

## Bergsonism Gilles Deleuze

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*The New Bergson* Re.Press

Throughout his career, Deleuze developed a series of original philosophies of time and applied them successfully to many different fields. Now James Williams presents Deleuze's philosophy of time as the central concept that connects his philosophy as a whole. Through this conceptual approach, the book covers all the main periods of Deleuze's philosophy: the early studies of Hume, Nietzsche, Kant, Bergson and Spinoza, the two great philosophical works, *Difference and Repetition* and *Logic of Sense*, the *Capitalism and Schizophrenia* works with Guattari, and the late influential studies of literature, film and painting. The result is an important reading of Deleuze and the first full interpretation of his philosophy of time.

Creative Involvement Bloomsbury Publishing

Deleuze, Bergson, Merleau-Ponty: The Logic and Pragmatics of Creation, Affective Life, and Perception offers the only full-length examination of the relationships between Deleuze, Bergson and Merleau-Ponty. Henri Bergson (1859 – 1941), Maurice Merleau-Ponty (1908-1961), and Gilles Deleuze (1925 – 1995) succeeded one another as leading voices in French philosophy over a span of 136 years. Their relationship to one another's work involved far more than their overlapping lifetimes. Bergson became both the source of philosophical insight and a focus of criticism for Merleau-Ponty and Deleuze. Deleuze criticized Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology as well as his interest in cognitive and natural science. Author Dorothea Olkowski points out that each of these philosophers situated their thought in relation to their understandings of crucial developments and theories taken up in the history and philosophy of science, and this has been difficult for Continental philosophy to grasp. She articulates the differences between these philosophers with respect to their disparate approaches to the physical sciences and with how their views of science function in relation to their larger philosophical projects. In *Deleuze, Bergson, Merleau-Ponty*, Olkowski examines the critical areas of the structure of time and memory, the structure of consciousness, and the question of humans' relation to nature. She reveals that these philosophers are working from inside one another's ideas and are making strong claims about time, consciousness, reality, and their effects on humanity that converge and diverge. The result is a clearer picture of the intertwined workings of Continental philosophy and its fundamental engagement with the sciences.

Deleuze's Bergsonism A&C Black

"Under the aegis of time Suzanne Guerlac displaces matter, intuition, memory, and vitalism of the early twentieth century into the wake of poststructuralism and the dilemmas of nature and culture here and now. This book is a landmark for anyone working in the currents of philosophy, science, and literature. The force and vision of the work will enthuse and inspire every one of its readers." Tom Conley, Harvard University "In recent years, we have grown accustomed to philosophical language that is intensely self-conscious and rhetorically thick, often tragic in tone. It is enlivening to read Bergson, who exerts so little rhetorical pressure while exacting such a substantial effort of thought.... Bergson's texts teach the reader to let go of entrenched intellectual habits and to begin to think differently--to think in time.... Too much and too little have been said about Bergson. Too much, because of the various appropriations of his thought. Too little, because the work itself has not been carefully studied in recent decades."--from *Thinking in Time* Henri Bergson (1859-1941), whose philosophical works emphasized motion, time, and change, won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1927. His work remains influential,

particularly in the realms of philosophy, cultural studies, and new media studies. In *Thinking in Time*, Suzanne Guerlac provides readers with the conceptual and contextual tools necessary for informed appreciation of Bergson's work. Guerlac's straightforward philosophical expositions of two Bergson texts, *Time and Free Will* (1888) and *Matter and Memory* (1896), focus on the notions of duration and memory--concepts that are central to the philosopher's work. *Thinking in Time* makes plain that it is well worth learning how to read Bergson effectively: his era and our own share important concerns. Bergson's insistence on the opposition between the automatic and the voluntary and his engagement with the notions of "the living," affect, and embodiment are especially germane to discussions of electronic culture. [Germinal Life](#) Princeton University Press

*Creative Involvement: Bergson, Beckett* Deleuze focuses on a philosophical trajectory that not only had a profound impact on critical thought of the 20th and now 21st centuries, but on cosmopolitan, contemporary culture more broadly and on artistic experiment and expression in particular.

*Deleuze and Becoming* Princeton University Press

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*.

*Understanding Bergson, Understanding Modernism* U of Minnesota Press

This volume brings together generous selections from his major texts: *Time and Free Will*, *Matter and Memory*, *Creative Evolution*, *Mind-Energy*, *The Creative Mind*, *The Two Sources of Morality and Religion* and *Laughter*. In addition it features material from the *Melanges* never before translated in English, such as the correspondence between Bergson and William James. The volume will be an excellent textbook for pedagogic purposes and a helpful source book for philosophers working across the analytic/continental divide.

*Deleuze, Bergson, Merleau-Ponty* A&C Black

*Taking Wittgenstein at His Word* is an experiment in reading organized around a central question: What kind of interpretation of Wittgenstein's later philosophy emerges if we adhere strictly to his claims that he is not in the business of presenting and defending philosophical theses and that his only aim is to expose persistent conceptual misunderstandings that lead to deep philosophical perplexities? Robert Fogelin draws out the therapeutic aspects of Wittgenstein's later work by closely examining his account of rule-following and how he applies the idea in the philosophy of mathematics. The first of the book's two parts focuses on rule-following, Wittgenstein's "paradox of interpretation," and his naturalistic response to this paradox, all of which are persistent and crucial features of his later philosophy. Fogelin offers a corrective to the frequent misunderstanding that the paradox of interpretation is a paradox about meaning, and he emphasizes the importance of Wittgenstein's often undervalued appeals to natural responses. The second half of the book examines how Wittgenstein applies his reflections on rule-following to the status of mathematical propositions, proofs, and objects, leading to remarkable, demystifying results. *Taking Wittgenstein at His Word* shows that what Wittgenstein claims to be doing and what he actually does are much closer than is often recognized. In doing so, the book underscores fundamental—but frequently underappreciated—insights about Wittgenstein's later philosophy.

**Cinema 1** Edinburgh University Press

2008 Outstanding Academic Title, Choice Magazine In recent years, the recognition of Gilles Deleuze as one of the major philosophers of the twentieth century has heightened attention to his brilliant and complex writings on film. What is the place of *Cinema 1* and *Cinema 2* in the corpus of his philosophy? How and why does Deleuze consider cinema as a singular object of philosophical attention, a specific mode of thought? How does his philosophy of film combine and further his approaches to time, movement, and perception, and how does it produce an escape from subjectivity and a plunge into the immanence of images? How does it recode and utilize Henri Bergson's thought and André Bazin's film theory? What does it tell us about perceiving a world in images—indeed about our relation to the world? These are the central questions addressed in Paola Marrati's powerful and clear elucidation of Deleuze's philosophy of film. Humanities, film studies, and social science scholars will find this book a valuable contribution to the philosophical literature on cinema and its pertinence in contemporary life.

**Deleuze and the Unconscious** Springer

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.

*Kitaro? Nishida's Philosophy of Life* Edinburgh University Press

The twentieth century – with its unprecedented advances in technology and scientific understanding – saw the birth of a distinctively new and 'modern' age. Henri Bergson stood as one of the most important philosophical voices of that tumultuous time. An intellectual celebrity in his own life time, his work was widely discussed by such thinkers as William James, Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell, as well as having a profound influence on modernist writers such as Wallace Stevens, Willa Cather and Wyndham Lewis and later thinkers, most notably Gilles Deleuze. *Key Writings* brings together Bergson's most essential writings in a single volume, including crucial passages from such major work as *Time and Free Will*, *Matter and Memory*, *Creative Evolution*, *Mind-Energy*, *The Creative Mind*, *The Two Sources of Morality and Religion* and *Laughter*. The book also includes Bergson's correspondences with William James and a chronology of his life and work.

*Henri Bergson: Key Writings* Edinburgh University Press

Deleuze's concept of 'becoming' provides the key to his notoriously complex metaphysics, yet it has not been systematized until now. Bankston tracks the concept of becoming and its underlying temporal processes across Deleuze's writings, arguing that expressions of becoming(s) appear in two modes of temporality: an appropriation of Nietzsche's eternal return (the becoming of the event), and Bergsonian duration (the becoming of sensation). Overturning the criticisms launched by Žižek and Badiou, with conceptual encounters between Bergson, Nietzsche, Leibniz, Borges, Klossowski, and Proust, the newly charted concept of double becoming provides a roadmap to the totality of Deleuze's philosophy. Bankston systematizes Deleuze's multi-mirrored universe where form and content infinitely refract in a vital kaleidoscope of becoming.

*Gilles Deleuze's Time Machine* Unc Department of Romance Studies

By the end of the twentieth century, it had been almost forgotten that the Freudian account of the unconscious was only one of many to have emerged from the intellectual ferment of the second half of the 19th century. The philosophical roots of the concept of the unconscious in Leibniz, Kant, Schelling and Schopenhauer had also been occluded from view by the dominance of Freudianism. From his earliest work of the 1940s until his final writings of the 1990s, Gilles Deleuze stood at odds with this dominant current, rejecting Freud as sole source for ideas about the unconscious. This most 'contemporary' of French philosophers acted as custodian of all the ideas that had been rejected by the proponents of the psychoanalytic model, carefully preserving them and, when possible, injecting them with new life. In 1950s and 60s Deleuze turned to Henri Bergson's theories of memory and instinct and to Carl Jung's theory of archetypes. In *Difference and Repetition* (1968) he conceived of a 'differential unconscious' based on Leibnizian principles. He was also immersed from the beginning in esoteric and occult ideas about the nature of the mind. *Deleuze and the Unconscious* shows how these tendencies combine in Deleuze's work to engender a wholly new approach to the unconscious, for which active relations to the

unconscious are just as important as the better known pathologies of neurosis and psychosis.

Key Writings State University of New York Press

Discusses the theoretical implications of the cinematographic image based on Henri Bergson's theories

Deleuze's Philosophical Lineage Cornell University Press

Henri Bergson (1859-1941) is one of the truly great philosophers of the Modernist period, and there is currently a major renaissance of interest in his unduly neglected texts and ideas amongst philosophers, literary theorists, and social theorists. *Mind-Energy* is a collection of essays and lectures from the period 1901-13 and has long been out of print. It features essays on life and consciousness, soul and body, mind and brain, and on dreams, memory and the phenomenon of false recognition; the insights Bergson develops in them remain highly pertinent to contemporary work in the philosophy of mind.

Bergson and Phenomenology Manchester University Press

The first book dedicated to Gilles Deleuze's seminal study of Henri Bergson's philosophy. Henri Bergson is widely accepted as one of the most significant thinkers for Gilles Deleuze's work. It is also frequently noted that Deleuze is largely responsible for having revived and contoured the prevailing interest in Bergson's work. Craig Lundy gives readers of Deleuze and Bergson an opportunity to discover and fully connect with an encounter that continues to exert enormous influence over the course of contemporary thought. **Key Features** Provides a critical analysis of Deleuze's engagement with Bergson, situating it within the broader trajectory of Bergson's 20th-21st century reception. Explains the origin of concepts central to Deleuze's work, such as multiplicity and the virtual. Demonstrates in detail how the various components of Deleuze's Bergsonism work together to create a productive and progressively emergent whole.

The Works of Gilles Deleuze I A&C Black

Paul Patton brings together an outstanding collection of appraisals by French- and English-speaking scholars of Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995), one of the most important post-war French philosophers. A number of these pieces address Deleuze's original interpretations of key figures in the history of philosophy, including Spinoza, Kant, Hegel and Bergson. Others discuss his work on mathematics, and the relevance of his conceptual creativity for art criticism, feminist, literary, and cultural studies. Several of the contributors here have not been previously published.

*Gilles Deleuze's Philosophy of Time* Wiley-Blackwell

The *Image of Law* is the first book to examine law through the work of Gilles Deleuze, activating his thought within problems of jurisprudence and developing a concept of judgment that acknowledges its inherently creative capacity.

Gilles Deleuze: Image and Text Princeton University Press

The philosophy of Gilles Deleuze is increasingly gaining the prestige that its astonishing inventiveness calls for in the Anglo-American theoretical context. His wide-ranging works on the history of philosophy, cinema, painting, literature and politics are being taken up and put to work across disciplinary divides and in interesting and surprising ways. However, the backbone of Deleuze's philosophy - the many and varied sources from which he draws the material for his conceptual innovation - has until now remained relatively obscure and unexplored. This book takes as its goal the examination of this rich theoretical background. Presenting essays by a range of the world's foremost Deleuze scholars, and a number of up and coming theorists of his work, the book is composed of in-depth analyses of the key figures in Deleuze's lineage whose significance - as a result of either their obscurity or the complexity of their place in the Deleuzian text - has not previously been well understood. This work will prove indispensable to students and scholars seeking to understand the context from which Deleuze's ideas emerge. Included are essays on Deleuze's relationship to figures as varied as Marx, Simondon, Wronski, Hegel, Hume, Maimon, Ruyer, Kant, Heidegger, Husserl, Reimann, Leibniz, Bergson and Freud.

**Cinema: The time-image** Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Various schools of philosophy over the last eighty years have tried to claim Henri Bergson as one of their own. In France he has been regarded primarily as an early phenomenologist. In the United States and Britain he is still regarded as a vitalist philosopher. This introductory study looks at Bergson's use of philosophical form and aims to dispel the view that Bergson ever stuck to one type of philosophy at all, be it vitalism or phenomenology. The claim of any one form of thought to the title of "first philosophy" is challenged by the idea of a Bergsonian metaphilosophy which states that, in a universe with no static foundations, there can never be first philosophies. In other words, if everything is changing, then this must be no less true of philosophy. In pursuit of this approach, John Mullarkey explores each of Bergson's seven major works from a metaphilosophical perspective. The first four chapters of *Bergson and Philosophy* examine each of these works against the background of current debate within its respective field--the metaphysics of space and time, the philosophy of mind, the philosophy of biology, and

sociobiology. The remaining four chapters take a problem-based approach, examining the role of ethics, ontology, methodology, and metaphilosophy in Bergson's thought. This book is an important and lucid reassessment of an influential philosopher that sets his work in philosophical contexts.

Gilles Deleuze JHU Press

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*.