

The Logic Of Sense Gilles Deleuze

Continuum’s Guides for the Perplexed are clear, concise and accessible introductions to thinkers, writers and subjects that students and readers can find especially challenging. Concentrating specifically on what it is that makes the subject difficult to fathom, these books explain and explore key themes and ideas, guiding the reader towards a thorough understanding of demanding material. Gilles Deleuze is undoubtedly one of the seminal figures in modern Continental thought. However, his philosophy makes considerable demands on the student: his major works make for challenging reading and require engagement with some difficult concepts and complex systems of thought. Deleuze: A Guide for the Perplexed is the ideal text for anyone who needs to get to grips with Deleuzian thought, offering a thorough, yet approachable account of the central themes in his work: sense, univocity, intuition, singularity, difference. His ideas related to language, politics, ethics and consciousness are explored in detail and - most importantly - clarified. The book also locates Deleuze in the context of his philosophical influences and antecedents and highlights the implications of his ideas for a range of disciplines from politics to film theory. Throughout, close attention is paid to Deleuze’s most influential publications, including the landmark texts

The Logic of Sense and Difference and Repetition. Item includes discussion of Mary Kelly’s work. People tend to confuse winning freedom with conversion to capitalism. It is doubtful that the joys of capitalism are enough to free peoples... The American “revolution” failed long ago, long before the Soviet one. Revolutionary situations and attempts are born of capitalism itself and will not soon disappear, alas. Philosophy remains tied to a revolutionary becoming that is not to be confused with the history of revolutions. --from Two Regimes of Madness Covering the last twenty years of Gilles Deleuze’s life (1975-1995), the texts and interviews gathered in this volume complete those collected in Desert Islands and Other Texts (1953-1974). This period saw the publication of his major works: A Thousand Plateaus (1980), Cinema I: Image-Movement (1983), Cinema II: Image-Time (1985), all leading through language, concept and art to What Is Philosophy? (1991). Two Regimes of Madness also documents Deleuze’s increasing involvement with politics (with Toni Negri), for example, the Italian philosopher and professor accused of associating with the Red Brigades). Both volumes were conceived by the author himself and will be his last. Michel Foucault famously wrote: “One day, perhaps, this century will be Deleuzian.” This book provides a prodigious entry into the work of the most important philosopher of our time. Unlike Foucault, Deleuze never stopped digging further into the same furrow. Concepts for him came from life. He was a vitalist and remained one to the last.

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Logic and Existence
The Logic of Gilles Deleuze
Deleuze and Literature
Nietzsche and Philosophy
Essays Critical and Clinical
Basic Principles
This is a reading of Gilles Deleuze's masterpiece Logic of Sense. It provides a thorough and systematic reading of Deleuze's book by focusing on the aspects that are neglected in the existing literature. Specifically, the claim that Deleuze's Logic of Sense provides a convincing answer for the most important question of the history of philosophy regarding the relation between thought and existence as well as the relation between logic and ontology is defended. The answer is that if thought is related to existence, logic is supposed to be, not the logic of essence, but rather the logic of sense. This analysis is pursued respectively through Deleuze's readings of Frege, the ancient Stoics, Lewis Carroll, Kant, Lautman, Leibniz, and Melanie Klein. By extending Gilles Deleuze's philosophy through diverse literary tracts, this book develops an account of what it means to be different and enters important contemporary debates about identity and the nature of solitude. At the same time, the book elaborates a limited philosophy. From unusual writings and rare human experiences, James Brusseau forges compelling understandings that scrupulously preserve his subjects' irregularities. The resulting philosophic narrative remains strictly localized; it elucidates narrow bands of experience and refuses broadening generalizations. The book's first section rigorously elaborates Deleuze's pioneering notion of difference. The second part conceives certain individuals as embodying difference and then employs the conception to elude difficulties blocking recent work on subjectivity. Part three combines insights from the first two parts with Isabelle Eberhardt's North African travel journals. In Eberhardt, Brusseau finds sexualities and a solitude that only Deleuze's unique notion of difference can explain. An energetic interaction between philosophy and literature drives this book. Brusseau weaves back and forth between the genres, engaging diverse literatures not only to embody but also to refine his philosophic positions. The literary authors he discusses range from Shakespeare and Fitzgerald to Borges, Bataille, and Eberhardt. The Non-Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze takes up Deleuze's most powerful argument on the task of contemporary philosophy in the West. Deleuze argues that it is only through a creative engagement with the forms of non-philosophy--notably modern art, literature and cinema--that philosophy can hope to attain the conceptual resources to restore the broken links of perception, language and emotion. In short, this is the only future for philosophy if it is to repair its fragile relationship to immanence to the world as it is. A sequence of dazzling essays analyze Deleuze's investigations into the modern arts. Particular attention is paid to Deleuze's exploration of Leibniz in relation to modern painting and of Borges to an understanding of the relationship between philosophy, literature and language. By illustrating Deleuze's own approach to the arts, and to modern literature in particular, the book demonstrates the critical significance of Deleuze's call for a future philosophy defined as an "art of inventing concepts." The first of two volumes, The Works of Gilles Deleuze I: 1953-1968 introduces, book by book, the philosopher's daunting corpus, from his early monographs on Hume, Nietzsche, Kant, and Bergson; to the "literary clinic"; and, finally, to the landmark publication of Difference and Repetition and Logic of Sense.
Francis Bacon
The Fold
The Works of Gilles Deleuze I
Key Concepts
A Logic of Sense, Nonsense, and Sacrament
Pure Immanence

This book provides an overall interpretation of Deleuze's philosophy alongside a critical introduction to one of the most important unifying ideas in his work: the construction of new and important philosophies of time. Essays by Gilles Deleuze on the search for a new empiricism. "In this . . . work Gilles Deleuze . . . reflects on one of the figures of the past who has most influenced his own sweeping reconfiguration of the tasks of philosophy. Deleuze's . . . text shows how current definitions of philosophy do not apply to Spinoza: a solitary thinker (yet scandalous and hated), he conceived of philosophy as an enterprise of liberation and radical demystification much as did Leibniz or, later Nietzsche. Spinoza confronts the grand philosophical problems that are still current today: the comparative role of ontology (the theory of substance), of epistemology (the theory of ideas), and of political anthropology (the theory of modes, passions, and actions). The goal of this book is to determine the rapport among the univocity of Being in the theory of substance; the production of truth and the genesis of sense in the theory of ideas; and practical joy (or the elimination of the sad passions) and the selective organization of the passions in the theory of modes"--From Amazon.com, viewed August 6, 2021. Presents important accounts of Nietzsche's philosophy. The author shows how Nietzsche began a new way of thinking which breaks with the dialectic as a method and escapes the confines of philosophy itself.
Two Regimes of Madness
Against Continuity
Gilles Deleuze's Logic of Sense
The Deleuze Reader
The Deleuze Connections

Francis Bacon is Deleuze's long-awaited work on Bacon, widely regarded as the one of the most radical painters of the twentieth century. The book presents a deep engagement with Bacon's work and the nature of art. Deleuze analyses the distinctive innovations that came to mark Bacon's style while introducing a number of his own famous concepts. Deleuze links Bacon's work to Cezanne's notion of a "logic" of sensation, which reaches its summit in colour. Investigating this logic, Deleuze explores Bacon's crucial relation to past painters such as Velasquez, Cezanne, and Soutine, as well as Bacon's rejection of expressionism and abstract painting. A posthumous collection of writings by Deleuze, including letters, youthful essays, and an interview, many previously unpublished. Letters and Other Texts is the third and final volume of the posthumous texts of Gilles Deleuze, collected for publication in French on the twentieth anniversary of his death. It contains several letters addressed to his contemporaries (Michel Foucault, Pierre Klossowski, François Châtelet, and Clément Rosset, among others). Of particular importance are the letters addressed to Félix Guattari, which offer an irreplaceable account of their work as a duo from Anti-Oedipus to What Is Philosophy? Later letters provide a new perspective on Deleuze's work as he responds to students' questions. his volume also offers a set of unpublished or hard-to-find texts, including some essays from Deleuze's youth, a few unusual drawings, and a long interview from 1973 on Anti-Oedipus with Guattari.

This title anticipates and explains the post-structuralist turn to empiricism. Presenting a reading of David Hume's philosophy, the work assists in understanding the progress of Deleuze's thought. Since its first publication, Logic of Sense has become a famous work of philosophical criticism, Working from Stoic philosophy to Lewis Carroll's literary and logical paradoxes and on to psychoanalysis, Deleuze seeks to determine the status of meaning and meaninglessness. Deleuze's exploration takes the reader through a series of inquiries with language, games, sexuality, schizophrenia and literature. Logic of Sense is one of Deleuze's seminal books not least in illuminating his most famous collaboration, with Felix Guattari, Anti-Oedipus.
Gaffe/Stutter
Gilles Deleuze
Vitalism and Multiplicity
Gilles Deleuze and the Solitudes of Reversed Platonism
The Kierkegaardian Mind
The Kierkegaardian Mind
Considered one of the most important works of one of France's foremost philosophers, and long-awaited in English, "The Logic Of Sense" is an essay in literary and psychoanalytic theory, and philosophy, and helps to illuminate such works as "Anti-Oedipus". Against Continuity is the first book to demonstrate that the beating heart of Gilles Deleuze's philosophy is a systematic ontology of irreducible, singular entities. This requires a radical break with decades of Deleuzian orthodoxy, according to which Deleuze's metaphysics revolves around the dissolution of discrete entities into a continuous world of flows and events.With reference to all of Deleuze's work, including published and untranslated seminars, as well as the recently published "Lettres et autres textes", Arjen Kleinherenbrink critically compares Deleuze's ontology to seven related contemporary thinkers: Levi Bryant, Maurizio Ferrarisi, Markus Gabriel, Manuel Delanda, Graham Harman, Tristan Garcia and Bruno Latour. These comparisons establish Deleuze as an important precursor to object-oriented speculative realism and open up exciting new avenues of thought for critics and supporters of Deleuze alike.
A new edition of this introduction to Deleuze's seminal work, Difference and Repetition, with new material on intensity, science and action and new engagements with Bryant, Sauvagnargues, Smith, Somers-Hall and de Beistegui.
Although he is best known as a philosopher, Deleuze's interests were extremely far reaching – in addition to his important critiques of major philosophers like Kant, Hume and Spinoza, he also wrote extensively on literature, cinema and art. Characteristically, he didn't apply philosophy to the arts, he always tried to extract philosophy from them. Deleuze wrote widely on literature, but always with an eye to extract something new and interesting, and to interpret it. Indeed, his most notorious slogan was "don't ask what it means? Ask how it works?" He wrote monographs on Proust, Kafka and Sacher-Masoch. He also wrote essays on Beckett, Melville, Jerry, T.E. Lawrence, D.H. Lawrence, and Whitman. The essays collected in this volume are the first devoted solely to Deleuze's work on literature. Written by leading Deleuzian scholars the essays focus on two main questions: how does Deleuze read literary texts? And how can we read texts in a Deleuzian way? Contributors: Bruce Baugh, Ian Buchanan, Claire Colebrook, Andre Pierre Colombat, Tom Conley, Hugh Crawford, Marlene Goldman, Eugene W. Holland, Greg Lambert, John Marks, Timothy S. Murphy and Kenneth Surin.

What Is Philosophy?
Gilles Deleuze and a Transfiguration of the Commpoiance
Logique Du Sens
Spinoza
Gilles Deleuze's Speculative Realism
EP2 Thousand Plateaus

Deleuze believed that philosophy cannot be undertaken independently of science and art. These essays testify to his long-term desire to dismantle the barriers between art and its adjacent domains. Deleuze and Foucault had a long, complicated and productive relationship, in which each was at various times a significant influence on the other. This collection combines 3 original essays by Deleuze and Foucault, in which they respond to each other's work, with 16 critical essays by key contemporary scholars working in the field. The result is a sustained discussion and analysis of the various dimensions of this fascinating relationship, which clarifies the implications of their philosophical encounter.

The first book to present Gilles Deleuze's philosophy in language the nonphilosopher can understand. This book is a map of the work of Gilles Deleuze—the man Michel Foucault would call the “only real philosophical intelligence in France.” It is not only for professional philosophers, but for those engaged in what Deleuze called the “nonphilosophical understanding of philosophy” in other domains, such as the arts, architecture, design, urbanism, new technologies, and politics. For Deleuze's philosophy is meant to go off in many directions at once, opening up zones of unforeseen connections between disciplines. Rajchman isolates the logic at the heart of Deleuze's philosophy and the “image of thought” that it supposes. He then works out its implications for social and cultural thought, as well as for art and design—for how to do critical theory today. In this way he clarifies the aims and assumptions of a philosophy that looks constantly to invent new ways to affirm the “free differences” and the “complex repetitions” in the histories and spaces in which we find ourselves. He looks at the particular realism and empiricism that this affirmation implies and how they might be used to diagnose new forces confronting us today. In the process, he explores the many connections that Deleuze himself constructs in working out his philosophy, with the arts, political movements, even the neurosciences and artificial intelligence.

A guide to the work of Gilles Deleuze
Empiricism and Subjectivity
Letters and Other Texts
Logic of Sense
The Non-Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze
Negotiations, 1972-1990
Essays on a Life

In the most accessible and personal of his works, Deleuze examines, through a series of discussions with Claire Parnet, such revealing topics as his own philosophical background and development, the central themes of his work, and some of his relationships, in particular with the philosopher Flix Guattari. This new edition contains a new essay, "The Actual and the Virtual." Søren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) remains one of the most enigmatic, captivating, and elusive thinkers in the history of European thought. The Kierkegaardian Mind provides a comprehensive survey of his work, not only placing it in its historical context but also exploring its contemporary significance. Comprising thirty-eight chapters by a team of international contributors, this handbook is divided into eight parts covering the following themes: Methodology Ethics Aesthetics Philosophy of Religion and Theology Philosophy of Mind Anthropology Epistemology Politics. Essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy, Kierkegaard's work is central to the study of political philosophy, literature, existentialist thought, and theology.
This is the first critical study of The Logic of Sense, Gilles Deleuze's most important work on language and ethics, as well as the main source of his vital philosophy of the event. James Williams explains the originality of Deleuze's work with careful definitions of all his innovative terms and a detailed description of the complex structure he constructs. This reading makes connections to his ground-breaking work on literature, to his critical but also progressive relation to the sciences, and to his controversial denial of the priority of standard logics, human values and 'meaning' in thinking.This book will open new debates and develop current ones around Deleuze's work in philosophy, politics, literature, linguistics, cultural studies and sociology.
Called by many France's foremost philosopher, Gilles Deleuze is one of the leading thinkers in the Western World. His acclaimed works and celebrated collaborations with Félix Guattari have established him as a seminal figure in the fields of literary criticism and philosophy. The long-awaited publication of What Is Philosophy? in English marks the culmination of Deleuze's career. Deleuze and Guattari differentiate between philosophy, science, and the arts, seeing as means of confronting chaos, and challenge the common view that philosophy is an extension of logic. The authors also discuss the similarities and distinctions between creative and philosophical writing. Fresh anecdotes from the history of philosophy illuminate the book, along with engaging discussions of composers, painters, writers, and architects. A milestone in Deleuze's collaboration with Guattari, What Is Philosophy? brings a new perspective to Deleuze's studies of cinema, painting, and music, while setting a brilliant capstone upon his work.
Dialogues
The Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze
Ontological Priority of Events in Gilles Deleuze's "The Logic of Sense"
Abrerant Movements
1953-1969
Expressionism in Philosophy

'A rare and remarkable book.' Times Literary Supplement Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995) was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Paris VIII. He is a key figure in poststructuralism, and one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth century. Félix Guattari (1930-1992) was a psychoanalyst at the la Borde Clinic, as well as being a major social theorist and radical activist. A Thousand Plateaus is part of Deleuze and Guattari's landmark philosophical project, Capitalism and Schizophrenia - a project that still sets the terms of contemporary philosophical debate. A Thousand Plateaus provides a compelling analysis of social phenomena and offers fresh alternatives for thinking about philosophy and culture. Its radical perspective provides a toolbox for 'nomadic thought' and has had a galvanizing influence on today's anti-capitalist movement. Translated by Brian Massumi.
The aim of this thesis is to examine the way in which Deleuze affirms the ontological priority of events over substances in his 1969 work, "The Logic of Sense". In particular, the thesis analyses the way in which Deleuze grounds this affirmation by establishing a complex and 'structural' relation between the works representative of several of the philosophers and intellectual movements which Deleuze privileges in "The Logic of Sense", namely, the Stoics, Leibniz, Albert Lautman, Gilbert Simondon, Structuralism and Psychoanalysis. We will show Deleuze constructs a concept of the ontologically primitive event by extracting from the works of these thinkers, on the one hand, a number of event-related problems and, on the other hand, a system of concepts which are capable, with several important qualifications, of resolving these problems, and thus functioning as the elements of a concept of the event on which, in the final analysis, every substance depends. We conclude that the process of associating, ordering and bringing into relation the worldly events characterizing things in general - that is, of discovering the laws which govern them and of constructing their corresponding concepts - is itself an event, always already underway, which is produced in an intersubjective and linguistic context. This 'sense-event' can be described in terms of a moving structure of relations between events. Within this structure, events of all orders and levels determine one another to determine things in general, and without reference to some already given substance which would fix this structure from outside.

Gilles Deleuze was one of the most important and influential continental philosophers of the 20th century and this book is an essential text for the field of Kant studies. French philosopher Gilles Deleuze wrote two 'logic' books: Francis Bacon: The Logic of Sensation and The Logic of Sense. However, in neither of these books nor in any other works does Deleuze articulate in a formal way the features of the logic he employs. He certainly does not use classical logic. And the best options for the non-classical logic that he may be implementing are: fuzzy, intuitionist, and many-valued. These are applicable to his concepts of heterogeneous composition and becoming, affirmative synthetic disjunction, and powers of the false. In The Logic of Gilles Deleuze: Basic Principles, Corry Shores examines the applicability of three non-classical logics to Deleuze's philosophy, by building from the philosophical and logical writings of Graham Priest, the world's leading proponent of dialetheism. Through so doing, Shores argues that Deleuze's logic is best understood as a dialethic, paraconsistent, many-valued logic.

A Critical Introduction and Guide
Gilles Deleuze's Difference and Repetition
Deleuze: A Guide for the Perplexed
Gilles Deleuze and the Ruin of Representation
A Reading of Gilles Deleuze's Logic of Sense
An Essay on Hume's Theory of Human Nature
Negotiations traces the intellectual journey of a man widely acclaimed as one of the most important French philosphers. A provocative guide to Deleuze by Deleuze, the collection clarifies the key critical concepts in the work of this vital figure in contemporary philosophy, who has had a lasting impact on a variety of disciplines, including aesthetics, film theory, psycho-analysis, and cultural studies. One of the first comprehensive treatments of Deleuzian thought. There is always something schizophrenic about logic in Deleuze, which represents another distinctive characteristic: a deep perversion of the very heart of philosophy. Thus, a preliminary definition of Deleuze's philosophy emerges: an irrational logic of aberrant movements. —from Aberrant Movements In Aberrant Movements, David Lapoujade offers one of the first comprehensive treatments of Deleuzian thought. Drawing on the entirety of Deleuze's work as well as his collaborations with Félix Guattari, from the “transcendental empiricism” of Difference and Repetition to the schizoanalysis and geopolosophy of Anti-Oedipus and A Thousand Plateaus, Lapoujade explores the central problem underlying the delirious coherence of Deleuze's philosophy: aberrant movements. These are the movements that Deleuze wrests from Kantian idealism, Nietzsche's eternal return, and the nonsense of Lewis Carroll; they are the schizophrenic processes of the unconscious and the nomadic line of flight traversing history—in short, the forces that permeate life and thought. Tracing and classifying their “irrational logics” represent the quintessential tasks of Deleuzian philosophy. Rather than abstract notions, though, these logics constitute various modes of populating the earth—involving the human as much as the animal, physical, and chemical—and the affective, mental, and political populations that populate human thought. Lapoujade argues that aberrant movements become the figures in a combat against the forms of political, social, philosophical, aesthetic, and scientific organization that attempt to deny, counter, or crush their existence. In this study of a thinker whose insights, theoretical confrontations, and perverse critiques have profoundly influenced philosophy, literature, film, and art over the last fifty years, Lapoujade invites us to join in the discordant harmonies of Deleuze's work—and in the battle that constitutes the thought of philosophy, politics, and life.

Logique Du SensColumbia University Press
This first English translation illuminates Hegelianism's most obscure dialectical synthesis: the relation between the phenomenology and the logic. This book is essential for understanding the development of French thought in this century.
Texts and Interviews 1975-1995
Kant's Critical Philosophy
Gilles Deleuze's Philosophy of Time
Isolated Experiences

Gilles Deleuze is now regarded as one of the most radical philosophers of the twentieth century. His work is hugely influential across a range of subjects, from philosophy to literature, to art, architecture and cultural studies. Gilles Deleuze: Key Concepts provides a guide to Deleuzian thought for any reader coming to his writings for the first time. This new edition is fully revised and updated and includes three new chapters on the event, psychoanalysis and philosophy. Gaffe/Stutter is a dead letter to Deleuze's Logic of Sense. It began as a series of diagrams, two-dimensional memory palaces that sketch the vectors of each chapter's paradox; it became an elaborate plan for a web-based diagrammatic (re)ntition of Logic of Sense, built on zoomable, annotatable high-resolution scans of these diagrams. Conceived as an anti-book - a visual reading schematic - this project eschews the line of text in favor of regimented grids, the ink-soaked grain of the remediated pen over the laser-burned face of print; playful reaction rather than academic protraction. This is not an analogy, or a product of the imagination, Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari would write in A Thousand Plateaus, but a composition of speeds and affects on the plane of consistency: a plan(e), a program, or rather a diagram, a problem, a question-machine.It ended as a directory of inert iQuery demos and digital scans: an image of Trafalgar Square at dusk, annotated with the words "Flag," "Small people on the steps," "A Statue," and "National Gallery Dome"; an empty html file titled "delete.html". The visitor who may happen to wander onto the website where these project demos are stashed would find herself stuck on Deleuze's definition of a paradox as initially that which destroys good sense as the only direction of becoming, but also that which destroys common sense as the assignation of fixed identities. From a series of diagrams to a dead-end digital directory, Gaffe/Stutter re-interprets a book that itself resists scholarly annotation. As with sense, it subsists in language; but it happens to things.