

2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. *Sackville.*

3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.

DISMOUNTED, *pp.* Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as *dismounted* troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.

2. Thrown or removed from carriages. **DISMOUNTING**, *pp.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.

DISNATURALIZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural. *Shak.*

DISOBEDIENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience*.] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's disobedience, many were made sinners. *Rom. v.*

2. Non-compliance.

This disobedience of the moon. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. *Acts xxvi.*

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Darwin.*

DISOBEY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their maker and the laws; and we all *disobey* the precepts of the gospel. [*The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.*]

DISOBEYED, *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DISOBEYING, *pp.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DISOBLIGATION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust. *Claarendon.*

DISOBLIGATORY, *a.* Releasing obligation. *K. Charles.*

DISOBLIGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; a term by which offense is tenderly expressed.

My plan has given offense to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

2. To release from obligation. [*Not used.*]

Bp. Hall.

DISOBLIGED, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DISOBLIGER, *n.* One who disobliges.

DISOBLIGING, *pp.* Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.

2. A. Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as a *disobliging* coachman.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DISOPINION, *n.* Difference of opinion. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*

DISORBED, *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as a star *disorbed*. *Shak.*

DISORDER, *n.* [*dis* and *order*; *Fr. desordre*; *Sp. desorden*; *It. disordine*.]

1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; a word of general application; as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the disorders of its citizens.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.

5. Irregularity, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [*See Disease*.] *Disorder* however is more frequently used to express a slight disease.

6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.

7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.

DISORDER, *v. t.* To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse; applicable to every thing susceptible of order.

2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.

3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.

4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered*.

5. To depose from holy orders. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

DISORDERED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DISORDERED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior. *Shak.*

DISORDEREDNESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISORDERLY, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

2. Tumultuous; irregular; as the *disorderly* motions of the spirits.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as *disorderly* cattle.

DISORDERLY, *adv.* Without order, rule or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thess. iii.

DISORDINATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly. *Milton.*

DISORDINATELY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DISORGANIZATION, *n.* [*See Disorganize*.] The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.

2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the *disorganization* of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army.

DISORGANIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *organize*. *See Organ*.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church.

Eliot's Biog. Dict.

DISORGANIZED, *pp.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DISORGANIZER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DISORGANIZING, *pp.* Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.

2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as a *disorganizing* spirit.

DISOWN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *own*.] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly *disown* his child. An author will sometimes *disown* his writings.

2. To deny; not to allow.

To *disown* a brother's better claim. *Dryden.*

DISOWNED, *pp.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DISOWNING, *pp.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DISOXYDATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxydate*.] To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to *disoxydate* iron or copper.

DISOXYDATED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DISOXYDATING, *pp.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DISOXYDATION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd.

Med. Repos.

[*This word seems to be preferable to deoxydate.*]