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The Philosophy of Philip K. Dick As I start to sight Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? The film is drawn from it, Blade Runner, I will start by talk about the author, Philip K. Dick, his ideal of his themes in his works, "How a Build a Universe That Doesn't Fall Apart Two Days Later," his speech later published as an essay, Dick said the questions of "what is Reality?" "What Constitutes an Authentic Human Begin?" He said these are the two questions that interest him the most.

In his essay Dick talked about his experience with a student of philosophy that asked him to define reality, Dick reply was "Reality is that which when you stop believing in it, doesn't go away." Dick said "That was what he could come up with back then in 1972. That he Dick haven't been able to define reality clearly." Dick noted that "we are living in a society where fake realities are produced by media, governments, big corporations, religious groups, political groups and also by electronic hardware, which delivers pseudo-worlds into the heads, of the person who reads, view and listens." With this it shows Dick's interest in human and technology, like uncontrolled works like Ubik, Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?, Minority and A Scanner Darkly for example. What's more, Dick shows that some of the frameworks are gotten from Plato's Timaeus. In Timaeus, the world was founded rather created by God.

The world was in chaos and God put it back to order. This ideal was what Dick stated: What if our world is personalized to fit our needs. In addition, Tessa Dick (Dick's ex-wife) said Dick's writing was inspired by Plato's Allegory of the Cave, and Native American Cultures (knight). Tessa Dick also said the films "Blade Runner and Minority Report shows Phil's worries about what makes us

human, and what makes us moral creatures.” (Knight) There are two topics that Dick shows concern about, one the nature of reality and the nature of being human. Dick said in his essay that “ fake realities will create fake humans. On the other hand counterfeit people will make counterfeit substances and pitch at that point to different people, transforming them into fabrications of themselves. We end up with fake humans producing fake realities and then peddling them to other fake humans.

” (“ How to Build a Universe”) Furthermore, Dick also was concern about conspiracy and paranoia. In his article “ Theory of Paranoia,” Carl Freedman addresses Dick’s paranoiac ideology. Freeman said conspiracy and paranoia themes are common in Dick’s novels, (Freeman, 18-19); Dick’s novel *Ubik* for instance, where household appliances have the ability to communicate with people (Freeman, 20). Freeman expresses the concept of fetishism in *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* where artificial beings as ersatz pets and humanoid robot slaves are for sale. Which was also present in the novel, where the main character is not able to differentiate who is human or who is not human; what is organic or what is not organic? An article by Jill Galvan, “ Entering the Posthuman” shared in Philip K.

Dick’s *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* “ describes the way human and androids in Dick’s novel co-exist.” In effect, the narrative repudiates the idea of a confined human community and envisions a community of posthuman, in which human and machine commiserate and co-materialize, vitally shaping one another’s existence” (414). Christopher A. Sims also pointed out the relationship between humans and technology, saying “ companionship is a necessary component of psychological well-being,” in spite of whether it is

with human or androids(73). However, Sims remark on the moral implications of producing androidservants, in Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? “ Uses the invention of the humanoid replica to critique and define theessence of humanity; whatever qualities distinguish humans from androids becomethe essential aspects of humanity” (67). Williams notes in his interview aboutDick’s fascination with the subject of conspiracy and paranoia; “ Things are seldom what they seem,” “ Paranoia is true perception” (45) by Dick. Dick as a history of drug abuse (amphetamine) that fueled many of his novels, until up to” A Scanner Darkly,” (Williams, 46).

“ We don’t realize the extent to which we are influenced by our environment. Everybody else was taking some form of drugs, and I wouldn’t have known how to behave if I didn’t have something to take” (47), Dick explained to Williams. Dick amphetamine abuse manifested itself in his novel The Three Stigmata of Palmer Eldritch, in which Can-D drug was used by consumers, making them hallucinate, to an alternate reality; Chew-Z was used to replace Can-D drug offering the consumers an eternal reality.

There was another article about The Three Stigmata of Palmer Eldritch by David Golumbia about Philip Dick and metaphysical, it observes how Chew-Z provides users access to an “ Absolute Reality” (93), it sets the Protagonist fusion with Palmer Eldritch “ a form of absolute awareness” (qtd. Golumbia, 95). This is an example of Dick’s amphetamine abuse which fueled his own writings, given him his own reality. In general, Dick’s ideology proposed a fictional world, like in his novels, where artificial realities or persons are close to reality, that we are led to believe. Creating fake humans means we are

ever-increasing in technology and humanity is becoming more artificial, Dick's statement.

One man's reality can become another man's illusion. It is left for the readers to determine if in Palmer Eldritch "Absolute Reality," whether it is an ultimate reality or it can be speculated, just as in the novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* As in accordance with Dick's ideology that androids are nothing but artificial humans or artificial is more humans than we think.