The Logic Of Sense Gilles Deleuze | 6f0de7b86f4ae1254b4637ec39d66e84

Desert Islands
Gilles Deleuze’s Transcendental Empiricism
Exposition in Philosophy
Ontological Priority of Events in Gilles Deleuze’s “The Logic of Sense”
Introduction to the Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze

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Desert Island
An anthology of 40 texts and interviews written over 20 years by French philosopher Gilles Deleuze, of which the early texts belong to literary criticism. Philosophy clearly dominates the rest of the book with a surprise admission by Deleuze that Sartre was his master.

Gilles Deleuze’s Transcendental Empiricism
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. He is 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, writing 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.

Expressionism in Philosophy
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.

Ontological Priority

Introduction to the Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze

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, already always underway, which is produced in an intersubjective and linguistic context. This ‘sene-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.

Nietzsche and Philosophy

Negotiations traces the intellectual journey of a man widely acclaimed as one of the most important French philosophers. 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.

Theology After Deleuze

By extending Gilles Deleuze’s philosophy through diverse literary tracts, this book develops an account of what it means to be different and enter 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 Brasseau forges compelling understandings that scrupulously preserve his subjects’ irregularities. The resulting philosophical narrative remains strictly localized; it establishes narrow bands of experience and refuses broadening generalizations. The book’s first section rigorously elaborates Deleuze’s pioneering notion of immanence. The second part consists of 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, Brasseau finds sexualities and a solitude that only Deleuze’s unique notion of difference can explain. An energetic interaction between philosophy and literatures drives this book. Brasseau waves back and forth between the genres, engaging diverse literatures not only to employ but also to refuel his philosophic positions. The literary authors he discusses range from Shakespeare and Fitzgerald to Borges, Bataille, and Eberhardt.

Essays Critical and Clinical

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Essays on Deleuze

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 twelfth anniversary of his death. It contains several letters addressed to his contemporaries (Michel Foucault, Pierre Klossowski, Francis Chiclet, 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. This 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.

Logic of Sense

Deleuze’s relationship with theology is a complex one. Indeed, there seem to be many possible objections to such an ‘assemblage’ taking place. The first book of its kind to engage with this seemingly problematic dialogue, Eberhardt Justasert shows the ways in which Deleuze’s thought can in fact advance issues in political and liberation theology in particular, while also exploring the important theological and spiritual aspirations contained in Deleuze’s philosophy itself. As part of his Deleuze quest for the ‘Absolute’, Justasert examines the theological component in Deleuze’s writings, investigating the theological potential of four notions that circle around the central Deleuzian concept of ‘Life’: immanence, spirituality, creativity and politics. The book goes on to connect Deleuze with both established theologies and possible theologies for the future, identifying areas in which Deleuze can contribute to the dynamics of contemporary theology, and argues that aspects of Deleuze’s philosophy can enable theology to become more meaningful in a globalised world. This is the ideal introduction to Deleuze and Guattari’s own theology, for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Empiricism and Subjectivity

Deleuze and Guattari’s Anti-Oedipus

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.

Negotiations, 1972-1990
The Logic of Gilles Deleuze

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, Samson-Hall and de Beistegui.

EPZ Thousand Plateaus

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, never merely to interpret. 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 Baudelaire, Melville, Jarry, T.E. 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?

Bergsonism

Outside the Subject

Deleuze and the Genesis of Representation is a systematic study of three of Deleuze's central works: Difference and Repetition, The Logic of Sense and, with Guattari, Anti-Oedipus. Hughes shows how each of these three works develops the Husserlian problem of genetic constitution. After an innovative reading of Husserl's late work, Hughes turns to a detailed study of the conceptual structures of Deleuze's three books. He demonstrates that each book is surprisingly similar in its structure and that all three function as nearly identical accounts of the genesis of representation. In a highly original and crucial contribution to Deleuze Studies, this book offers a provocative perspective on many of the questions Deleuze's work has raised: What is the status of representation? Of subjectivity? What is a body without organs? How is the virtual produced, and what exactly is its function within Deleuze's thought as a whole? By contextualizing Deleuze's thought within the radicalization of phenomenology, Hughes is able to suggest solutions to those questions that will be as compelling as they are controversial.

Kant's Critical Philosophy

Since its first publication, Logic of Sense has become a famous work of philosophical criticism. Working from the philosophy to logical and para-logical and onto psychology, 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 Félix Guattari, Anti-Oedipus.

Isolated Experiences

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 Cézanne'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 Velázquez, Cézanne, and Soutine, as well as Bacon's rejection of expressionism and abstract painting.

Letters and Other Texts

The first of two volumes, The Works of Gilles Deleuze I: 1953-1969 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.

What Is Philosophy?

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.

Hegel and Deleuze

Soran Klerkgaarden (1831-1855) remains one of the most enigmatic, captivating, and elusive thinkers in the history of European thought. The Klerkegaardian 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 Anthology Epistemology Politics. Essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy, Klerkgaarden's work is central to the study of political philosophy, literature, existentialist thought, and theology.

The Works of Gilles Deleuze I

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 work 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 concept of heterogeneous composition and becoming, affirmative synthetic deconstruction, and powers of the false. In The Logic of Gilles Deleuze: Basic Principles, Corry Shores examines the applicability of these 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.

Between Deleuze and Foucault

Traces Victorian self-harm through an engagement with literary fiction.

Francis Bacon

This volume consists of fourteen pieces selected by Levinas himself in 1987 from a large body of uncollected essays.

Spinoza

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".

The Dark Precursor

Gilles Deleuze has been labelled as the "post-x" thinker: post-structuralist, post-modern, post-Spinozist, post-Netzachian, and even post-postmodern. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze explores such categorizations and places Deleuze and Deleuzian method at the heart of contemporary thought. Contributors include: Giorgio Agamben, Mary Bryden, Gilles Deleuze, Jean Khalfa, Claude Imbert, Alain Mtil, Benoît Peaul, Juliette Simont, Ronald Bogue, Jonathann Philippe.

Deleuze and the Genesis of Representation is a systematic study of three of Deleuze's central works: Difference and Repetition, The Logic of Sense and, with Guattari, Anti-Oedipus. Hughes shows how each of these three works develops the Husserlian problem of genetic constitution. After an innovative reading of Husserl's late work, Hughes turns to a detailed study of the conceptual structures of Deleuze's three books. He demonstrates that each book is surprisingly similar in its structure and that all three function as nearly identical accounts of the genesis of representation. In a highly original and crucial contribution to Deleuze Studies, this book offers a provocative perspective on many of the questions Deleuze's work has raised: What is the status of representation? Of subjectivity? What is a body without organs? How is the virtual produced, and what exactly is its function within Deleuze's thought as a whole? By contextualizing Deleuze's thought within the radicalization of phenomenology, Hughes is able to suggest solutions to those questions that will be as compelling as they are controversial.
Deleuze and the Genesis of Sense

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.

Gilles Deleuze and Language

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.

Priority of Events

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 logic, 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.

Ironic

Examines the philosophy of Henri Bergson, explains his concepts of duration, memory, and elan vital, and discusses the influence of science on Bergson.

The Deleuze Reader

Hegel and Deleuze cannily examines the various resonances and dissonances between these two major philosophers. The collection represents the best in contemporary international scholarship on G. W. F. Hegel and Gilles Deleuze, and the contributing authors inhabit the 40-year uncharted space between the two thinkers, collectively addressing most of the major intertextual resonances between their ideas and laying a solid ground for future scholarship. The essays are organized thematically into two groups: those that maintain a firm but nuanced disjunction or opposition between Hegel and Deleuze, and those that chart possible connections, syntheses, or both. As is clear from this range of texts, the challenges involved in grasping, appraising, appropriating, and developing the systems of Deleuze and Hegel are varied and immense. While neither Hegel nor Deleuze gets the last word, the contributors ably demonstrate that partisans of either can no longer ignore the voice of the other.

Gilles Deleuze's Difference and Repetition

This is a radical interpretation of Deleuze's Logic of Sense. It focuses on Deleuze's concept of events and brings Deleuze's work into relation with the traditions of process philosophy and American pragmatism.

The Kierkegaardian Mind

Spinoza's philosophical project is one of the most radical attempts to construct a pure ontology with a single infinite substance. This book, which presents Spinoza's main ideas in dictionary form, has as its subject the opposition between ethics and morality, and the link between ethical and ontological propositions. His ethics is an ontology, rather than a moral science. Attention has been drawn to Spinoza by deep ecologists such as Arne Naess, the Norwegian philosopher; and his reading of Spinoza by Deleuze lends itself to a radical ecological ethic. As Robert Harvey says in his introduction, "Deleuze opens us to the idea that the elements of the different individuals we compose may be nonhuman within us. One wonders, finally, whether Man might be defined as a territory, a set of boundaries, a limit on existence." Gilles Deleuze, known for his inquiries into desire, language, politics, and power, finds a kinship between Spinoza and Nietzsche. He writes, "Spinoza did not believe in hope or even in courage; he believed only in joy in vision. . . he knew that the feeling of a gust of air from behind each time I read him, of a wind's brusque that makes one morn. Gilles Deleuze was a professor of philosophy at the University of Paris at Vincennes. Robert Hurley is the translator of Michel Foucault's History of Sexuality.

Affirming Divergence

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 philosophy thought in this century.

Logic and Existence

Engines of Holland provides an excellent introduction to Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari's Anti-Oedipus which is widely recognized as one of the most influential texts in philosophy to have appeared in the last thirty years. He lucidly presents the theoretical concerns behind Anti-Oedipus and explores with clarity the diverse influences of Marx, Freud, Nietzsche and Kant on the development of Deleuze & Guattari's thinking. He also examines the wider implications of their work in revitalizing Marxism, environmentalism, feminism and cultural studies.

Gilles Deleuze's Logic of Sense

Deleuze and Guattari's philosophy in the field of political philosophy Negotiations intriguing concept of the dark precursor refers to intensive processes of energetic flows passing between fields of different potentials. Fiercely used in Difference and Repetition, it remained underexplored in Deleuze's subsequent work. In this collection of essays numerous contributors offer perspectives on Deleuze's concept of the dark precursor as it affects artistic research, providing a wide-ranging panorama on the intersection between music, art, philosophy, and scholarship. The forty-eight chapters in this publication present a kaleidoscopic view of different fields of knowledge and artistic practice, exploring for the first time the diversity and richness of a world situated between artistic research and the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari. Within different understandings of artistic research, the authors—composers, architects, performers, philosophers, sculptors, film-makers, painters, writers, and activists—map practices and insert concepts, contributing to a creative expansion of horizons, materials, and methodologies. Contributors VOLUME 1: Paolo de Acosta, Arnaud Biderar, Edward Campbell, Diego Castro-Magia, Pascale Crétin, Zanella Dimovita, Louis-Félix, Mike Fletcher, Paolo Galli, Limakó Óna-Miksa, Karle Grooth, Ole Godal, Júlia Lóbul, Nicolas Marty, Frédéric Mathivet, Vincent Meelberg, Catarina Podrelo Nohade, Tetsu Nohara, Gabriel Fache, Martin Scheringer, Einar Torfi Elmarsson, Steve Tramass, Toshiya Ueki, Susanne Valério, Amanda Zadekuch VOLUME 2: Éric Allier, Nanou Antoine, Júnior Baratav, Zsuzsa Baross, Anna Boruch, Elena del Río, Luis de Miranda, Laura D'Estiva, Li-Villa Dušković, Adriës Echhouts, Joori Emerling, Vertice Gheva, Roney Hardée, Rahna Khanou, Stefan Kroneisen, Erin Manning, John Miller, Ellis Mikhail, Marc Ngu, Andréa Oliveira, Federico Pallarès, Andrzej Radman, Felix Retbo, Anne-Sophie Ronsse, Jaume Soldevila, Mihai Tataru, Silvia Wilson, Elisabeth Yanagawa

Logique Du Sens

Brings together 18 key essays, plus two completely new essays, by one of the world's leading commentators on the work of the French philosopher Gilles Deleuze.

Deleuze and Literature

Deleuze's readings of Hume, Spinoza, Bergson and Nietzsche respond to philosophical critiques of classical and modern empiricism. However, Deleuze's arguments against these critiques - by Kant, Hegel, Husserl and Heidegger - consolidate the philosophy of immateriality that can be called 'transcendental empiricism'. Marc Boffi offers us a detailed examination of Gilles Deleuze's philosophy of transcendental empiricism. He demonstrates that Deleuze takes up and radicalizes the empiricist school of thought developing a systematic alternative to the mainstreams of modern continental philosophy.

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