

or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DERELICTION, *n.* [*L. derelictio.*] The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.

2. The state of being left or abandoned.

Hooker.
3. A leaving or receding from; as the dereliction of the sea.

Blackstone.
DERIDE, *v. t.* [*L. derideo; de and rideo, to laugh; it. deridere.* In Fr. *derider* is to unripple, from *ride*, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of *L. rideo* is to wrinkle, to grin.]

To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Phœnicians also *derided* him. Luke xvi.
Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. Berkeley.

DERIDED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DERIDER, *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.

Hooker.
2. A droll or buffoon.

DERIDING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DERIDINGLY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DERISION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. derisio.* See *Deride.*]

1. The act of laughing at in contempt.

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

I am in *derision* daily. Jer. xx.

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii.

DERISIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. Pope.

DERISIVELY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt. Herbert.

DERISORY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive words. Shaftesbury.

DERIVABLE, *a.* [See *Derive.*] That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is *derivable* from land, money or stocks.

2. That may be received from ancestors; as an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.

4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as a word *derivable* from an Oriental root.

DERIVATE, *n.* [*L. derivatus.*] A word derived from another. Stuart.

DERIVATION, *n.* [*L. derivatio.*] The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source; as the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

2. In grammar, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the *L. derive*, and the latter from *rius*, a stream.

3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains.

4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another; as the *derivation* of

humors from the eye, by a blister on the neck.

5. The thing derived or deduced. Glanville.

DERIVATIVE, *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as a *derivative* perfection; a *derivative* conveyance, as a refection; a *derivative* chorde, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

Blackstone.
DERIVATIVE, *n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the *L. depravo*, and *knowledge*, from *knowledge*, and this from *know*, the primitive word.

2. In music, a chord not fundamental.

DERIVATIVELY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DERIVE, *v. t.* [*L. derivo; de and riuis, a stream; Fr. deriver; Sp. derivar; It. derivare.*]

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors. We *derive* from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often *derived* from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. Felton.

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. Davies.

DERIVE, *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [Not common.]

Power from heaven *derives*. Prior.

DERIVED, *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DERIVER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source. South.

DERIVING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERMAL, *a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin. Fleming.

DERMOID, *a.* [Gr. *derma*, and *oides*.] Pertaining to the skin; a medical term.

DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn*.] Solitary; sad; cruel. Ols.

DERNFUL, *a.* Sad; mournful. Obs.

DERNIER, *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as the *dernier* resort. [I know not that it is used in any other phrase.]

DERNLY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully. Obs. More.

DEROGATE, *v. t.* [*L. derogare; de and rogo, to ask, to propose.* In ancient Rome, *rogare* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogare*, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part. Class Rg.]

1. To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated*. Hale.

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage.

[In the foregoing senses, the word is now seldom used.]

DEROGATE, *v. i.* To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [The word is generally used in this sense.]

2. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth. [Unusual.] Shak.

DEROGATED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakspeare uses *derogated* in this sense.]

DEROGATELY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from. Shak.

DEROGATING, *ppr.* Annuling a part; lessening by taking from.

DEROGATION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we cannot do any thing in *derogation* of the moral law.

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with *from* or *of*; as, I say not this in *derogation* of Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation* from his merit.

DEROGATIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [The latter is mostly used.]

DEROGATORILY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect or value; with *to*. Let us entertain no opinions *derogatory* to the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing *derogatory* to the merit of our neighbor.

2. A *derogatory* clause in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion. Eneye.

DERING, *a.* Daring. [Not in use.] Spenser.

DERVIS, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life. Eneye.

DESCANT, *n.* [Sp. *descante*, *descantar*; *dis* and *L. canto*, to sing. See *Cant*. The Fr. *dechanter* has a different sense.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous descent sung.
Milton.

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation;