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Dare to Know

Cyberpunk Fiction

Science fiction that depicts the relationship between human beings and the rapid advancement and omnipresence of technology, which leads to a radical change in the social order.

A sub-genre that explores the interactions between humans and technology. Cyberpunk features the combination of man and machine, either literally or metaphorically. The lines between the physical world and the cyberworld are often blurred, sometimes with multiple forms of virtual reality. For traditional cyberpunk, the setting is typically the Earth, but a dystopian one that is immersed in a dark and bleak cyberworld where corporations control society and standards of living have broken down. Author William Gibson described cyberpunk as “a combination of low life and high tech.” Protagonists are typically hackers who interact, physically and digitally, with other people equally immersed in the cyberworld. Authors writing in cyberpunk may use the style to criticize corporate power and the invasive rise of technology.

Stories concerning bio-robotics discuss the addition of mechanical prosthesis or enhancements to human physiology. Similar works involving cyborgs feature “bionics”—the integration of humans and machines. Novels on artificial intelligence (AI) depict one or more artificial minds becoming fully sentient. They may be mainframe computers, mobile androids, or, more recently, software on the internet. This portion of the sub-genre is generally focused on one of three mentalities: pro-machine, anti-machine, or ambivalence. In a pro-machine plot, robots or artificial intelligence entities are benevolent. In an anti-machine plot, there is generally confrontation with robots, androids, or AI; sometimes as mechanical servants malfunction, assert rights, or launch a coldly logical and diabolical plan. In an ambivalent plot, robots perform their functions but there remains some anxiety about them. William Grove’s *The Wreck of the World* (1889), Karel Čapek’s *R.U.R.* (1921), Eando Binder’s “I, Robot” (1939), Jack Williamson’s *With Folded Hands* (1947), Isaac Asimov’s *I, Robot* (1950), Alfred Bester’s *The Stars My Destination* (1956), D. F. Jones’s *Colossus* (1966), Robert A. Heinlein’s *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress* (1966), and Philip K. Dick’s *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep* (1968) are founding works in this sub-genre.

Common Elements

Exploration of the relationship between humans and computers
Human concerns of sentient technology
“Frankenstein complex”
Malicious compliance
Consequences of technological interference in human lives
Alienation from society
Social revolution
Computer hacking and hackers

Omni-present surveillance
Cybernetic implants
Prosthetics
Cyborgs
Cyberspace
Virtual reality
The internet
Robotics
Artificial intelligence
Corporate domination

Class divides
Ecological collapse
Megacities
Transhumanism

Freedom from need to work
Personal gratification
Power to rule

Benefits of Reading

Offers readers cautionary tales of human nature and out-of-control technology
Encourages readers to consider corporate exploitation in society

Inspires readers to ponder the corrupting influence of money and power
Warns readers of disconnecting from the real world in favor of the virtual

Modern Literary Examples

<i>Accelerando</i> (2005) by Charles Stross
<i>All Systems Red</i> (2017) by Martha Wells
<i>Ariel</i> (1984) by Jack M. Bickham
<i>Cinder</i> (2012) by Marissa Meyer
<i>A Closed and Common Orbit</i> (2016) by Becky Chambers
<i>Cyborg</i> (1972) by Martin Caidin
<i>Glow</i> (2021) by Tim Jordan
<i>The Golden Age</i> (2002) by John C. Wright
<i>He, She and It</i> (1991) by Marge Percy
<i>The Infinity Courts</i> (2021) by Akemi Dawn Brown
<i>The Lifecycle of Software Objects</i> (2010) by Ted Chiang
<i>The Mall</i> (2022) by Brandon Cornett

<i>Neuromancer</i> (1984) by William Gibson
<i>Pirate Utopia</i> (2016) by Bruce Sterling
<i>Repo Virtual</i> (2020) by Corey J. White
<i>River of Gods</i> (2004) by Ian McDonald
<i>Robocalypse</i> (2011) by Daniel H. Wilson
<i>Sea of Rust</i> (2017) by C. Robert Cargill
<i>Snow Crash</i> (1992) by Neal Stephenson
<i>Software</i> (1982) by Rudy Rucker
<i>Speak</i> (2015) by Louisa Hall
<i>Synners</i> (1991) by Pat Cadigan
<i>Tik-Tok</i> (1983) by John Sladek
<i>Trouble and Her Friends</i> (1994) by Melissa Scott
<i>Wake</i> (2009) by Robert J. Sawyer