

**DISPUTATION**, *n.* [*L. disputatio.*] The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

**DISPUTATIOUS**, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as a *disputatious* person or temper.

The christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period.

Buckminster.

**DISPUTATIVE**, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as a *disputative* temper.

Watts.

**DISPUTE**, *v. i.* [*L. disputo; dis and puto.*] The primary sense of *puto* is to throw, cast, strike or drive, as we see by *impulo*, to impute, to throw on, to charge, to ascribe. *Impulo*, to prune, is to strike off, to throw off from all sides; *computo*, to compute, is to throw together, to cast. *Dispute* then is radically very similar to *debate* and *discuss*, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercation; and to *dispute violently* is to wrangle. Paul *disputed* with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about trifles.

2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

**DISPUTE**, *v. t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We *dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. We *dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honor of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute for*, and primarily the verb is intransitive. See the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.

3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

**DISPUTE**, *n.* A strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*.

*Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing. *Dispute* is between individuals; *debate*

and *discussion* are applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, *beyond all dispute*.

**DISPUTED**, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

**DISPUTELESS**, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

**DISPUTER**, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world. 1

Cor. i.

**DISPUTING**, *pp.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

**DISPUTING**, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings or *disputings*. Phil. ii.

**DISQUALIFICATION**, *n.* [See *Disqualify*.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate; as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labor or study.

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office.

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, *disqualification* implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications*, which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir John Shore, *Asiat. Res.* 4. 175.

**DISQUALIFIED**, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

**DISQUALIFY**, *v. t.* [*dis and qualify*.] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with *for*. *Indisposition disqualifies* the body *for* labor, and the mind *for* study. *Piety disqualifies* a person *for* no lawful employment.

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit *disqualifies* a person to be a juror in the cause.

**DISQUALIFYING**, *pp.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

**DISQUALITY**, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Not in use.*] Shak.

**DISQUIET**, *a.* [*dis and quiet*.] Unequiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*] Shak.

**DISQUIET**, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquility in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.

Swift. Tillotson.

**DISQUIET**, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest or tranquility; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon. Jer. l.

Why hast thou *disquieted* me. 1 Sam. xxviii.

O my soul, why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xlii.

**DISQUIETED**, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

**DISQUIETER**, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

**DISQUIETFUL**, *a.* Producing inquietude. *Barrow.*

**DISQUIETING**, *pp.* Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.

2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as *disquieting* apprehensions.

**DISQUIETLY**, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

**DISQUIETNESS**, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind. *Hooker.*

**DISQUIETOUS**, *a.* Causing uneasiness. [*Not used.*] *Millon.*

**DISQUIETUDE**, *n.* Want of peace or tranquility; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind.

Religion is our best security from the *disquietudes* that embitter life.

**DISQUISITION**, *n.* [*L. disquisitio; disquiro; dis and quæro*, to seek.]

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

[It is usually applied to a written treatise.]

**DISRANK**, *v. t.* To degrade from rank. [*Not used.*]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. *Decker.*

**DISREGARD**, *n.* [*dis and regard*.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with *disregard*.

**DISREGARD**, *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

Stodious of good, man *disregarded* fame.

Blackmore.

We are never to *disregard* the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.

**DISREGARDED**, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.

**DISREGARDFUL**, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

**DISREGARDFULLY**, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

**DISRELISH**, *n.* [*dis and relish*.] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.

2. Bad taste; nauseaousness. *Millon.*

3. Distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense; dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.

**DISRELISH**, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.

2. To make nauseaous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [*In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.*] *Millon.*

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

**DISRELISHED**, *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseaous.

**DISRELISHING**, *pp.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseaous.