

DISADVANTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *desavantage*.] That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,

3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

DISADVANTAGE, *v. t.* To injure in interest; to prejudice.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *a.* Not advantageous. [Not in use.] *Baron.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense. We are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVENTURE, *n.* Misfortune. [Not used.] *Raleigh.*

DISADVENTUROUS, *a.* Unprosperous. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

DISAFFECT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.

2. To disdain, or dislike. *Hall.*

3. To throw into disorder. *Hammond.*

DISAFFECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly; followed by *with* or *to*; as, these men are *disaffected* with the government, or *disaffected* to the king, or to the administration.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* In a *disaffected* manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being *disaffected*.

DISAFFECTING, *pp.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DISAFFECTION, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment or good will; want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

2. Disorder; bad constitution; in a physical sense. [Little used.] *Wiseman.*

DISAFFECTIONATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly. *Blount.*

DISAFFIRM, *v. t.* [*disaffirm*.] [*dis* and *affirm*.] To deny; to contradict. *Darvies.*

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRMANCE, *n.* Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. *Hale.*

2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as *disaffirmance* of judgment.

DISAFFIRMED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DISAFFIRMING, *pp.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DISAFFOREST, *v. t.* [*dis* and *afforest*.] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By Chapter 9. Hen. III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

DISAFFORESTED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DISAFFORESTING, *pp.* Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAGGREGATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *aggregate*.]

To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts. *Dispersatory.*

DISAGGREGATED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DISAGGREGATING, *pp.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DISAGGREGATION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DISAGREE, *v. i.* [*dis* and *agree*.] To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar. Two ideas *disagree*, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of the same fact often *disagree*.

2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*? *Pope.*

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes *disagrees* with the patient; food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste.

4. To differ; to be in opposition.

Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it *disagrees* with their reason or preconceived opinions. *Anon.*

It is usually followed by *with*. But we say, *I disagree* to your proposal. The use of *from* after *disagree* is not common.

DISAGREEABLE, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.]

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity. *Brown.*

2. Unpleasant; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than *disgusting* and *odious*. Behavior may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste; many things are *disagreeable* to the sight; sounds may be *disagreeable* to the ear, and odors to the smell. Whatever is *disagreeable* gives some pain or uneasiness.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound or smell.

DISAGREEABLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREEING, *pp.* Differing; not agreeing or coinciding.

DISAGREEMENT, *n.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

3. Unsuitableness.

DISALLIEGE, *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

DISALLOW, *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow*.] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disapprove. God *disallows* that christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man *disallows* every kind of profaneness.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds—shall stand. Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to *disallow* an account or charge.

DISALLOWABLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLOWED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DISALLOWING, *pp.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DISEALLY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *ally*.] To form an improper alliance. *Milton.*

DISEANCHOR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *anchor*.] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DISEANGELICAL, *a.* Not angelical. [Not used.] *Cowley.*

DISEANIMATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *animate*.] To deprive of life. [Not used.]

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to defeat. *Boyle.*

DISEANIMATE, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DISEANIMATING, *pp.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DISEANIMATION, *n.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

2. Privation of life. [Not used.] *Brown.*

DISEANNULL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *annul*.] In this instance, the prefix *dis* is improperly used, and of no effect. But its use is well established.

To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; as, to *diseannul* a law or an ordinance.

Wilt thou also *diseannul* my judgment? Job xl. Gal. iii. xv.

DISEANNULLED, *pp.* Annulled; vacated; made void.

DISEANNULING, *pp.* Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.

DISEANNULMENT, *n.* The act of making void; as the *diseannulment* of a law or decree.

Diseannul differs from *repeal*, as the genus from the species. A *repeal* makes a law void by the same power that enacted it. *Annulment* or *diseannulment* destroys its force and authority by repeal or by other means.

DISEANOINT, *v. t.* To render consecration invalid. *Milton.*

DISEAPPAREL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment. *Junius.*

Hooker.