

Gilles Deleuze Paperback An Introduction

Shows how Deleuze’s philosophy is shaking up research in the humanities and social sciences. Deleuzian thinking is having a significant impact on research practices in the Social Sciences not least because one of its key implications is the demand to break down the false divide between theory and practice. This book brings together international academics from a range of Social Science and Humanities disciplines to reflect on how Deleuze’s philosophy is opening up and shaping methodologies and practices of empirical research.

This accessible book examines critically the writings of Deleuze and Guattari, clarifying the ideas of these two notoriously difficult thinkers without over-simplifying them. Divided into three sections - Knowledge, Power, and Liberation of Desire - the book provides a systematic account of the intellectual context as well as an exhaustive analysis of the key themes informing Deleuze and Guattari’s work. It provides the framework for reading the important and influential study Capitalism and Schizophrenia and, with the needs of students in mind, explains the key concepts in Deleuze and Guattari’s discussion of philosophy, art and politics. Definitive and incisive, the book will be invaluable in situating the philosophy of these two major figures within the perspective of the social and human sciences.

Eugene W. 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.

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.

Gregg Lambert demonstrates that since the publication of Proust and Signs in 1964 Gilles Deleuze’s search for a new means of philosophical expression became a central theme of all his oeuvre, including those written with psychoanalyst Félix Guattari. Lambert, like Deleuze, calls this “ the image of thought. ” Lambert’s exploration begins with Deleuze’s earliest exposition of the Proustian image of thought and then follows the “ tangled history ” of the image that runs through subsequent works, such asKafka: Toward a Minor Literature, The Rhizome (which serves as an introduction to Deleuze’s A Thousand Plateaus), and several later writings from the 1980s collected inEssays Critical and Clinical. Lambert shows how this topic underlies Deleuze’s studies of modern cinema, where the image of thought is predominant in the analysis of the cinematic image—particularly inThe Time-Image. Lambert finds it to be the fundamental concern of the brain proposed by Deleuze in the conclusion ofWhat Is Philosophy? By connecting the various appearances of the image of thought that permeate Deleuze’s entire corpus, Lambert reveals how thinking in fact assumes an image, how the images of thought become identified with the problem of expression early in the works, and how this issue turns into a primary motive for the more experimental works of philosophy written with Guattari. The study traces a distinctly modern relationship between philosophy and non-philosophy (literature and cinema especially) that has developed into a hallmark of the term “ Deleuzian. ” However, Lambert argues, this aspect of the philosopher’s vision has not been fully appreciated in terms of its significance for philosophy: “ not only ‘for today’ but, to quote Nietzsche, meaning also ‘for tomorrow, and for the day after tomorrow. ”

Gilles Deleuze and Philosophical Expressionism

An Introduction

An Introduction for Students and Practitioners

Between Deleuze and Foucault

1953-1969

Gilles Deleuze’s Logic 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.

Deleuze’s two Cinema books explore film through the creation of a series of philosophical concepts. Not only bewildering in number, Deleuze’s writing procedures mean his exegesis is both complex and elusive. Three questions emerge: What are the underlying principles of the taxonomy? How many concepts are there, and what do they describe? How might each be used in engaging with a film?David Deamer’s book is the first to fully respond to these three questions, unearthing the philosophies inspiring Deleuze’s classifications, exploring every concept and reading a film for each. Clearly and concisely mapping the Cinema books for newcomers to Deleuzian film studies, Deamer also opens up new areas of enquiry for expert readers.

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Using clear language and numerous examples, each chapter of this guide analyses an individual plateau from Deleuze and Guattari’s A Thousand Plateaus, interpreting the work for students and scholars.

Essays by Gilles Deleuze on the search for a new empiricism.

Philosophical Provocations to Psychological Practices

An Introduction to Metaphysics

Deleuze’s Cinema Books

Introduction to the Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze

Variations: The Philosophy of Gilles Deleuze

Spinoza’s theoretical philosophy 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 eethology, rather than a moral science. Attention has been drawn to Spinoza by deep ecologists such as Arne Naess, the Norwegian philosopher; and this reading of Spinoza by Deleuze lends itself to a radical ecological ethic. As Robert Hurley 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 and in vision . . . he more than any other gave me the feeling of a gust of air from behind each time I read him, of a witch’s broom that he makes one mount. 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. The essential toolkit for anyone approaching Deleuze for the first time. When students read Difference and Repetition for the first time, they face two main hurdles: the wide range of sources that Deleuze draws upon and his dense writing style. This Edinburgh Philosophical Guide helps students to negotiate these hurdles, taking them through the text paragraph by paragraph. It situates Deleuze within Continental philosophy more broadly and explains why he develops his philosophy in his unique way. If you’re a seasoned Deleuzian, there’s something here for you too: you won’t want to miss Henry Somers-Hall’s new, positive interpretation of Difference and Repetition.

A guide to the work of Gilles Deleuze

Defining the lives of a majority of the world’s population, the question of ‘the city’ has risen to the fore as one of the most urgent issues of our time "e; writing concerns across the terrain of climate policies, global financing, localised struggles and multi-disciplinary research. Deleuze and the City rests on a conviction that philosophy is crucially important for advancing knowledge on cities, and for allowing us to envisage new forms of urban life toward a more sustainable future. It gathers some of the most original thinkers and accomplished scholars in contemporary urban philosophies inspiring Deleuze’s classifications, exploring every concept and reading a film for each. Clearly and concisely mapping the Cinema books for newcomers to Deleuzian film studies, Deamer also opens up new areas of enquiry for expert readers.

Shopping mall to the ‘urbidical’ refurbishments of Haifa.

‘The best introduction to Deleuze, and to the collective writings of Deleuze and Guattari, available yet! Claire Colebrook has produced a truly accessible pathway into the labyrinthine enchantments offered for contemporary thought by Deleuzianism, making concepts clear, showing their political and theoretical complexity, elaborating their social and artistic relevance. A wonderful, lucid opening onto the new worlds of Deleuze.’ Elizabeth Gross, Rutgers University ‘A wonderfully clear introduction to key Deleuzian concepts and to their effectiveness in fields ranging from ethics and politics to cinema, literary and cultural studies. Claire Colebrook provides a series of effortless transitions from Deleuze’s philosophical concerns (eg: difference, representation, desire and affect) to concrete problems in a variety of fields. This book is an excellent guide to an important body of critical thought.’ Paul Patton, Professor of Philosophy, University of NSW A genuine attempt to think differently. Gilles Deleuze’s work challenges, provokes and frustrates. Surprisingly practical as well as innovative, it is now being seen as a ‘must read’ for students and scholars across the humanities and social sciences. Claire Colebrook’s Understanding Deleuze offers a comprehensive and very accessible introduction to his work. hink differently. It is built on the notion of an immanent ethics: how can we have a political and ethical theory without some external foundation such as the subject or morality? He argues that the only way we can do this is with a theory of the virtual, and he sees all life (not just cyberculture) as virtual. Deleuze goes further than Foucault or Derrida in questioning the boundaries of the subject and knowledge. For Deleuze perception extends beyond the human, to animals, machines and microorganisms. Deleuze’s writing is challenging and hard to read, and so far there is no introduction to his work. Claire Colebrook’s primer offers an accessible introduction to the whole Deleuzian oeuvre, including the work he did with Guattari.

Lacan and Deleuze

Deleuze and Design

Gilles Deleuze’s Empiricism and Subjectivity

Understanding Deleuze

Deleuze and the City

From Tradition to Difference

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.

Jon Roffe shows how Empiricism and Subjectivity is the precursor for some of Deleuze’s most well-known philosophical innovations. For those already familiar with Deleuze, he emphasises its novelty within his corpus. And, for all readers, he shows how it outlines Deleuze’s powerful and striking theory of subjectivity, and of philosophy itself.

is Gilles Deleuze’s first book, and yet it is infrequently read and poorly understood. In fact, it constitutes a unique project in its own right, deserving of the same close study that is now widely given to other, more well-known works.

Gilles DeleuzeAn IntroductionCambridge University Press

An insightful reading of Deleuze, from the point of view of a student, a reader and a fellow philosopher with whom Deleuze himself corresponded about his work.

This is the first critical introduction to Difference and Repetition. Gilles Deleuze’s most important work of philosophy and one of the most significant texts of contemporary philosophy. In offering a critical analysis of Deleuze’s methods, principles and arguments, the book enables readers to engage with the revolutionary core of Deleuze’s philosophy, favourable or critical positions with respect to its most innovative and controversial ideas. The book will also help to extend Deleuze’s work to philosophers working in the analytic tradition.

Nietzsche and Philosophy

Deleuze and Psychology

Alternative Narratives in Early Childhood

What Is Philosophy?

Introduction to Schizoanalysis

Difference and Repetition

Since its publication in 1968, “Difference and Repetition”, an exposition of the critique of identity, has come to be considered a contemporary classic in philosophy and one of Deleuze’s most important works. The text follows the development of two central concepts, those of pure difference and complex repetition. It shows how the two concepts are related, difference implying divergence and decentring, repetition being associated with displacement and disguising. The work moves deftly between Hegel, Kierkegaard, Freud, Althusser and Nietzsche to establish a fundamental critique of Western metaphysics, and has been a central text in initiating the shift in French thought - away from Hegel and Marx, towards Nietzsche and Freud.

Gilles Deleuze has been labelled as the “post-x” thinker: post-structuralist, post-modern, post-Spinozist, post-Nietzschean, and even post-utopian. 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 Khalifa, Claude Imbert, Alain Mnll, Bento Prado, Juliette Simont, Ronald Boque, Jonathan Philippe.

The basic principles that Bergson articulates, especially his way of thinking about reality as a dynamic process and his view of human beings as creative and evolving, should be helpful to anyone who seeks to go beyond simply dealing with the practical demands of daily life and consider the nature of things. Of special importance is Bergson’s claim that it is both possible and necessary to know from the inside rather than confining our attention to external perspectives and points of view. Intuition is able to get beyond what is relative and place us inside reality. This essay is, as the title says, an introduction. But if we think there is more to a human being — and even to nature itself — than material structures alone, perhaps the time has come to take a fresh look at Bergson’s essay. In “An Introduction to Metaphysics,” Bergson traces the demise of metaphysics to the failure of both scientific materialism and dogmatism and to the immense success of a kind of pragmatism that promised liberation from the fruitless battles among various schools of philosophy. He also rejects relativism and criticizes the vacuum that is created when philosophers refuse to inquire about the nature of reality. To avoid metaphysics easily leads to a worldview shaped by unexamined ideas and hidden presuppositions. Henri Bergson was born in the year that Darwin published the Origin of the Species. He could not have imagined the philosophical impact of evolutionary theory, which is now so great that Bergson’s philosophy, which emphasizes “creative evolution,” is experiencing a significant revival. The basic principles that Bergson articulates, especially his way of thinking about reality as a dynamic process and his view of human beings as creative and evolving, should be helpful to anyone who seeks to go beyond simply dealing with the practical demands of daily life and consider the nature of things.

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 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.

Deleuze and Guattari’s Anti-Oedipus

Deleuze and Guattari

Essays Critical and Clinical

The Logic of Gilles Deleuze

Gilles Deleuze

EPZ Thousand Plateaus

An increasing number of scholars, students and practitioners of psychology are becoming intrigued by the ideas of Gilles Deleuze and of Felix Guattari. This book aims to be a critical introduction to these ideas, which have so much to offer psychology in terms of new directions as well as critique. Deleuze was one of the most prominent philosophers of the 20th century and a figure whose ideas are increasingly influential throughout the humanities and social sciences. His work, particularly his collaborations with psychoanalyst Guattari, focused on the articulation of a philosophy of difference. Rejecting mainstream continental philosophy just as much as the orthodox analytical metaphysics of the English-speaking world, Deleuze proposed a positive and passionate alternative, bursting at the seams with new concepts and new transformations. This book overviews the philosophical contribution of Deleuze including the project he developed with Guattari. It goes on to explore the application of these ideas in three major dimensions of psychology: its unit of analysis, its method and its applications to the clinic. Deleuze and Psychology will be of interest to students and scholars of psychology and those interested in continental philosophy, as well as psychological practitioners and therapists.

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 Felix 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.

Why think? Not, according to Gilles Deleuze, in order to be clever, but because thinking transforms life. Why read literature? Not for pure entertainment, Deleuze tells us, but because literature can recreate the boundaries of life. With his emphasis on creation, the future and the enhancement of life, along with his crusade against “common sense”, Deleuze offers some of the most liberating, exhilarating ideas in twentieth-century thought. This book offers a way in to Deleuzian thought through such topics as: “ becoming ” time and the flow of life “ the ethics of thinking “ ‘major’ and ‘minor’ literature “ difference and repetition” desire, the image and ideology. Written with literature students in mind, this is the ideal guide for students wishing to think differently about life and literature and in this way to create their own new readings of literary texts.

Michel Foucault’s suggestion that this century would become known as “Deleuzian” was considered by Gilles Deleuze himself to be a joke “meant to make people who like us laugh, and make everyone else livid.” Whether serious or not, Foucault’s prediction has had enough of an impact to raise concern about the potential ‘deflication’ of this enormously influential French philosopher. Seeking to counter such tendencies toward hagiography—not unknown, particularly since Deleuze’s death—Ian Buchanan has assembled a collection of essays that constitute a critical and focused engagement with Deleuze and his work. Originally published as a special issue of South Atlantic Quarterly (Summer 1997), this volume includes essays from some of the most prominent American, Australian, British, and French scholars and translators of Deleuze’s writing. These essays, ranging from film, television, art, and literature to philosophy, psychoanalysis, geology, and cultural studies, reflect the broad interests of Deleuze himself. Providing both an introduction and critique of Deleuze, this volume will engage those readers interested in literary and cultural theory, philosophy, and the future of those areas of study in which Deleuze worked. Contributors: Ronald Boque, Ian Buchanan, André Pierre Colombat, Tom Conley, Manuel Delanda, Tessa Dwyer, Jerry Aline Flieger, Eugene Holland, Fredric Jameson, Jean-Clet Martin, John Mullarkey, D. N. Rodowick, Horst Ruthrof, Charles J. Stivale

Other books have tried to explain Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995), one of the twentieth century’s most important and elusive thinkers, in general terms. However, Todd May organizes his introduction around a central question at the heart of Deleuze’s philosophy: How might we live? He demonstrates

how Deleuze offers a view of the cosmos as a living entity that provides ways of conducting our lives that we may not have even dreamed of.

Gilles Deleuze’s Transcendental Empiricism

Gilles Deleuze’s Difference and Repetition

Spinoza

The Deleuze Connections

An Introduction to the Politics of Desire

Deleuze’s Difference and Repetition

Drawing on a range of contributors, case studies and examples, this book examines how we can think about design through Deleuze, and how Deleuze’s thought can be re-designed to produce new concepts. It taps into the emerging networks between philosophy as an act of inventing concepts and design as the process of inventing the world.

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.

‘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-> This collection examines an aspect of Gilles Deleuze’s thought that has largely been neglected; whether or not Deleuze was a metaphysician. Answering this question may reveal the problematic nature of so-called postmodernism and the critique it leveled at the first philosophy, and it may help readers to better understand philosophy’s fate. Challenging dominant discourses in the field of early childhood education, this book provides an accessible introduction to some of the alternative narratives and diverse perspectives that are increasingly to be heard in this field, as well as discussing the importance of paradigm, politics and ethics. Peter Moss draws on material published in the groundbreaking Contesting Early Childhood series to introduce readers to thinking that questions the mainstream approach to early childhood education and to offer rich examples to illustrate how this thinking is being put to work in practice. Key topics addressed include: dominant discourses in today’s early childhood education - and what is meant by ‘dominant discourse’ why politics and ethics are the starting points for early childhood education Reggio Emilia as an example of an alternative narrative the relevance to early childhood education of thinkers such as Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze and of theoretical positions such as posthumanism. An enlightening read for students and practitioners, as well as policymakers, academics and parents, this book is intended for anyone who wants to think more about early childhood education and delve deeper into new perspectives and debates in this field.

Basic Principles

Practical Philosophy

Vitalism and Multiplicity

Three Introductions to the Taxonomy of Images

In Search of a New Image of Thought

Pure Immanence

This book offers a readable and compelling introduction to the work of one of the twentieth century’s most important and elusive thinkers. Other books have tried to explain Deleuze in general terms. Todd May organizes his book around a central question at the heart of Deleuze’s philosophy: how might we live? The author then goes on to explain how Deleuze offers a view of the cosmos as a living thing that provides ways of conducting our lives that we may not have dreamed of. Through this approach the full range of Deleuze’s philosophy is covered. Offering a lucid account of a highly technical philosophy, Todd May’s introduction will be widely read amongst those in philosophy, political science, cultural studies and French studies. 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.

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

It is often said that Lacan is the most radical representative of structuralism, a thinker of negativity and alienation, whereas Deleuze is pictured as a great opponent of the structuralist project, a vitalist and a thinker of creative potentialities of desire. It seems the two cannot be further apart. This volume of 12 new essays breaks the myth of their foreignness (if not hostility) and places the two in a productive conversation. By taking on topics such as baroque, perversion, death drive, ontology/topology, face, linguistics and formalism the essays highlight key entry points for a discussion between Lacan’s and Deleuze’s respective thoughts. The proposed lines of investigation do not argue for a simple equation of their thoughts, but for a ‘disjunctive synthesis’, which acknowledges their differences, while insisting on their positive and mutually informed reading.

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.

A Critical Introduction and Guide

Deleuze and Guattari’s A Thousand Plateaus

Deleuze and Research Methodologies

Key Concepts

Essays on a Life

A Disjunctive Synthesis

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, intuitionistic 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 dialetheic, paraconsistent, many-valued logic.

The Works of Gilles Deleuze I

Gilles Deleuze and Metaphysics

An Edinburgh Philosophical Guide

A Deleuzian Century?