

- (ii) is unaffected by magnetic interference or another thing that may adversely affect the stored information.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Part 5 Conduct standards

Division 1 Conduct standards

17 Conduct standards

This part provides conduct standards for licensees and real estate salespersons for section 235 of the Act.

Division 2 Property agents and real estate salespersons

18 Conflict of duty or interest

- (1) A property agent must not accept an appointment to act, or continue to act, as a property agent for a client if doing so will place the agent's duty or interests in conflict with the client's interests.
- (2) A real estate salesperson must not act, or continue to act, as a real estate salesperson for a client if doing so will place the salesperson's duty or interests in conflict with the client's interests.

19 Finding out or verifying property ownership and description

- (1) Before auctioning property, an auctioneer appointed to sell the property must take reasonable steps to find out or verify the ownership of the property and property description.

- (2) Before listing property for sale, lease or exchange, a real estate agent or real estate salesperson must take reasonable steps to find out or verify the ownership of the property and property description.

20 Finding out or verifying facts material to the sale of property

- (1) An auctioneer appointed to sell property must take reasonable steps to find out or verify the facts material to the sale that a prudent auctioneer would have found out or verified to avoid error, omission, exaggeration or misrepresentation.
- (2) The steps must be taken before the auctioneer auctions the property and afterwards as the occasion arises.
- (3) A real estate agent appointed to sell, purchase, exchange or lease property must take reasonable steps to find out or verify the facts material to the sale, purchase, exchange or lease that a prudent real estate agent would have found out or verified to avoid error, omission, exaggeration or misrepresentation.
- (4) The steps mentioned in subsection (3) must be taken before the agent lists the property and afterwards as the occasion arises.

21 Prior appointment of another property agent

- (1) Before accepting an appointment to act as a property agent for a client to perform a service, the property agent (the *new agent*) must take reasonable steps to find out whether the client has already appointed another property agent (an *existing agent*) to act as a property agent to perform the service.
- (2) If the service mentioned in subsection (1) is to let lots or to collect rent for lots in a building complex, the new agent must also take reasonable steps to find out whether the client has already appointed a residential letting agent (also an *existing agent*) to let lots or to collect rent for lots in the complex.
- (3) The new agent must not solicit or accept the appointment if—

-
- (i) a proceeding disputing the stated party's entitlement to the amount in dispute is started and the agent is advised of the start of the proceeding; or
 - (ii) all parties to the transaction authorise payment of the amount to the stated party before the stated date.
 - (3) The agent may pay the amount in dispute to the stated person if—
 - (a) after the stated date, the agent is unaware of the start of a proceeding claiming an entitlement to the amount; or
 - (b) on or before the stated date, the agent receives written notice under subsection (2)(b)(ii) authorising payment of the amount to the stated party.
 - (4) The agent is not liable civilly or under an administrative process in relation to the payment of the amount in dispute to the stated party as provided under this section if it is subsequently found that the stated party was not entitled to the amount.
 - (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section—
 - (a) provides a process for the payment of an amount in dispute; and
 - (b) does not decide legal entitlement to the amount or prevent a person legally entitled to the amount recovering it from the person to whom it was paid.
 - (6) Nothing in this section requires the agent to give notice under subsection (2) (if the agent decides to retain the amount in dispute until payment of the amount is authorised by all parties to the transaction or entitlement to the amount is decided by a court.

27 Dealing with amount in dispute if not dealt with under s 26

- (1) This section applies if the amount in dispute is not dealt with under section 26.

[s 28]

- (2) The agent must not pay out the amount in dispute unless the agent receives written notice—
- (a) from all parties to the transaction stating the person who is entitled to the amount; or
 - (b) a proceeding has been started to decide who is entitled to the amount.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

28 Where amount in dispute must be paid if person is entitled under s 27 or proceeding is started

- (1) This section applies if a person is entitled to the amount in dispute under section 27(2)(a) or a proceeding to decide entitlement to the amount is started.
- (2) The agent must pay the amount in dispute immediately—
- (a) if notice under section 27(2)(a) is received—to the person stated to be entitled to the amount or in accordance with the person's direction; or
 - (b) if a proceeding disputing entitlement to the amount is started—to the court in which the proceeding was started.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

Part 3 Audit requirements

Division 1 Preliminary

29 Definition for pt 3

In this part—

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Legal Definition of Dispute

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What is DISPUTE?

A conflict or controversy; a conflict of claims or rights; an assertion of a right, claim, or demand on one side, met by contrary claims or allegations on the other. *Slaven v. Wheeler*, 58 Tex. 25 ; *Keith v. Levi* (C. C.) 2 Fed. 745; *Ft. Pitt Gas Co. v. Borough of Sewickley*, 198 Pa. 201, 47 Atl. 957; *Railroad Co. v. Clark*, 92 Fed. 968, 35 C. C. A. 120.



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TRADE DISPUTE, JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE, LEGAL DISPUTE, MATTER IN DISPUTE, LABOR DISPUTE, AMOUNT OF DISPUTE, ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR), ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION, BOROUGH FUND

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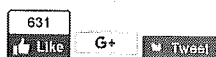
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disport /dis'pɔt/ *phr.* **disport oneself**, to divert or amuse oneself; exercise or display oneself in a sportive manner. [ME, from OF, from L]

disposable /də'spəʊzəbəl/ *adj.* capable of being disposed of; subject to disposal.

disposable income /də'spəʊzəbəl 'ɪŋkəm/ *n.* the part of a person's income which remains after the deduction of income tax, etc.

disposable nappy /də'spəʊzəbəl 'næpi/ *n.* a commercially-made nappy in which a soft absorbent lining is attached to a fitted plastic covering, the nappy being thrown away after use.

disposal /də'spəʊzəl/ *n.* 1. the act of disposing, or of disposing of, something; arrangement. 2. power or right to dispose of a thing; control: *left to his disposal*.

disposals store /də'spəʊzəlz stɔ:/ *n.* *Aust.* → *army surplus store*. Also, *disposal store*.

dispose /də'spəʊz/ *v.t.* (-posed, -posing) 1. to put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement; adjust by arranging the parts. 2. to put in a particular or suitable place. 3. to give a tendency or inclination to; incline: *to dispose someone to listen*. -*phr.* 4. **dispose of**, a. to deal with definitely: *to dispose of the matter*. b. to get rid of; dump: *to dispose of a corpse*. c. *Sport* to eliminate as a competitor. d. to make over or part with (property), as by gift or sale. [ME, from OF] -*disposer*, *n.*

disposed /də'spəʊzd/ *adj.* inclined or minded, especially favourably: *disposed to leniency*; *disposed to forgive*.

disposition /dis'pəʊzɪʃən/ *n.* 1. mental or moral constitution; turn of mind. 2. mental inclination; willingness. 3. physical inclination or tendency. 4. power to dispose of a thing; control. [L] -*dispositional*, *adj.*

dispossess /dis'pəʊzəs/ *v.t.* to put (a person) out of possession, especially of real property; oust. -*dispossession*, *n.* -*dispossessor*, *n.* -*dispossessory* /dis'pəʊzəsəri/, *adj.*

dispraise /dis'preɪz/ *v.t.* (-praised, -praising) to speak of as undeserving; censure; disparage. -*dispraiser*, *n.* -*dispraisingly*, *adv.*

disproportion /disprə'pɔʃən/ *n.* 1. lack of proportion; want of due relation, as in size, number, etc. 2. something out of proportion. -*v.t.* 3. to make disproportionate. -*disproportionable*, *adj.* -*disproportionableness*, *n.* -*disproportionably*, *adv.*

disproportionate /disprə'pɔʃənət/ *adj.* not proportionate; out of proportion, as in size, number, etc. Also, *disproportional*. -*disproportionately*, *adv.* -*disproportionateness*, *n.*

disprove /dis'pru:v/ *v.t.* (-proved, -proving) to prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or wrong; refute; invalidate. [ME, from OF] -*disprovable*, *adj.* -*disproval*, *n.*

disputable /dis'pjʊtəbəl/ *adj.* that may be disputed; liable to be called in question; questionable. -*disputability* /dis'pjʊtə'bɪləti/, *n.* -*disputably*, *adv.*

disputation /dis'pjʊtətʃən/ *n.* 1. the act of disputing or debating; verbal controversy; a discussion or debate. 2. an academic exercise consisting of the arguing of a thesis between its maintainer and his or her opponents.

dispute /də'spjʊt/ *v.* (-puted, -puting) -*v.i.* 1. to engage in argument or discussion. 2. to argue vehemently; wrangle or quarrel. -*v.t.* 3. to argue or debate about; discuss. 4. to quarrel or fight about; contest. -*n.* 5. argumentation; verbal contention; a debate or controversy; a quarrel. [ME, from L] -*disputer*, *n.*

disqualification /dis'kwɒləfə'keɪʃən/ *n.* 1. the act of disqualifying. 2. the state of being disqualified. 3. something that disqualifies.

disqualify /dis'kwɒləfaɪ/ *v.* (-fled, -fying) -*v.t.* 1. to deprive of qualification or fitness; render unfit; incapacitate. 2. to deprive of legal or other rights or privileges; pronounce unqualified. 3. *Sport* to deprive of the right to engage or compete in a match because the rules have been broken.

disquiet /dis'kwaiət/ *v.t.* 1. to deprive of quiet, rest, or peace; disturb; make uneasy. -*n.* 2. lack of quiet; disturbance; unrest; uneasiness. -*disquietly*, *adv.*

disquieting /dis'kwaiətiŋ/ *adj.* causing disquiet; disturbing.

disquietude /dis'kwaiətjʊd/ *n.* a state of disquiet; uneasiness.

disquisition /diskwə'zɪʃən/ *n.* a formal discourse or treatise in which a subject is examined and discussed; a dissertation. [L: inquiry]

Disraeli /dɪz'reɪli/ *n.* Benjamin (Earl of Beaconsfield), 1804-81, British Conservative politician and novelist; prime minister 1868, 1874-80.

disregard /disrə'ɡɑd/ *v.t.* 1. to pay no attention to; leave out of consideration. 2. to treat without due regard, respect, or attentiveness. -*n.* 3. lack of regard or attention; neglect. 4. lack of due or respectful regard. -*disregardful*, *adj.* -*disregarder*, *n.*

disrepair /disrə'peɪ/ *n.* the state of being out of repair; impaired condition.

disreputable /dis'repjəbəl/ *adj.* 1. not reputable; having a bad reputation. 2. discreditable; dishonourable. -*disreputability* /dis'repjəbəl'ɪləti/, *n.* -*disreputableness*, *n.* -*disreputably*, *adv.*

disrepute /disrə'pjʊt/ *n.* (usu. preceded by *in*, *into*) ill repute; discredit: *this would bring the administration of justice into disrepute*.

disrespect /disrə'spekt/ *n.* lack of respect; rudeness.

disrobe /dis'roub/ *v.* (-robbed, -robing) -*v.i.* 1. to undress. -*v.t.* 2. to undress (someone). -*disrobing*, *n.* -*disrober*, *n.*

disrupt /dis'rʌpt/ *v.t.* 1. to interrupt the continuity of: *the TV transmission was disrupted*. 2. to cause disorder in: *to disrupt a meeting*. [L] -*disruption*, *n.* -*disruptive*, *adj.* -*disrupter*, *disruptor*, *n.*

dissatisfaction /dis'sætəs'fækʃən/ *n.* lack of satisfaction; state of not being satisfied.

dissatisfied /dis'sætəsfaɪd/ *adj.* 1. discontented; not pleased; offended. 2. showing dissatisfaction: *a dissatisfied look*. -*dissatisfiedly*, *adv.*

dissatisfy /dis'sætəsfaɪ/ *v.t.* (-fied, -fying) to make ill-satisfied, ill-pleased, or discontented.

dissect /də'sekt, daɪ-/ *v.t.* 1. to cut apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the structure, relation of parts, or the like. 2. to examine minutely part by part; analyse. [L: cut asunder] -*dissectible*, *adj.* -*dissector*, *n.*

dissection /də'sekʃən, daɪ-/ *n.* 1. the act of dissecting. 2. something that has been dissected.

dissemble /də'sembəl/ *v.* (-bled, -bling) -*v.t.* 1. to give a false semblance to; conceal the real nature of. 2. to put on the appearance of; feign. -*v.i.* 3. to conceal one's motives, etc., under some pretence; speak or act hypocritically. [dis- + -semble, (See SEMBLANCE) modelled on RESEMBLE] -*dissembler*, *n.* -*dissemblingly*, *adv.*

disseminate /də'seməneɪt/ *v.t.* (-nated, -nating) to scatter, as seed in sowing; spread abroad; diffuse; promulgate. [L] -*dissemination* /də'seməneɪʃən/, *n.* -*disseminative*, *adj.* -*disseminator*, *n.*

dissension /də'senʃən/ *n.* 1. violent disagreement; discord; a contention or quarrel. 2. difference in sentiment or opinion; disagreement.

dissent /də'sent/ *v.i.* 1. (sometimes fol. by *from*) to differ in sentiment or opinion; disagree; withhold assent. 2. *Cricket* (of a member of a cricket team) to disagree openly with an umpire's decision. -*n.* 3. difference in sentiment or opinion. 4. *Cricket* an act or instance of dissenting. [ME, from L: differ in opinion] -*dissenter*, *n.* -*dissenting*, *adj.* -*dissentingly*, *adv.*

dissentient /də'sentiənt/ *adj.* 1. dissenting, especially from the opinion of the majority. -*n.* 2. someone who dissents. -*dissentience*, *n.*

dissertation /disə'teɪʃən/ *n.* 1. a written essay, treatise, or thesis. 2. a formal discourse. -*dissertational*, *adj.*

disservice /dis'sɜ:vəs/ *n.* harm; injury; an ill turn. -*disserviceable*, *adj.*

dissidence /'disədəns/ *n.* disagreement.

dissident /'disədənt/ *adj.* 1. differing; disagreeing; dissenting. -*n.* 2. someone who differs; a dissenter, especially against a particular political system. [L: differing, sitting apart]

dissimilar /dɪ'sɪmələ/ *adj.* not similar; unlike; different. -*dissimilarly*, *adv.*

dissimilarity /dɪ'sɪmə'lærəti/ *n.* (pl. -ties) 1. unlikeness; difference. 2. a point of difference.

dissimilate /dɪ'sɪməleɪt/ *v.t.* (-lated, -lating) to change (a speech sound) so that it is less like another sound in a neighbouring syllable, as in *marble*, which derives from the

French *marbre*. -*dissimilative* /dɪ'sɪmələtɪv/, *adj.* -*dissimilation*, *n.*

dissimilitude /dɪ'sɪmələtjʊd/ *n.* 1. unlikeness; difference. 2. a point of difference.

dissimulate /də'sɪmjəleɪt/ *v.* (-lated, -lating) -*v.t.* 1. to disguise or conceal under a false semblance; dissemble. -*v.i.* 2. to use dissimulation; dissemble. [L] -*dissimulative* /də'sɪmjələtɪv/, *adj.* -*dissimulater*, *n.*

dissipate /'dɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* (-pated, -pating) -*v.t.* 1. to scatter in various directions; disperse; dispel; disintegrate. 2. to scatter wastefully or extravagantly; squander. -*v.i.* 3. to become scattered or dispersed; be dispelled; disintegrate. 4. to indulge in extravagant, intemperate, or dissolute pleasure; practise dissipation. [L: scattered, demolished] -*dissipater*, *n.* -*dissipative*, *adj.*

dissipated /'dɪsɪpeɪtɪd/ *adj.* 1. indulging in or characterised by excessive devotion to pleasure; intemperate; dissolute. 2. dispersed; scattered; dispelled. -*dissipatedly*, *adv.* -*dissipatedness*, *n.*

dissipation /dɪ'sɪpəʃən/ *n.* 1. the act of dissipating. 2. the state of being dissipated; dispersing; disintegration. 3. a wasting by misuse.

dissociate /dɪ'səʊʃiət, 'səʊsiət/ *v.* (-ated, -ating) -*v.t.* 1. to sever the association of; disunite; separate. -*v.i.* 2. to withdraw from association. Also, *disassociate*. [L]

dissociation /dɪ'səʊʃiətʃən/ *n.* 1. the act of dissociating. 2. the state of being dissociated; disunion. 3. *Physics, Chem.* the reversible resolution or decomposition of a complex substance into simpler constituents, due to variation in the physical conditions, as when water gradually decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen under great heat, in such a way that when the temperature is lowered the liberated elements recombine to form water. 4. *Psychiatry* the splitting off of certain mental processes from the main body of consciousness, with varying degrees of autonomy resulting. Also, *disassociation*.

dissociative /dɪ'səʊʃɪətɪv, 'səʊsiətɪv/ *adj.* 1. of or relating to dissociation. 2. suffering from a dissociation disorder: *dissociative children*.

dissociative disorder /dɪ'səʊʃɪətɪv dɪsɔdə/ *n.* → *multiple personality disorder*. Also, *disassociative disorder*.

dissoluble /dɪ'sɒljəbəl/ *adj.* capable of being dissolved. -*dissolubility* /dɪ'sɒljə'bɪləti/, *n.* -*dissolubleness*, *n.*

dissolute /dɪ'sɒljʊt/ *adj.* indifferent to moral restraints; given over to dissipation; licentious. [L: loosened] -*dissolutely*, *adv.* -*dissoluteness*, *n.*

dissolution /dɪ'sɒljʊʃən/ *n.* 1. the act of resolving into parts or elements. 2. the undoing or breaking up of a tie, bond, union, etc. 3. *Govt* an order issued by the head of the state terminating a parliament and necessitating a new election. 4. death or decease. 5. a bringing or coming to an end; destruction. -*dissolutive* /dɪ'sɒljʊtɪv/, *adj.*

dissolve /də'zɒlv/ *v.* (-solved, -solving) -*v.t.* 1. to make a solution of in a solvent. 2. to undo (a tie or bond); break up (a connection, union, etc.). 3. to break up (an assembly or organisation); dismiss; disperse. 4. *Govt* to order the termination of (a parliament), usually at constitutionally prescribed intervals, or in the event of the government being defeated. 5. to bring to an end; destroy; dispel. 6. to resolve into parts or elements; disintegrate. 7. to destroy the binding power of: *dissolve a spell*. 8. *Law* to deprive of force; annul: *to dissolve a marriage or injunction*. -*v.i.* 9. to become dissolved, as in a solvent. 10. to break up or disperse. 11. to lose force or strength; lose binding force. 12. to disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension. 13. *Film* to fade out one shot while simultaneously fading in the next shot, overlapping the two shots during the process. -*n.* 14. *Film* a scene made by dissolving. [ME, from L: loosen, disunite] -*dissolvability* /də'zɒlvə'bɪləti/, *n.* -*dissolvableness*, *n.* -*dissolvable*, *adj.* -*dissolver*, *n.*

dissonance /'dɪsənəns/ *n.* 1. an inharmonious or harsh sound; discord. 2. disagreement or incongruity. Also, *dissonancy*. -*dissonant*, *adj.*

dissuade /dɪ'swæd/ *v.t.* (-suaded, -suading) (sometimes fol. by *from*) to deter by advice or persuasion; persuade not to do something: *dissuade him from leaving home*. [L: advise against] -*dissuader*, *n.* -*dissuasion*, *n.* -*dissuasive*, *adj.*

dissymmetric /dɪ'sɪ'metrɪk/ *adj.* 1. lacking symmetry. 2. of or relating to two objects which are disposed in opposite directions. 3. *Chem.* → *chiral*. -*dissymmetrical*, *adj.*

piston of a reciprocating pump or engine. 5. *Psychoanal.* the transferring of emotional feelings from their original object to one that disguises their real nature. 6. *Geology.* the distance any point on one side of a fault plane has moved in relation to a corresponding point on the opposite side. 7. *Astronomy.* an apparent change in position of a body, such as a star.

dis·place·ment ac·tiv·i·ty *n.* *Psychol.* behaviour that occurs typically in a situation of conflict and is characterized by its irrelevance to that situation.

dis·place·ment ton *n.* the full name for *ton*¹ (sense 6).

dis·plant (dis'plɑnt) *vb.* (tr.) *Obsolete.* 1. to displace. 2. to transplant (a plant).

dis·play (dr'splɪ) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to show or make visible. 2. to disclose or make evident; reveal: *to display anger*. 3. to flaunt in an ostentatious way: *to display military might*. 4. to spread or open out; unfurl or unfold. 5. to give prominence to (headings, captions, etc.) by the use of certain typefaces. ~*n.* 6. the act of exhibiting or displaying; show: *a display of fear*. 7. something exhibited or displayed. 8. an ostentatious or pretentious exhibition: *a display of his accomplishments*. 9. an arrangement of certain typefaces to give prominence to headings, captions, etc. b. printed matter that is eye-catching. 10. *Electronics.* a. a device capable of representing information visually, as on a cathode-ray tube screen. b. the information so presented. 11. *Zoology.* a pattern of behaviour in birds, fishes, etc., by which the animal attracts attention while it is courting the female, defending its territory, etc. 12. (*modifier*) relating to or using typefaces that give prominence to the words they are used to set. [C14: from Anglo-French *despleier* to unfold, from Late Latin *displicare* to scatter, from *dis-* + *plicare* to fold] —*dis·play·er n.*

dis·please (dis'plɪz) *vb.* to annoy, offend, or cause displeasure to (someone). —*dis·pleas·ing·ly adv.*

dis·pleas·ure (dis'plɛʒ) *n.* 1. the condition of being displeased. 2. *Archaic.* a. pain. b. an act or cause of offence. ~*vb.* 3. (tr.) an archaic word for *displease*.

dis·plode (dis'pləʊd) *vb.* an obsolete word for *explode*. [C17: from Latin *displodere* from *dis-* + *plaudere* to clap]

dis·port (dr'spɔ:t) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to indulge (oneself) in pleasure. 2. (*intr.*) to frolic or gambol. ~*n.* 3. *Archaic.* amusement. [C14: from Anglo-French *desporter*, from *des-* + *porter* to carry]

dis·pos·a·ble (dr'spəʊzəbəl) *adj.* 1. designed for disposal after use: *disposable cups*. 2. available for use if needed: *disposable assets*. ~*n.* 3. something, such as a baby's nappy, that is designed for disposal. —*dis·pos·a·bil·i·ty* or *dis·pos·a·ble·ness n.*

dis·pos·al (dr'spəʊzəl) *n.* 1. the act or means of getting rid of something. 2. placement or arrangement in a particular order. 3. a specific method of tending to matters, as in business. 4. the act or process of transferring something to or providing something for another. 5. the power or opportunity to make use of someone or something (esp. in the phrase at one's disposal). 6. a means of destroying waste products, as by grinding into particles. —*Also* (for senses 2–5): *disposition*.

dis·pose (dr'spəʊz) *vb.* 1. (*intr.*; foll. by *of*) a. to deal with or settle. b. to give, sell, or transfer to another. c. to throw out or away. d. to consume, esp. hurriedly. 2. to arrange or settle (matters) by placing into correct or final condition: *man proposes, God disposes*. 3. (tr.) to make willing or receptive. 4. (tr.) to adjust or place in a certain order or position. 5. (tr.; often foll. by *to*) to accustom or condition. ~*n.* 6. an obsolete word for disposal or disposition. [C14: from Old French *disposer*, from Latin *disponere* to set in different places, arrange, from *dis-* + *ponere* to place] —*dis·pos·er n.*

dis·posed (dr'spəʊzd) *adj.* a. having an inclination as specified (towards something). b. (*in combination*): *well-disposed*.

dis·po·si·tion (dis'pəʊzɪʃən) *n.* 1. a person's usual temperament or frame of mind. 2. a natural or acquired tendency, inclination, or habit in a person or thing. 3. another word for disposal (senses 2–5). 4. *Archaic.* manner of placing or arranging. —*dis·po·si·tion·al adj.*

dis·pos·sess (dis'pəʊzɪz) *vb.* (tr.) to take away possession of something, esp. property; expel. —*dis·pos·ses·sion n.* —*dis·pos·ses·sor n.* —*dis·pos·ses·so·ry adj.*

dis·po·sure (dr'spəʊʒə) *n.* a rare word for disposal or disposition.

dis·praise (dis'preɪz) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to express disapproval or condemnation of. ~*n.* 2. the disapproval, etc., expressed. —*dis·prais·er n.* —*dis·prais·ing·ly adv.*

dis·prize (dis'praɪz) *vb.* (tr.) *Archaic.* to scorn; disdain.

dis·proof (dis'pru:f) *n.* 1. facts that disprove something. 2. the act of disproving.

dis·pro·por·tion (dis'prɔ:pəʊʃən) *n.* 1. lack of proportion or equality. 2. an instance of disparity or inequality. ~*vb.* 3. (tr.) to cause to become exaggerated or unequal. —*dis·pro·por·tion·a·ble adj.* —*dis·pro·por·tion·a·ble·ness n.* —*dis·pro·por·tion·a·bly adv.*

dis·pro·por·tion·ate *adj.* (dis'prɔ:pəʊʃənɪt). 1. out of proportion; unequal. ~*vb.* (dis'prɔ:pəʊʃənɪt). 2. *Chem.* to undergo or cause to undergo disproportionation. —*dis·pro·por·tion·ate·ly adv.* —*dis·pro·por·tion·ate·ness n.*

dis·pro·por·tion·a·tion (dis'prɔ:pəʊʃənɪʃən) *n.* a reaction between two identical molecules in which one is reduced and the other oxidized.

dis·prove (dis'pru:v) *vb.* (tr.) to show (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be incorrect. —*dis·prov·a·ble adj.* —*dis·prov·al n.*

dis·put·a·ble (dr'spju:təbəl, 'disputə-) *adj.* capable of being

argued; debatable. —*dis·put·a·bil·i·ty* or *dis·put·a·ble·ness n.* —*dis·put·a·bly adv.*

dis·put·ant (dr'spju:tənt, 'disputənt) *n.* 1. a person who argues; contestant. ~*adj.* 2. engaged in argument.

dis·pu·ta·tion (dis'pju:təʃən) *n.* 1. the act or an instance of arguing. 2. a formal academic debate on a thesis. 3. an obsolete word for conversation.

dis·pu·ta·tious (dis'pju:tɪʃəs) or **dis·pu·ta·tive** (dr'spju:tətɪv) *adj.* inclined to argument. —*dis·pu·ta·tious·ly* or *dis·pu·ta·tive·ly adv.* —*dis·pu·ta·tious·ness* or *dis·pu·ta·tive·ness n.*

dis·pute (dr'spju:t) *vb.* 1. to argue, debate, or quarrel about (something). 2. (tr.; may take a clause as object) to doubt the validity, etc., of. 3. (tr.) to seek to win; contest for. 4. (tr.) to struggle against; resist. ~*n.* 5. an argument or quarrel. 6. *Rare.* a fight. [C13: from Late Latin *disputare* to contend verbally, from Latin: to discuss, from *dis-* + *putare* to think] —*dis·put·er n.*

dis·qual·i·fy (dis'kwɒlɪfaɪ) *vb.* +*fies*, +*fy·ing*, +*fied*. (tr.) 1. to make unfit or unqualified. 2. to make ineligible, as for entry to an examination. 3. to deprive (a player or team) from a sporting contest. 4. to divest or deprive of rights, powers, or privileges: *disqualified from driving*. —*dis·qual·i·fi·a·ble adj.* —*dis·qual·i·fi·ca·tion n.* —*dis·qual·i·fi·er n.*

dis·qui·et (dis'kwɪət) *n.* 1. a feeling or condition of anxiety or uneasiness. ~*vb.* 2. (tr.) to make anxious or upset. ~*adj.* 3. *Archaic.* uneasy or anxious. —*dis·qui·et·ed·ly* or *dis·qui·et·ly adv.* —*dis·qui·et·ed·ness* or *dis·qui·et·ness n.* —*dis·qui·et·ing adj.* —*dis·qui·et·ing·ly adv.*

dis·qui·e·tude (dis'kwɪɪtju:d) *n.* a feeling or state of anxiety or uneasiness.

dis·qui·si·tion (dis'kwɪzɪʃən) *n.* a formal written or oral examination of a subject. [C17: from Latin *disquisitio*, from *disquirere* to make an investigation, from *dis-* + *querere* to seek] —*dis·qui·si·tion·al adj.*

Dis·raeli (dr'zreɪli) *n.* Benjamin, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, 1804–81, British Tory statesman and novelist; prime minister (1868; 1874–80). He gave coherence to the Tory principles of protectionism, democracy, and imperialism, was responsible for the Reform Bill (1867) and, as prime minister, bought a controlling interest in the Suez Canal. His novels include *Coningsby* (1844) and *Sybil* (1845).

dis·rate (dis'reɪt) *vb.* (tr.) *Naval.* to punish (an officer) by lowering him in rank.

dis·re·gard (dis'reɪɡɑ:d) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to give little or no attention to; ignore. 2. to treat as unworthy of consideration or respect. ~*n.* 3. lack of attention or respect. —*dis·re·gard·er n.* —*dis·re·gard·ful adj.* —*dis·re·gard·ful·ly adv.* —*dis·re·gard·ful·ness n.*

dis·re·lish (dis'relɪʃ) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to have a feeling of aversion for; dislike. ~*n.* 2. such a feeling.

dis·re·mem·ber (dis'rem'bɜ:bə) *vb.* *Informal, chiefly U.S.* to fail to recall (someone or something).

dis·re·pair (dis'reɪpə) *n.* the condition of being worn out or in poor working order; a condition requiring repairs.

dis·rep·u·ta·ble (dis'repjutəbəl) *adj.* 1. having or causing a lack of repute. 2. disordered in appearance. —*dis·rep·u·ta·bil·i·ty* or *dis·rep·u·ta·ble·ness n.* —*dis·rep·u·ta·bly adv.*

dis·re·pute (dis'reɪpjut) *n.* a loss or lack of credit or repute.

dis·re·spect (dis'reɪspɛkt) *n.* 1. contempt; rudeness. ~*vb.* 2. (tr.) to show lack of respect for. —*dis·re·spect·ful adj.* —*dis·re·spect·ful·ly adv.* —*dis·re·spect·ful·ness n.*

dis·re·spect·a·ble (dis'reɪspɛktəbəl) *adj.* unworthy of respect; not respectable. —*dis·re·spect·a·bil·i·ty n.*

dis·robe (dis'rəʊb) *vb.* 1. to remove the clothing of (a person) or (of a person) to undress. 2. (tr.) to divest of authority, etc. —*dis·robe·ment n.* —*dis·rob·er n.*

dis·rupt (dr'srʌpt) *vb.* 1. (tr.) to throw into turmoil or disorder. 2. (tr.) to interrupt the progress of (a movement, meeting, etc.). 3. to break or split (something) apart. [C17: from Latin *disruptus* burst asunder, from *dirumpere* to dash to pieces, from *dis-* + *rumpere* to burst] —*dis·rupt·er n.* —*dis·rupt·or n.* —*dis·rupt·ion n.*

dis·rup·tive (dr'srʌptɪv) *adj.* involving, causing, or tending to cause disruption. —*dis·rup·tive·ly adv.*

dis·rup·tive dis·charge *n.* a sudden large increase in current through an insulating medium resulting from failure of the medium to withstand an applied electric field.

dis·sat·is·fied (dis'sætɪʃaɪd) *adj.* having or showing dissatisfaction; discontented. —*dis·sat·is·fied·ly adv.*

dis·sat·is·fy (dis'sætɪsfaɪ) *vb.* +*fies*, +*fy·ing*, +*fied*. (tr.) to fail to satisfy; disappoint. —*dis·sat·is·fac·tion n.* —*dis·sat·is·fac·to·ry adj.*

dis·sect (dr'sɛkt, dar-) *vb.* 1. to cut open and examine the structure of (a dead animal or plant). 2. (tr.) to examine critically and minutely. [C17: from Latin *dissecare*, from *dis-* + *secare* to cut] —*dis·sec·ti·ble adj.* —*dis·sec·tion n.* —*dis·sec·tor n.*

dis·sect·ed (dr'sɛktɪd, dar-) *adj.* 1. *Botany.* in the form of narrow lobes or segments: *dissected leaves*. 2. *Geology.* (of plains) cut by erosion into hills and valleys, esp. following tectonic movements.

dis·seise or **dis·seize** (dis'si:z) *vb.* (tr.) *Property law.* to deprive of seisin; wrongfully dispossess of a freehold interest in land. [C14: from Anglo-Norman *desseisir*, from *dis-* + *seize*] —*dis·seis·or* or *dis·seis·or n.*

dis·sei·sin or **dis·sei·zin** (dis'si:zɪn) *n.* the act of disseising or state of being disseised. [C14: from Old French *desseisin*, see *dis-*, *SEISIN*]

dis·sem·ble (dr'sembəl) *vb.* 1. emotions, etc.) by pretence. 2. *Obsolete.* to ignore. [C15: from *dissemblare*; probably influenced by *semblance*] —*dis·sem·blance n.* —*dis·sem·bling·ly adv.*

dis·sem·i·nate (dr'semɪneɪt) *v.* about; diffuse. [C17: from Latin *seminare* to sow, from *semen* —*dis·sem·i·na·tive adj.* —*dis·sem·i·nat·ed scle·ro·sis scleriosis.*

dis·sem·i·nule (dr'semɪnju:l) *n.* plant, such as a seed or spore, t [C20: from *DISSEMINATE* + *-ULI*]

dis·sen·sion (dr'senʃən) *n.* a quarrel. [C13: from Latin *dissent*]

dis·sent (dr'sent) *vb.* (*intr.*) 1. withhold assent. 2. *Christianity.* doctrines, beliefs, or practices to adhere to a different system of difference of opinion. 4. *Chr.* established church; Nonconformist opinion in announcing dissenting judgment. [C16: from *dis-* + *sentire* to perc]

dis·sent·ing adj. —*dis·sent·er (dr'senta) n.* *Christ* formist or a person who refuses church.

dis·sen·tient (dr'senfənt) *adj.* opinion of the majority. ~*n.* 2. or *dis·sen·tien·cy n.* —*dis·sen·sious (dr'senʃəs) adj.* ar; **dis·sep·i·ment** (dr'seɪpmənt) *n.* membrane, such as that between ovary. [C18: from Late Latin *saepimentum* hedge, from *saep*, 'men'tal adj.

dis·ser·vate (dis'sɛtɪt) *vb.* (*in* dissertation. [C18: from Latin *disserere* to examine, from *dis-* + *ser·vate n.*

dis·ser·ta·tion (dis'sɛtɪʃən) *n.* on original research, usually requiring formal discourse. —*dis·ser·ta·tion·ist n.*

dis·serve (dis'sɜ:v) *vb.* (tr.) *Arch*

dis·ser·vice (dis'sɜ:vɪs) *n.* an ill trying to help. —*dis·ser·vice·a*

dis·sev·er (dr'sɛvə) *vb.* 1. to l off. 2. (tr.) to divide up into p dessever, from Late Latin *dis*

dis·sev·er·ance, **dis·sev·er·n** **dis·si·dent** (dr'sɪdɪnt) *adj.* 1. di a person who disagrees, esp. government. [C16: from Latin from *dis-* + *sedere* to sit] —*d ly adv.*

dis·sim·i·lar (dr'sɪmlə) *adj.* no —*dis·sim·i·lar·ly adv.*

dis·sim·i·lar·i·ty (dr'sɪmlɪəɪtɪ) *n.* an ill trying to help. —*dis·ser·vice·a*

dis·sim·i·late (dr'sɪmlɪt) *v* dissimilar. 2. (usually foll. by displace (a consonant) or (of a c displaced by (another consonant lation becomes less similar to word. Thus (r) in the final sy dissimilated to (l) in its English l + ASSIMILATE] —*dis·sim·i·l to·ry adj.*

dis·sim·i·la·tion (dr'sɪmlɪtɪʃən) making dissimilar. 2. *Phonetics.* consonant as a result of being d common word for catabolism.

dis·si·mil·i·tude (dr'sɪmlɪtju: ence. 2. a point of difference.

dis·sim·u·late (dr'sɪmjuleɪt) *vb.* etc.) by pretence. —*dis·sim·u tive adj.* —*dis·sim·u·la·tor n.*

dis·si·pate (dr'sɪpeɪt) *vb.* 1. to dispersion. 2. (tr.) to scatter or l in the pursuit of pleasure; debau

dis·si·pat·ed (dr'sɪpeɪtɪd) *adj.* l in the pursuit of pleasure; debau exhausted. —*dis·si·pat·ed·ly adv.* —*dis·si·pat·ed·ness n.*

dis·si·pa·tion (dr'sɪpeɪʃən) *n.* condition of being dissipated. 2 physical pleasures, esp. alcoho wastefulness. 4. amusement; d

dis·so·ci·a·ble (dr'səʊʃəbəl, -fə-) distinguishable. 2. incongruous; i Also: dissociate, a less common wo

dis·so·ci·a·tion (dr'səʊʃɪʃən) *n.* cial·bil·i·ty or dis·so·ci·a·ble·nes