Crawford (2021), a leading voice in AI ethics, emphasizes that AI is not neutral; rather, it reflects and amplifies existing societal biases. These systems operate within political and cultural frameworks that shape their development and impact, frequently reproducing inequalities rather than eliminating them.

Crawford's analysis highlights the importance of scrutinizing who designs AI and for what purposes. This critical perspective reveals that AI governance involves power relations as much as technical issues. These ethical concerns resonate deeply within *Blackfish City*, where AI is intricately woven into the social fabric, influencing individual choices and opportunities. The novel invites readers to question the assumption that AI governance naturally produces progress, exposing the embedded risks of surveillance and control instead.

### **2.2 Surveillance Capitalism: Data, Power, and Social Control**

Shoshana Zuboff's (2023) concept of surveillance capitalism offers a compelling framework for understanding how AI technologies operate in contemporary society and literature. Surveillance capitalism describes an economic system wherein personal data is continuously harvested, commodified, and used to predict and influence behavior, often without explicit consent. This data-driven control creates new forms of power and social stratification.

*Blackfish City* dramatizes these dynamics by depicting a city dominated by AI surveillance systems that constantly monitor residents. This environment extends beyond maintaining security; it enforces social hierarchies and restricts freedom, revealing how technology can deepen inequality. Zuboff warns that surveillance capitalism produces an "asymmetry of knowledge" between data collectors and the monitored, a theme Miller explores by illustrating unequal access to AI's benefits and harms. By highlighting these issues, the novel reflects broader societal anxieties about privacy, consent, and technological power concentration. It also opens space for contemplating resistance and disruption, challenging the notion that surveillance's dominance is inevitable.

### **2.3 Posthumanism: Rethinking Identity and the Human-Machine Boundary**

Posthumanism offers a vital theoretical lens for exploring how AI transforms understandings of identity, embodiment, and agency. N. Katherine Hayles (1999) argues that the "posthuman condition" emerges as human cognition becomes inseparably intertwined with technological systems. Rather than regarding humans and machines as distinct entities, posthumanism emphasizes hybrid modes of existence where boundaries between organic and artificial blur, producing fluid, networked subjectivities. This perspective challenges classical humanist assumptions of a bounded, autonomous self, suggesting instead that identity is always co-constructed alongside technology.

In *Blackfish City*, this posthuman perspective comes to life through characters whose identities are shaped by technological augmentation, data flows, and digital networks. The novel portrays human-machine integration as normalized, reflecting a future in which being human involves ongoing interaction with AI and digital systems. The line, "My body was real, but it was also connected—wired into a larger network of lives and data" (Miller, 2018, p. 211), poignantly captures how identity extends beyond physical embodiment to encompass digital presence. This aligns with Hayles's (1999) notion of distributed cognition, where mind and self extend beyond the biological body into technological environments.

Miller's fragmented, non-linear narrative style echoes the posthuman condition. Hayles (2012) notes that digital media profoundly influence modes of thinking and narration, favoring networked, non-hierarchical meaning-making. The novel's shifting perspectives and overlapping memories enact this, portraying identity as multiple, unstable, and relational—a constellation of human and technological elements.

The novel also engages deeply with AI's ethical, social, and political dimensions, making it a rich text for exploring surveillance capitalism and power dynamics. As Zuboff (2023) warns, data-driven capitalism commodifies personal information, fueling new social control and inequality. In *Blackfish City*, AI functions as caretaker and oppressor, governing,

surveilling, and dividing the city's population. Miller's depiction foregrounds AI's role within governance and control, raising critical questions about agency, autonomy, and justice in AI-mediated societies. The ethical tensions woven through the novel echo critical posthumanist scholars who caution against uncritical technological optimism and call for attention to equity and ethics (Braidotti, 2013; Haraway, 1991). Miller's narrative encourages grappling with these complexities, illuminating AI's transformative potentials and risks.

Furthermore, *Blackfish City* reflects on technology's influence on collective identity and social relations. The city itself emerges as a posthuman organism—fractured, interconnected, and perpetually evolving. As one character reflects, “The city was a body—fractured, alive, and always becoming” (Miller, 2018, p. 84). This metaphor situates identity as both individual and collective, shaped by shared histories, technologies, and environments. It aligns with posthumanist critiques that decenter the human in favor of more inclusive ecological conceptions of being (Bennett, 2010).

*Blackfish City* offers a complex, layered exploration of the posthuman condition. It challenges fixed biological definitions of identity by demonstrating how AI and digital networks reshape selfhood while raising important ethical and political questions about emerging technologies. Through its narrative, the novel invites reimagining humanity as hybrid, relational, and continually negotiated within a world increasingly co-constituted with machines.

### **1.3 AI in Blackfish City: Governance, Identity, and Inequality**

Miller's *Blackfish City* transcends the conventional sci-fi trope of future technology by offering a profound meditation on how AI shapes lives, communities, and even conceptions of self. Miller integrates AI into the city's fabric, revealing its influence on power dynamics, identity, and resistance. This section examines three key dimensions: AI governance and its ethical challenges, AI-fueled surveillance and social inequality, and AI's impact on identity.

#### **3.1 AI Governance and Ethical Dilemmas: Balancing Control and Freedom**

In *Blackfish City*, AI is not a distant technological backdrop but a pervasive, active force embedded within the city's social and political fabric. The ever-present drones surveilling the city do more than observe—they predict and influence human behavior in ways that challenge conventional notions of autonomy and freedom. Miller hauntingly describes: “The drones hummed above, eyes everywhere, knowing who you were before you did” (Miller, 2018, p. 74). This image vividly evokes AI as an anticipatory agent, reflecting contemporary concerns about predictive analytics and algorithmic governance.

This portrayal aligns with scholarship highlighting AI-powered systems as anticipatory mechanisms that preempt human actions, raising critical ethical questions regarding agency and accountability (Crawford & Paglen, 2021). While these capabilities promise efficiency and safety, they risk eroding individual autonomy by constraining choices in advance. The character's reflection, “The city never forgets. The drones keep records longer than people keep memories” (Miller, 2018, p. 90), metaphorically captures the persistent data trails that digital

infrastructures create—records that shape social and political realities long after the original events.

This ongoing surveillance corresponds to sociological analyses describing surveillance societies as environments where “memory and forgetting” are reconfigured through data retention, often undermining privacy and freedom (Lyon, 2018). Miller’s narrative critiques the common assumption that AI governance inherently advances society, instead illustrating how such systems can become mechanisms of control and stratification.

A further ethical complexity arises from recognizing that AI systems are human-made, embedded with their creators’ values and biases. Miller writes, “The ones who built the drones weren’t gods—they were humans with their own rules and biases” (Miller, 2018, p. 125), underscoring that AI governance often perpetuates social inequalities. This insight resonates with critical AI ethics literature exposing the myth of algorithmic neutrality (O’Neil, 2016). As Noble (2018) documents, AI and machine learning systems frequently replicate and amplify biases, particularly against marginalized groups. Therefore, AI-driven decisions in policing, resource allocation, or social services cannot be considered objective or just without rigorous scrutiny.

Miller’s depiction of the drones captures the moral ambiguity extensively debated by scholars. Described as “both guardian and jailer” (Miller, 2018, p. 152), these entities symbolize the paradox of modern AI governance: while promising protection and efficiency, they also risk oppressive control. This duality resonates with Zuboff’s (2019) analysis of surveillance capitalism, where data-driven systems function simultaneously as safety tools and social control mechanisms, exacerbating power asymmetries. The drones’ role in deciding “who deserved help and who deserved punishment” (Miller, 2018, p. 152) echoes real-world controversies over algorithmic decision-making, such as in predictive policing and risk assessment, which raise urgent fairness and accountability issues.

The chilling reality that “Your life could be altered by a decision made in milliseconds by a cold machine” (Miller, 2018, p. 160) emphasizes the ethical dilemmas of delegating consequential decisions to AI. This prompts critical reflection on transparency, interpretability, and human oversight—core concerns in current AI governance debates (Floridi et al., 2018). The speed and opacity of algorithmic processes risk excluding individuals from meaningful participation in decisions deeply affecting their lives. Miller’s narrative advocates for a balanced approach to AI governance—embracing automation’s benefits while vigilantly protecting human dignity, autonomy, and fairness. The novel warns against uncritical acceptance of AI’s power, urging consideration of who designs these systems, whose interests they serve, and how accountability can be ensured.

In summary, *Blackfish City* offers a prescient literary exploration of AI governance’s ethical tensions. It mirrors real-world debates and highlights the urgent need for ethical frameworks that safeguard human agency amidst technological advances.

### **3.2 Surveillance Capitalism and Social Control: When Data Becomes Power**

In *Blackfish City*, Sam J. Miller explores a future where AI-powered surveillance evolves into a system of social control that intensifies inequality. The novel repeatedly emphasizes the constant harvesting and exploitation of personal data as a means of domination. Miller writes that “every step, every breath, every secret was logged into the city’s memory” (2018, p. 102), illustrating a reality where individuals’ lives are reduced to streams of data points. This depiction resonates with Shoshana Zuboff’s (2019) concept of surveillance capitalism, which treats human experience as raw material to be extracted, commodified, and monetized, fundamentally reshaping societal power relations. In Miller’s city, people do not simply live under observation; they are shaped and controlled by the data extracted from them.

The novel vividly portrays the uneven distribution of this control. The wealthy enjoy privileges denied to most: “The rich had access to cleaner air, better medicine—all controlled by the system’s invisible hands” (Miller, 2018, p. 198). Miller critiques how technological systems often reinforce existing social hierarchies rather than dismantle them. Longworth (2021) refers to this phenomenon as “coded inequity,” where algorithms and AI embed racial and economic bias, perpetuating systemic injustices while masquerading as neutral tools. The “invisible hands” in Miller’s narrative symbolize the unseen mechanisms of capitalism and the opaque nature of surveillance systems that allocate benefits selectively and unjustly.

Miller’s metaphor that “even the walls had ears—the city listened to its people, and the city never forgave” (2018, p. 115) powerfully conveys the emotional weight of surveillance. This omnipresence is not only about being watched but also about the erasure of privacy and the creation of a permanent record of one’s actions, mistakes, and secrets. Such an environment fosters fear and mistrust, a reality documented in social science research demonstrating how surveillance modifies behavior and breeds anxiety (Brayne, 2017). Virginia Eubanks (2018) documents a similar dynamic in her analysis of automated welfare systems, where marginalized populations face heightened scrutiny and punitive measures, while more privileged groups largely evade invasive monitoring.

One of *Blackfish City*’s most striking images concerns the invisibility of those without data: “Data was power, and those without it were ghosts, invisible to the eyes that ruled Blackfish City” (Miller, 2018, p. 247). This powerful metaphor highlights a key consequence of surveillance capitalism—exclusion through invisibility. In reality, individuals without digital identities or access to financial systems, such as undocumented migrants or the unbanked, frequently face denial of basic services and social recognition (Eubanks, 2018). Miller’s “ghosts” thus represent those erased from institutional frameworks and left powerless in a data-driven society.

Despite this oppressive system, Miller leaves room for hope and resistance. He writes, “The city could fight back in ways the drones didn’t expect” (2018, p. 289), suggesting the unpredictability of human agency. Even under intense surveillance, people find ways to resist control and reclaim autonomy. This resonates with contemporary efforts by activists challenging data surveillance and advocating for digital rights, privacy, and data justice (Benjamin, 2019). The novel emphasizes that technological impact is not deterministic; people actively shape and contest the ways technology influences their lives.



Furthermore, Miller's portrayal of a city that "never forgave" (2018, p. 115) evokes what Zuboff (2019) terms "instrumentarian power"—a subtle form of control exercised through continuous data collection and behavioral modification based on past actions. This power does not rely on overt coercion but rather on manipulation via technological means. The past becomes a permanent ledger governing future possibilities, trapping individuals within data patterns from which escape is difficult.

In conclusion, *Blackfish City* offers a nuanced critique of surveillance capitalism's social consequences. Through vivid imagery and rich symbolism, Miller reveals how data functions as a new form of power that divides, controls, and erases people. Yet, the novel also highlights enduring possibilities for resistance and agency. This fictional vision aligns closely with critical academic perspectives, encouraging readers and scholars to engage thoughtfully with the ethical implications of data-driven technologies and to advocate for a more equitable digital future.

### 3.3 Posthumanism and Identity: Who Are We in a World of AI?

*Blackfish City* confronts fundamental questions about what it means to be human when artificial intelligence and technology become inseparable from identity. Characters do not perceive themselves merely as flesh and blood but as hybrids of biology and technology. One character observes, "We were more than flesh and bone; we were code and memory, bits and bytes drifting through the cloud" (Miller, 2018, p. 139). This line encapsulates a core posthumanist idea that identity is no longer fixed or purely biological but fluid, hybrid, and extended into digital realms.

Miller's narrative style reflects this complexity. Memories and perspectives fold into one another "like shards of broken glass, reflecting parts of who we once were" (Miller, 2018, p. 56), illustrating how technology fragments and reshapes the self. This fragmented sense of identity aligns with Rosi Braidotti's (2013) concept of posthuman subjectivity as "distributed and relational," rejecting the notion of a singular, stable self. Identities thus become mosaics of digital and physical experiences, continuously evolving as technology influences how individuals remember and perceive themselves.

This hybrid identity raises profound concerns about authenticity and selfhood. A character voices a common anxiety: "I wondered if I was still myself or just a ghost in the machine" (Miller, 2018, p. 180). This question echoes Donna Haraway's (1991) concept of the cyborg, a figure that blurs boundaries between human and machine, provoking unease about the loss of a core, authentic self. The novel confronts the fear that increasing technological mediation might dissolve true identity.

However, *Blackfish City* does not depict this transformation as a mere loss. Instead, identity is shown expanding beyond the biological body into digital networks. A character states, "My body was real, but it was also connected—wired into a larger network of lives and data" (Miller, 2018, p. 211). This reflects a key posthuman insight: identity is relational and distributed across technological networks and human interactions (Hayles, 1999). The self becomes dynamic and interwoven with its environment.

Moreover, AI in *Blackfish City* is not a neutral instrument but an active participant in shaping social and political life. The city's AI governs, surveils, and influences communities, embodying a living presence that affects power relations. Miller's portrayal aligns with critical posthumanist critiques emphasizing technology's ethical and political dimensions (Bennett, 2010). The novel urges readers to consider the inequalities and control embedded in AI systems, fostering a critical stance on technological integration.

*Blackfish City* contributes to ongoing philosophical discussions about AI's ethical and existential challenges through this narrative. It challenges the humanist notion of a bounded, autonomous self and encourages viewing identity as a complex, ongoing process involving human-machine hybridity. As one character reflects, "The city was a body—fractured, alive, and always becoming" (Miller, 2018, p. 84), underscoring the fluid, emergent nature of identity in this posthuman world.

In conclusion, *Blackfish City* envisions a future where identity is neither fixed nor solely biological but a fluid, networked phenomenon shaped by flesh, memory, and code. This vision captures the essence of posthumanist thought, where humanity is not erased but transformed through technological integration (Braidotti, 2013; Hayles, 1999). Miller's novel invites readers to rethink what it means to be human in an era where AI and digital networks profoundly reshape selfhood.

#### **1.4 Implications for Literature and Society: Toward a Critique of Technological Progress**

Sam J. Miller's *Blackfish City* goes beyond imagining a future shaped by artificial intelligence; it offers a thoughtful and critical exploration of what that future may mean for individuals, communities, and culture. Through its richly imagined world and complex characters, the novel raises urgent questions about who truly benefits from AI, who is marginalized, and what it means to remain human when machines increasingly govern our lives. Miller's narrative invites readers to engage with broader cultural conversations about technology—not merely as abstract progress but as deeply embedded in social, ethical, and political realities.

One of the novel's notable strengths lies in its ability to ground AI within human experience. Miller does not present technology as a neutral backdrop; instead, AI is portrayed as a living, breathing force that shapes the city and its inhabitants. This grounded depiction helps readers appreciate the stakes involved—how AI governance can affect fundamental rights such as privacy, autonomy, and access to resources. Rather than uncritically celebrating technological advancement, the novel probes its costs and contradictions, urging skepticism toward assumptions that AI inevitably improves society.

This form of storytelling plays a crucial role in contemporary literature's engagement with technology. As Andrew Gibbons (2018) argues, literature and cultural texts shape "social imaginaries" around technology—the collective ways societies imagine and understand technological futures. Similarly, David Berry (2014) emphasizes the importance of a critical theoretical approach to digital culture that considers both technologies and their social and cultural contexts. Within this framework, *Blackfish City* helps readers grasp ethical dilemmas

and social inequalities tied to AI, making abstract debates more tangible and emotionally resonant.

The novel also exemplifies shifts in storytelling in the digital age. Its fragmented, multi-perspective narrative mirrors the dispersed, networked nature of digital information and AI data flows. Rather than offering a singular authoritative voice, Miller's storytelling resembles a mosaic of voices, timelines, and viewpoints interwoven into a complex whole. This approach challenges traditional literary forms centered on a solitary author and linear plot development.

Scholars such as N. Katherine Hayles (2012) observe that digital media encourage nonlinear, interactive, and collaborative storytelling. *Blackfish City* embodies these ideas, demonstrating literature's capacity to evolve in response to technological change. The novel's form mirrors its content, immersing readers in the fragmented, dynamic reality of an AI-driven world. Beyond formal innovation, Miller raises significant questions about creativity and authorship in an era increasingly influenced by AI. As AI tools become capable of generating text, art, and music, traditional notions of creativity are shifting. Miller's narrative suggests that creativity in the AI age may be less about individual genius and more about human-machine collaboration, remixing, and new forms of networked expression.

Beyond literature itself, *Blackfish City* offers a trenchant critique of AI's social and political realities. The novel reveals how AI technologies often reinforce existing inequalities rather than ameliorate them. Miller portrays a city where wealth and social status determine access to clean air, medical care, and protection, resources controlled and allocated by AI systems. Those without power face constant surveillance and exclusion. This depiction strongly resonates with real-world concerns about algorithmic bias and digital inequality. Safiya Noble's (2018) work reveals how AI systems frequently replicate social prejudices and contribute to structural discrimination. Miller makes these abstract issues concrete, illustrating how unchecked technology can deepen societal divides.

However, *Blackfish City* does not depict AI governance and surveillance as uncontested or absolute. Miller hints at resistance and resilience among the city's inhabitants. People devise creative strategies to subvert or evade control, reminding readers that technology does not deterministically shape the future; human agency and struggle remain vital forces. Wendy Hui Kyong Chun (2011) argues that digital technologies can serve as "double agents," simultaneously instruments of control and tools of resistance. This duality is reflected in Miller's narrative, which acknowledges the complex interplay of domination and resistance in digital societies. The novel thus invites nuanced conversations about AI and power, encouraging critical inquiry into whose interests AI serves and how it might be directed toward more equitable ends.

Ultimately, *Blackfish City* challenges readers to reconsider the meaning of "progress." It proposes that technological advancement should not be measured solely by efficiency or innovation but also by its impact on human lives and social justice. Miller's novel calls upon readers and societies to reflect on what kind of AI-infused future they wish to build—one that respects human dignity and fosters inclusion or amplifies inequality and control. In this way, literature like *Blackfish City* plays a crucial role in cultural dialogues about AI, humanizing abstract debates and making ethical and political questions immediate and personal. It also

models new storytelling approaches that resonate with our digital, networked realities. As AI technologies continue to evolve and shape our world, Miller's work serves as a vital reminder to approach technological progress with care, critical awareness, and imaginative vigilance.

## Conclusion

Sam J. Miller's *Blackfish City* offers a profound and multifaceted exploration of artificial intelligence's impact on identity, governance, and social relations in a near-future world. The novel challenges traditional humanist notions of a fixed, autonomous self by portraying identity as fluid, hybrid, and deeply intertwined with technological networks. Through vivid storytelling and complex characterization, Miller interrogates the ethical dilemmas surrounding AI governance, particularly questions of autonomy, accountability, and fairness, and exposes the risks posed by surveillance capitalism in reinforcing existing inequalities.

Importantly, *Blackfish City* does not depict technology as an all-encompassing force that erases humanity; instead, it envisions a posthuman future where human and machine co-constitute new forms of agency and community. The narrative's fragmented, networked structure mirrors this hybridity, inviting readers to rethink identity, creativity, and resistance in an AI-mediated world. The novel also emphasizes that technological futures are not predetermined but shaped by social choices, highlighting the potential for domination and emancipation.

This work contributes significantly to contemporary literary and critical discussions about AI and posthumanism by foregrounding the ethical, social, and political implications of living in digitally surveilled societies. It urges readers, scholars, and policymakers alike to approach AI development with vigilance and care, ensuring that progress is measured by innovation and its capacity to uphold justice, dignity, and inclusion. Ultimately, *Blackfish City* is a vital cultural text that humanizes complex technological debates and models new narrative possibilities for the digital age.

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