***Bolded*** *lines and words signify propositions.*

Identity of an object is derived from its definition to new objects

K is **absolutely** definable in such a way that K doesn’t need to be identified and doesn’t have an identity.

**K doesn’t need identify and definition**

* K defines itself
* K cannot be identified.

K identifies itself; means another K[2] is required to identify K denoted by K[1]->K[2] (also means below).

* K can define another K[2] such that K[2] can identify itself as K[2] or different from K[1] .
* Only possible if K[1] and K[2] have same definitions and K[1] and K[2] can define itself.
* When K[1] defines K[2], K[2] doesn’t need to define K[1] to have its identity.
* K[1] needs to define K[2] to give K[2] an identity.
* If K[2] defines itself, it doesn’t need
* **Other possible definitions K[1] and K[2] may possess.**

If K creates a non-K, ~~C~~, such that definitions aren’t same as K

~~C~~ will make K identifiable

If ~~C~~ cannot have definitions as K, then ~~C~~ cannot define itself

|  |
| --- |
| **Would K[2] know about K or can K[2] identify K if K defines K[2]?**  **Can K undefined itself to define K[2] such that K[2] defines K ?**  K⬄ K[2]  If K-> K[2], then K[2] can easily negate itself to identify  This proves that K is self defined. |