



POST-HUMAN IDENTITY AND THE COLLAPSE OF WHITENESS: AN ANALYSIS OF HAMID'S *THE LAST WHITE MAN*

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Abstract

This study interprets the color discrimination and identity change in Mohsin Hamid's Novel *The Last White Man* (2022) through the lens of post-humanism. The Novel portrays one man whose color suddenly changes. This also presents a psychological impact when his identity changes. This research examines how identity is changeable and uncertain. It also explores how people face discrimination based on their color and how whites have power, privilege, and superiority rather than blacks. This research also illustrates how power and privilege relate to whiteness, and when whiteness collapses, power also collapses. It also shows how privilege remains strong and how identities with power remain strong. The study examines how relationships develop through racial change. Change in racial identity also affects human relations. Post-humanism also explores new worlds and ethics. This research contributes to those people who face discrimination because of their color, who once had power, but after a change in identity, they lose their power. This research is unique in that it helps future researchers identify that everyone is equal in this universe, and that identity and power are not natural; they are socially constructed. This Novel is not only a fictional story, but it has a deep reality of the world, showing how humans are not the only essential or valuable thing in this world, and how other things are also important, and how things depend on technology, and how identity is not fixed, always in motion. And superiority and power that exist in society are not natural but are maintained by society.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Illustration, Post-Humanism, Privilege, Psychological Impact, Racial Identity, Superiority, Uncertainty.*

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1. Introduction

The Last White Man (2022) by Mohsin Hamid is a novel in the 21st century. Mohsin Hamid is a Pakistani-British writer who often writes about migration, identity issues, love, and loss. Similarly, the book *The Last White Man* (2022) explores color discrimination, identity, the absurdity of life, family relationships, feminism, and the idea that humans are not important in this world. It discusses how identity is not fixed, how it changes across society and through racism, and how privileges are based on distrust due to identity change. At the beginning of the novel, the main character faces identity problems due to color. This shows how society constructs different identities and how whites are superior, powerful, and blacks are inferior. The novel also explores the psychological impact on humans and how sudden life changes can disturb mental health. The book also explores the absurdity and meaninglessness of life, and how everything in this chaotic world is temporary, including power, identity, and even color. Nothing is permanent, and all things are out of control.

The novel also portrays human existence, how they are, and their role in society. The book further discusses feminism and how society objectifies women and sees them as vulnerable and sexual material. On the other hand, novels also present women who resist society's unfair rules and regulations and assert their independence. The book also portrays the modern period and the gendered responses people have when something goes badly. The book also discusses the role of technology in human life and how machines become a part of people's mental lives. This shows technology and how machines replace human value. This presents the modern importance of global issues and how everything depends on technology and the internet.

1.1. Problem Statement

Humanism shows how humans were seen as the center of everything in the universe. Humans have superiority in everything. It believes that humans can understand and control anything through their ethics, wisdom, and experiences. From the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, people placed great importance on human thought and logic, and man became the measure of all things. Post-humanism challenges this idea by showing that humans are not the only valuable entities in this universe; other entities, such as technology, the environment, and animals, are also essential and useful. Similarly, the novel *The Last White* explores how power and privilege are connected with identity. This also indicates identity is fluid and is created by society. Post-humanism shows that human power and position are not permanent. When identity changes, the power, authority, and importance associated with it also collapse, leaving identity weak and unstable. The main problem of this research is that studying man is not just essential or centered in the universe; its position or power changes when its identity changes.

1.2. Research Objectives

The aims and objectives of this research are:

- To see how the novel shows human identity is changeable and doubtful.
- To understand how a novel shows a connection between power, privilege, and whiteness.
- To explore how human relations are shaped by change in racial identity.

1.3. Research Question

- How does the novel show that human identity is changeable and doubtful?
- How does the novel show the connection between power, privilege, and whiteness?
- How are human relations shaped by a change in racial identity in the novel?

1.4. Research Significance

The Last White Man (2022) by Mohsin Hamid is a powerful novel that explores racial discrimination, identity formation, existence, and the psychological impacts of these issues. Previous research has already discussed critical race theory, identity crisis, and traumatic experiences. These angles are essential, but they did not address the idea of post-humanism. My research is significant because it represents *The Last White Man* (2022) through the unique lens of post-humanism, a perspective that has not been discussed before. Post-humanism shows that humans are not the center of the world. In the past, men were essential or valuable, and other things in the world were ignored. But in the modern world, machines and other things replace the value of humans. Post-humanism shows that humans are not the only essential beings; animals, the environment, and technology are also necessary or valuable.

This research fills this gap by connecting the novel with post-humanism and showing how identity is changeable. It was created by society, not naturally. This shows how society views people based on their color and power, and how their identity loses value when it changes. This research is helpful for future writers and researchers in understanding new issues in race, identity struggles, and human position in the modern world. It also explores how different identities are mixed to create new communities or human relationships. This research is unique because it explores emerging issues (identity, privilege, color discrimination, human position) in the modern world through the lens of post-humanism.

2. Literature Review

This literature review focuses on previous studies of *The Last White Man* (2022) especially from critical race theory and postcolonial perspectives. The purpose of this literature review to interpret post-humanism, how everything is valuable in this existing world. In the article by Wahab, Khan, Roghani, and Ullah (2025), the portrayal of racial privilege, identity crisis, psychological impact, and social inequality through the main character, Anders, in Mohsin Hamid's novel *The Last White Man* (2022). The novel shows

how society creates racial discrimination through the concept of critical race theory. When Ander's skin turns dark brown, he feels another man in the bed, exploring his confusion, fear, and social rejection. His aggressive behavior reveals systematic racism, which shows how an individual faces alienation and disturbance both mentally and socially. Anders' interaction with people, such as the clerk's rude behavior with Anders and his Boss's cruel remarks about his alter identity, presents white superiority and how whites are superior, and blacks are inferior. The novel further shows that when people become afraid of racial change, that fear can make them angry or cruel. Because of this, they start to control or hurt them. Even characters like Oona and her mother show internalized racism and guilt, and also social bias, which is how society gave importance to men according to their color. Mohsin Hamid critiques this discrimination through these events and explores how racism is created through society; it is not natural. Every man in society is equal, no matter if you are White or black, rich or poor (Wahab, Roghani & Ullah, 2025).

The article by Jahan, Malik, and Mukhtar (2024) examines Hamid's novel *The Last White Man* (2022) and how language constructs power, privilege, race, and identity. Through discursive strategies such as nomination, predication, and argumentation, which means how language is used in society to name people, describe their qualities, and justify specific behavior. This novel also explores how power, superiority, and honor are linked with whiteness and how these are lost after a change in identity. The book portrays themes of power and privilege, as well as an identity crisis. The protagonist's transformation from white to dark skin reveals how power and honor are tied to white skin and that, when his identity changes, he loses his privilege. This also shows how people face identity struggles because of their color. Anders sees in the mirror who he is and what his role in society is. This explores how identity and power are intertwined with society and color, and how both the individual and society face an identity crisis. The novel also describes psychological and emotional impacts on humans. When Anders sees his color has changed into dark brown, he feels afraid, confused, and surprised to see himself in the mirror. As a result, he lost his honor and social status and was ignored by society. This change is not just a physical change; it's about existence. Anders thinks there is another man in the bed and questions his own identity, who I is. This novel explores whiteness as a language that symbolizes power and superiority, and when it ends, individuals and society both face an identity crisis (Jahan, Malik & Mukhtar, 2024).

The article by Tariq, Ullah, & Rheman (2025) explores racial discrimination, identity struggles, and how identity and race can change in Hamid's novel *The Last White Man* (2022), as well as people's ideas about others, and how the West portrays the East as less powerful and exotic. Edward Said argued that, in Orientalism, the West saw the East as weak, dangerous, and exotic compared to itself. But in the novel *The Last White Man* (2022), it explores how white people are othered and ignored by society. When Ander

becomes a darker man, he loses his privilege and identity and faces inequality in society. This shows how others treat dark people as less important. Anders feels fear and confusion because people treat him as different. He kept the rifle along with his protection, but he also thinks that people feel threatened by seeing him with this rifle. When Anders meets a darker-skinned cleaner, he feels and understands how dark people face society's unfair treatment. Oona's mother also treats dark people rudely, showing how racism continues in society. In the end, Anders understands that these conflicts and divisions are false and dangerous; they are created by society. Through this story, Hamid shows that race is not fixed; it's socially constructed. The Novel teaches us that one is equal, no matter if you are white or Black (Tariq, Ullah & Rehman, 2024).

The article by Ijaz, Anwar & Farhad (2023) offers a strong commentary on racial identity, psychological impacts, and social transformation in Hamid's *The Last White Man* (2022). It explores how the protagonist, Anders, experiences existential and emotional effects when his skin changes from white to brown. Through this transformation, Hamid explores how fragile the idea of race is and shows hidden psychological structures that shape social power and relations. This uses Fanon's ideas of *white masks black skin* (1993) to understand how racism affects people and society, giving meaning to color. At the beginning of the novel, when Anders' skin changes, it's not about physical horror but about psychological horror. Anders' experience is that when he sees his face in the mirror, he becomes aggressive and loses control. This shows the internalized racism of how whites have superiority, and blacks are inferior. This physical transformation explores the loss of privilege and social status, exposing the arbitrary nature of racial identity. The use of Fanon's theory helps to understand that racism is not just a physical act of discrimination, but it is also about shaping inner feelings and self-images. Thus, this passage illustrates Fanon's idea of the profound psychological and emotional impacts of racial difference (Ijaz, Anwar, & Farhad, 2023).

Post-humanism questions what it means to be human. Humanism believes that humans are wise, independent, and superior to everything. Post-humanism challenges this idea, arguing that humans are not entirely perfect or independent; they connect with machines, the environment, and nature. Thinkers like Donna Haraway and Hayles (1985) say that technology and science can change human identity. Haraway's *Cyborg* (1985) shows that humans and machines are the same, while Hayles (1985) explores how information and technology are part of humans. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1831) explores the idea of post-humanism. Victor Frankenstein creates a unique creature that challenges the difference between human and post-human. They think, feel, and talk like humans. This shows that humans are not just about physical appearance; it's about emotions and understanding. The novel also discusses ethics and warns humans to use science ethically. Victor's misuse of science destroys his Peace, career, and family. This

creature's wish for love, but his revenge shows the struggle of identity and agency. The novel shows that humans are not the only essential beings; other aspects, such as technology, the environment, animals, and nature, are also important. This also indicates responsibilities and the meaning of humanity. This further discusses how technology and animals are profoundly connected and that identity is not fixed but constantly changes (Rajesh, 1818).

In the article by Kutovyi (2025), the author examines Kazue Ishiguro's novel *Never Let Me Go* and how it explores post-humanism, questioning what it truly means to be human in the age of science and technology. According to Pramod Nayar, post-humanism focuses on two main parts: trans-humanism and critical post-humanism. Trans-humanism is the belief that humans can improve their lives through science, making people stronger, healthier, and disease-free. This doesn't explore machines and technology supremacy, but clones are created so their organs can be used to develop real humans. This shows the advanced level of science and technology and how everything depends on science. However, the novel's primary focus is critical post-humanism, which examines human emotions and ethics. When clones are created, they are treated as less important than humans. They feel love, pain, and dreams like real people, but society still treats them as a tool for benefits. This shows how modern science can destroy emotions and explore the blurred line between humans and non-humans. Characters like Madame and Miss Lucy exhibit both emotional and cruel behavior. Madame becomes afraid of these clones, treating them like spiders. Miss Lucy tries to tell them the truth about their fate, but she can't change the state. This shows how humans become afraid of their own creation. Ishiguro does not use machines and routes; he uses clones to reach us, no matter that the world is full of science and technology, emotions, values, and compassion are more important than making actual humans (Kutovyi, 2025).

The article by Lummaa (2019) examines Don DeLillo's *White Noise* and how the novel challenges the idea of humanism. The novel presents a post-humanist idea and challenges the old notion of humanism. It argues that humans are not at the center of the universe; other things, such as the environment, animals, and other biotechnologies, are also important. The novel also portrays how nonhuman forces, such as artificial texts, sounds, and images, shape language and facilitate communication. This shows how technology replaces human value, and how everything can depend on it. The novel explores magic and spiritual tradition through the words of summoning and evocation, showing how nonhuman powers engage humans with these unseen forces. This indicates that, even in the post-human age, humans still play a central role in the world. Ultimately, the novel suggests that art, literature, and poetics are key terms through which humans summon and collaborate with non-human forces. This idea does not abandon the concept of humanism, but rethinks it to highlight the relationships among nature, technology, the

environment, and other aspects. Post-humanism does not erase humanity but shows that man is not at the center; other things, such as natural science and the world itself, also play an essential role. It encourages people to see how we live as a part of the network. Everything depends on AI, science, and technology. And how these non-human forces continue to shape what it means to be human beings (Lumma, 2019).

3. Theoretical Framework

This theoretical framework is based on the idea of post-humanism, a modern philosophical and cultural theory that challenges the concept of humanism. Post-humanism is a reaction against humanism. A worldview that places humans at the center of knowledge, wisdom, meanings, and power. Humanism emphasizes individuality, reason, and superiority, suggesting that humans are the most important in the world. Post-humanism challenges these ideas, arguing that humans are not the only things that matter; the environment, nature, technology, and biotechnology are also important. In the modern era, due to rapid technological and scientific advances, the distinction between humans and non-humans has blurred. This theoretical framework of post-humanism is used to understand how human identity, mind, and body are reshaped through technology and the digital world. The roots of post-humanism can be traced back to the late twentieth century, when writers questioned the limits of human-centredness and argued that humans are not the centre of everything. Thinkers such as Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida, Donna Haraway, and Rosi Braidotti played a significant role in the development of post-humanism. Foucault's idea about the death of man means humans are no longer at the center of knowledge. The Derrida concept of deconstruction holds that identity and meaning are not fixed; they can change over time. One of the most crucial figures in posthumanism is Haraway, who gives the concept of *A Cyborg Manifesto* (1985).

She introduced the idea of *A Cyborg Manifesto*, a mixture of human and machine that collapses the traditional division between male and female, human and machine, and nature and culture. Other key thinkers, like Katherine Hayles, explain in her book *How We Become Post-Human* (1999) how computers and digital systems change human identity. She said that our minds and bodies are linked to technology, creating a new stage of life called the post-human condition. These ideas help people understand that humans are not only the center of the universe, but that other things are crucial in this world as well. This theoretical framework primarily focuses on the concept of post-humanism as developed by Rosi Braidotti, one of the most influential figures in this field. Braidotti challenges the traditional idea of what it means to be human and proposes a new universe, because technology, nature, and other living things are connected to human life. Her theory does not contradict humanism, but it seeks to redefine it by challenging old humanist ideas of individualism, the superiority of reason, and the broader meaning of life. Through

Braidotti's concept of the human, we can understand how the current digital system, technology, and science transform human identity, ethics, and life.

Braidotti explores key concepts in humanism, including the human subject, ethics, subjectivity, and zero-centric thinking. The main idea in the Braidotti theory is the concept of the "human subject," which means, in old humans, a man seen as an independent and rational individual. Braidotti disagrees with this and says that human identity is not fixed; it can be changed and reshaped through connection, society, and relations. Braidotti says that post-human men are connected to science and technology, and even to non-human entities such as machines. She believes humans are not living separately but change through interaction. Braidotti called this process "becoming," which means human identity is not fixed; it is always in motion. Another idea in Braidotti's post-humanism is "Affirmative ethics". In this concept, she argues that the post-human condition should not be seen as evil or scary. It can be seen as a new opportunity to live a better life. Affirmative ethics means saying yes to life and accepting all changes and connections with other things, rather than being afraid of technology. Braidotti gives a positive view of technology. She says we should build a good and caring relationship with all forms of life, like animals, nature science, and biotechnology, and also with machines. It means using technology with understanding and for good things to avoid harm. The third main idea of Braidotti's post-humanism is "nomadic subjective", which means a person whose identity is flexible and doubtful. A nomadic person can change just as identity and ideas do in this world. Braidotti says that human identity is not fixed; it can be changed and is constantly in motion. It shows that in the post-humanist world, identity is not fixed; it is flexible and changeable. The fourth one is zeo-centric thinking, zeo means "life itself. Zeo-centric thinking means humans are not just essential or valuable; all other things are equally important and helpful in this world. It highlights the importance of the environment and coexistence. Braidotti's post-humanist idea provides a rich, robust, and flexible framework for understanding researchers in literature, philosophy, and cultural identity, showing how human identity is changeable and fluid. Her concepts of human subject-affirmative ethics and subjectivity help us understand how human identity is fluid and relational.

4. Analysis & Discussion

Hamid's novel (2022) shows how human identity is fluid, how power and authority are connected to whiteness, and how relationships are shaped by race and color. Through the lens of post-humanism, the novel questions old ideas about what it means to be human and the belief that whiteness is superior and the standard for others. Firstly, the novel portrays how identity is changeable and doubtful. When Anders wakes up one morning, his white skin turns dark brown. He becomes confused about his identity. Through post-humanism, we examine how identity changes over time, across cultures, colors, and societies. Through the character, this shows that identity change is not natural but is created

by society. Secondly, the Novel shows how power and privilege are connected with whiteness. When Ander's color changes, his privilege disappears. This indicates that whiteness is a symbol of power, honor, and authority, and Blacks are inferior. But in the novel, this concept begins to break down as everyone's identity changes. In post-humanism, this difference ends because everyone is equal in this world. The book further discusses how a shift in racial identity shapes relationships. Ander's relationship with Oona initially becomes confused and complicated, but as time goes on, his relationship changes. This shows that love and understanding do not depend on race. Emotional and social bonds grow in every situation.

The first question of this research or study talks about how identity is changeable and doubtful, as the author says, "One morning Anders, a white man, woke up to find he had turned a deep and undeniable brown (Hamid, 2022, p.9). Clearly shows, post-humanism, that identity is not permanent or stable. Anders suddenly changed color to highlight the question of identity: who is he really? This reflects the post-humanist point of view that identity is not fixed but is constructed through society and can change over time, with experience, and even with color. This shows that things are temporary, even human color; no matter who you are, all things are temporary and also constructed by society, and changes." He looked like another person, not just another person, but a different kind of person, utterly different (Hamid, 2022, P.19), which reflects how Ander's identity becomes unstable and uncertain. This shows how identity is fluid or changeable. Through a post-humanist lens, identity is not fixed; it can change and transform. When Ander's body changes, he becomes confused and doubtful about who he really is. This change is not physical; it questions the existence of man, that a person is always becoming someone new, and that no one remains the same for long. Personalities and identities become shifted. This shows how a person's identity depends on other views and ideas, like race. His change challenges the old belief that a person's identity never changes.

"Sometimes it felt like the town was a town in mourning, and the country a country in mourning, and this suited Anders, and suited Oona, coinciding as it did with their own feelings, but at other times it felt like the opposite, that something new was being born (Hamid, 2022, P.123)."

This reflects the post-humanist idea by showing that identity is fluid rather than permanent. The town and country move between grief and becoming, which reflects that the world is not fixed but can be transformed. Oona and Anders feel both hope and sorrow, which represents that both identity and emotions are changeable. At the time of loss, they feel grief; at other times, they feel hope, suggesting that the world and identity are flexible and uncertain. Overall, humans are influenced by their surroundings and relationships, and their sense of self can shift with changing experiences and environments, where endings and new beginnings exist together. This question, overall, captures how identity changes:

it is not fixed but is constantly in motion, shaped by other perceptions, experiences, changes in the world, and society's views. Human identity remains changeable and flexible, shaped by emotion and environment. This reflects the post-humanist view that identity is constantly in motion and cannot be permanent.

The second question in this study concerns how power and privilege are connected to whiteness. Hamid's novel *The Last White Man* (2022) becomes a mouth piece of that, whites have superiority and control and others are neglected in this society and how blacks are inferior as the author says "He wanted to kill the colored man who confronted him here in his home (Hamid, 2022, P.10)" this presents white superiority and also highlight connection between power, authority and privilege with white color. When Ander's color changed, he wanted to kill himself. This reflects his inner thinking that his identity change collapses his superiority. This shows the society's perspectives that whites are standard and they see blacks as exotic. This moment presents how human identity is not fixed and treated by their racial hierarchies, where whites have power and control, and blacks have no power. Thus, this passage shows that power is socially constructed and unequally distributed—this presents color dominance and ignores humanity. "It was the usual sort of thing, this time about white people suddenly not being white (Hamid, 2022, P.22)". This perfectly presents the post humanism idea that now whiteness is not only the center of the world. White people not being white shows the instability of white color that questioned how dominance identity is not natural but construct by society it cannot be exist in world naturally.

Oona's mother said white's people are changed now this shows the collapse of whiteness that whites are not only essential and they have only power other colors are also present in this world and that have equal rights. It changes with the environment and experiences. According to post-humanism, whiteness and power are not natural; they exist in society because they allow it. This shows that privilege remains strong and that the identities that connect with power also remain strong and unchallenged.

The Third question of this research focuses on how a change in racial identity shapes relationships. The Novel becomes a mouth through which relations are built or subverted through race, as the author says," it was as if he was not alone, was, rather, in tense and hostile company (Hamid, 2022, P.11)". This highlights "self-relationship"; when Ander's color changes, he feels alone and sees him-self differently from others. From a post-humanist perspective, relationships are not created in a vacuum; they are shaped by society and racial identity. This shows how relationships are deeply influenced by color. The tense, hostile company suggest that privilege and power connect with whiteness, and it also affects relationships. The characters' experiences show how race affects human relations.

"Ander's father did not like to look at Anders, at what his son had become, and he did not like that he did not like it, and so he forced himself to look at his son, to hold on to his son's hand even longer, the brown skin against his pale skin, and he clapped Anders on the shoulder and squeezed him there, for Anders's father an expressive gesture, and he inclined his head in welcome and took his darkened son back home (p.52)"

This shows a psychological and emotional relationship between father and son. When Ander's father sees his son's dark skin, he feels discomfort but manages to control himself. This represents how family relationships are shaped by racial identity and how identity is flexible. According to post-humanism, identity is fluid rather than fixed, and social bonds are affected by these changes. It helps us to understand that a change in racial identity changes human relationships. "He placed his brown hand on the side of her brown face, soothing her, his brown daughter, his daughter, and miraculously she let him (Hamid, 2022, P. 128)". This presents an emotional bond between father and daughter. The word "brown" represents Ander, who was once white but now accepts his brown identity. Post-humanism reveals that being human is more important than race. Everything is equal, whether you are white or black; everyone has their own qualities. This represents world reality. Once you accept your weakness and never give up, you can conquer the world easily. If you hold on to your weakness, you will never grow up. Post-humanism emphasizes the possibility of a new world in which everyone is equal beyond racial boundaries

To conclude, this study reveals that identity is fluid, flexible, and uncertain. It can change over time, in different environments, with other emotions, and across races. It also shows how power and privilege connect with whiteness, and privilege stays strong for those who have power. This study shows how relations and social bonds, as well as racial change, affect human relationships.

5. Discussion

Hamid's Novel, *The Last White Man* (2022), explores how identity is fluid and uncertain, meaning it can change and is not permanent in this world, as the author represents through characters' color changes and how people face identity problems and discrimination in response to this change. This research focuses on highlighting the modern world issues people face, including discrimination through racism. This further discusses power and privilege connected with whiteness and how whites have superiority and honor, and blacks are inferior. And when whiteness collapses, how superiority and power change. In the Novel, Anders, who was once white, wields power and honor, but his identity also speaks to how changes in racial identity shape relationships in society. As discussed in the novel, his authority ends.

In the relationships between Oona and Anders, Father and son, and, at the end, father and daughter, the relationships represent how relationships are shaped by color and society. This research analyses the text using selected theories of post-humanism, making it unique. The analysis indicates how post-humanism reflects the importance of everything. Previous research does not focus on post-humanism theory. Previous research talks about themes of the Novel, critical race theory, and other perspectives. But this research is significant and genuine because no one has explored this through the lens of post-humanism. Furthermore, this research uses qualitative methods, including books, articles, and websites. This research contributes to a better understanding of a future researcher seeking to understand this novel deeply.

This study focused on color discrimination and the problems people face because of their skin color. This study also reveals how whites have superiority, and blacks have no rights in society. Furthermore, this research examines how the relationship developed and how it changes with changes in racial identity. In the end, this research shows that relationships and families are more important than color; everyone is equal in this world. To conclude this, this research finds that identity is unstable and flexible. It also shows that identity is not natural but is constructed by society's perceptions and by how others respond to you. The second one illustrates how power, authority, and privilege are connected with whiteness and its distrust, or how everything changes and becomes changed, its privilege becomes the end. The last one explores how racial identity shapes relations, with identity reshaping them.

6. Conclusion

This study examines *The Last White Man* (2022) through the theory of post-humanism. Post-humanism means that humans are not the only important thing; other things, such as the environment, technology, and animals, are also important. According to Rosi Bradotti's view, post-humanism means identity is flexible and unstable. It also explores how power and authority are connected to whiteness and are constructed by society. In this study, through the characters' experiences, it shows how identity is changeable and uncertain, and how they struggle after their identity changes. It also portrays how the power and privilege that exist in society are not natural but are constructed by society. When identity changes, its power collapses. This study shows that identity depends on other views and responses. This research examines how changes in racial identity shape relationships. It also shows how racial change affects relationships. This study also highlights problems faced through color. This is because of the colors' psychological impact and inner thinking. This study helps future researchers to understand the text deeply. How does the social bond affect changes in race, and how do even close bonds change as a result? This sea boundary, such as a limited time, applies only to one Novel. Another limitation is that analyzing the text through a theoretical framework is

constrained by that framework. They can easily analyze and understand text. They also analyze this to gain further perspectives. To conclude this study, it plays a vital role in questioning what it means to be human and in recognizing that identity is fluid and unstable.

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