Click Here



noun (4)verb (used with object) (1)View synonyms for disadvantage or equality. Synonyms: hindrance, inconvenience, drawbackthe state or an instance of being in an unfavorable circumstance or deprivation of advantage or equality. Synonyms: hindrance, inconvenience, drawbackthe state or an instance of being in an unfavorable circumstance or condition. Something that puts one in an unfavorable position or condition. His bad temper is a disadvantage. Injury to interest, reputation credit, profit, etc.; loss. Your behavior is a disadvantage to your family's good name. Synonyms: damage, harm, hurt, detrimentdisadvantaged by illness. an unfavourable circumstance, state of affairs, thing, person, etcinjury, loss, or detrimentan unfavourable condition or situation (esp in the phrase at a disadvantage) "Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital E 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Origin of disadvantage French; Old French desavantage, from Anglo-French; Old French desavantage, from Anglo-French desavantage, from A Dictionary.com. "You have to have people who want an electric truck and don't mind the disadvantages that they include." A report published last month by the Women and Equalities committee found that female entrepreneurs face significant disadvantages in accessing finances, investment networks and support systems. The aim was simple but ambitious: to support disadvantaged young people and provide opportunities that might keep them safe and inspired. The income raised by the levy will be used to fund maintenance grants for disadvantaged students studying so-called priority courses such as university degrees and technical qualifications. TV station owners are limited to reaching 39% of the country, which companies say puts them at a disadvantage in competing against tech giants that have no such restriction in their media endeavors. Read more on Los Angeles TimesdisaccustomdisadvantagedBrowse #aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! © 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary Englishdisadvantaged of the material is that it fades in strong sunlight.disadvantage to There are some big disadvantages to marriage - you do lose a lot of your freedom. Criminal behaviour can be linked to economic disadvantage of iron as a material is its weight.a big/great/major disadvantageThis method has one major disadvantage: its cost.a serious/severe disadvantagePublic transport is very bad here, which is a serious disadvantage a slight/minor disadvantage disadvantage of facing north social/economic/educational disadvantageUnemployment often leads to social disadvantages in the educational system.overcome a disadvantage (=succeed in spite of a disadvantage)She was able to overcome the disadvantages of race and poverty.phrasessomebody is at a disadvantage (=someone less likely to be successful than others)Not speaking English might put you at a disadvantage (=make someone unlikely to be successful)This system works to the disadvantages and disadvantages of working from home the advantages of building the new road would outweigh the disadvantages. THESAURUS disadvantage noun [countable] a bad feature that something has, which makes it less good or less useful than other thingsWhat do you think are the disadvantages of nuclear energy? This car uses a lot of fuel, which is a major disadvantage noun [countable] a bad feature that something has, although it has advantages that are usually more importantOne of the main drawbacks is the price, bad points and bad feature that something hasAll of these designs have both their good points and bad points. The downside is that I don't get much free time. Examples from the Corpusdisadvantages and disadvantages and disadvantages, apart from cost, is their considerable for fighting fires in high-bay warehouses stating its advantages. The main disadvantages, apart from cost, is their considerable weight and the fact that they can chip. The main disadvantages. The intertidal zones circumvent the two outstanding disadvantages of marine living. While the yield to maturity is the single most commonly used measure of yield, it nevertheless has several disadvantages of this type of pay scheme. applies to schoolwork. Soviet space science suffers the disadvantage of poor technology, particularly in electronics, which is years behind that of the West. When this is done, there is a tendency for other artists to be compared with the leader to their disadvantage to this plan is that you can't choose your own doctor.disadvantagedisadvantage2 verb [transitive] to make someone less likely to be successful or to put them in a worse situation than others > See Verb tableExamples from the Corpusdisadvantage • Asked if he thought an over-emphasis on sport could disadvantage black kids in academic subjects, he answered: No. • She did best in the interview, the part of the application process which was said to disadvantage comprehensive school students. • Geographical accident must not be allowed to disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in their ability to gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in the gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in the gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in the gain access to good local care. • In particular, there are complex rules which disadvantage individuals in the gain access to good local care. • In particular, the gain access to good local care. • In particular, the gain access to good local care. • In particular, the gain access to good local car class. There are two forms of inequality related to occupational pensions which also serve to disadvantage women and members of ethnic minority groups. However, contemporary interpretations of customary law largely disadvantage women. Pictures of the day What are these? Click on the pictures to check. Physics Compounds Defence Photography See all topics Word of the day inconvenient causing problems, often in a way that is annoying (redirected from disadvantages) Also found in: Thesaurus, Idioms. (disád-văn'tj)n.1. An unfavorable condition or position: students who are at a disadvantage because they don't own computers.2. Something that places one in an unfavorable condition or position: A disadvantage to living there is that you'd have no access to public transportation.3. Damage or loss, especially to reputation or finances; detriment: High gasoline prices have worked to the company's disadvantage.tr.v. disadvantage.tr.v. disadvantage to living there is that you'd have no access to public transportation.3. Damage or loss, especially to reputation or finances; detriment: High gasoline prices have worked to the company's disadvantage.tr.v. disa disadvantage; hinder or harm.[Middle English disadvantage, detriment, drawback, handicap These nouns denote a condition, circumstance, or characteristic unfavorable to success: Poor health is a disadvantage to athletes. The lack of a parking lot has been a detriment to the museum. Every job has its drawbacks. Illiteracy is a serious handicap in life. American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (,disəd'va:ntid3) n1. an unfavourable circumstance, state of affairs, thing, person, etc2. injury, loss, or detriment3. an unfavourable condition or situation (esp in the phrase at a disadvantage) to put at a disadvantage; handicapCollins English Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (dis əd'væn tidz, -'van-) n., v. -taged, -ta [1350-1400; < Old French desavantage. See dis-1, advantage] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. (See also PREDICAMENT, VULNERABILITY.) behind the eightball At a disadvantage; in a jam or difficult situation. Originally American, this expression is said to have come from the game of Kelly pool. In one variation of this game, all the balls except the black eightball must be pocketed in a certain order. If, in the course of play, another ball strikes the eightball, the player is penalized. Thus, a player finding the eightball between the cueball and the one he intends to pocket is indeed in a disadvantageous position. John O'Hara used the phrase in Appointment in Samarra (1934):You get signing checks for prospects down at the country club, and you wind up behind the eightball.get the short end of the stick See VICTIMIZATION.have two strikes against one To be at a disadvantage, and thus have less chance of successfully reaching one's goal or following through with one's plans. This expression comes from baseball, where a batter has three chances to hit a ball in the strike zone. Sometimes this expression alludes to a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which one has no control, such as one's sex, race, or ethnic background.on the hip At a disadvantage over which are not as one's sex, race, or ethnic background. derived from hunting or from wrestling. The wrestling theory seems more plausible and is supported by the OED. The phrase, now archaic, dates from the latter half of the 15th century. It appeared in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice:If I can catch him once upon the hip,I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him. (I, iii) play with loaded dice To undertake a project or other matter in which the odds are against success; to have little chance. Literally, loaded dice are those which have been fraudulently weighted to increase the chances of throwing certain combinations—usually losing ones—in craps or other games of chance. Figuratively, then, to play with loaded dice is to engage in some undertaking in which the odds are fixed so that there is little chance of success. A related expression, play with a stacked deck, has the same implications and refers to cheating by stacking a deck of cards, i.e., arranging them in a certain order to force a desired result.suck the hind teat See VICTIMIZATION.underdog A person in an inferior position; one who is expected to be defeated in a race, election, etc.; a dark horse. This expression may allude to a canine skirmish, in which both dogs vie for the more advantageous top position. The familiar phrase, while retaining its sense of an unlikely victor in a competition, is often used today to describe the victim of social conventions, government bureaucracy, and other virtually omnipotent institutions. The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under-dog. (Daily Chronicle, June, 1892)Picturesque Expressions: A Thematic Dictionary, 1st Edition. © 1980 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Past participle: disadvantaged Gerund: disad limited or restricted; "it is a good plan but it has serious limitations" shortcoming, defect - a failing or deficiency; "that interpretation is an unfortunate defect of our lack of information" deprivation, loss - the disadvantage that results from losing something; "his loss of credibility led to his resignation"; "losing him is no great deprivation" deprivation deprivation being a hindrance; "he pointed out all the drawbacks to my plan penalty - the disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition; "neglected his health and paid the penalty advantage over me Verb1. disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition; "neglected his health and paid the penalty advantage over me Verb1. disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition; "neglected his health and paid the penalty advantage over me Verb1. disadvantage or painful consequences of an action or condition; "neglected his health and paid the penalty advantage over me Verb1. disadvantage over me "This rule clearly disadvantages me"hamper, handicap, hinder - put at a disadvantage; "The brace I have to wear is hindering my movements prejudice - disadvantage by prejudiceadvantage by prejudiceadvantage; "The brace I have to wear is hindering my movements prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hindering my movements prejudice - disadvantage by prejudiceadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hindering my movements prejudice - disadvantage by prejudiceadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hindering my movements prejudice - disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage; "The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage;"The brace I have to wear is hinder - put at a disadvantage by prejudice - disadvantage by pr burden, weakness, handicap, liability, minus (informal) They suffer the disadvantage of having been political exiles. drawback benefit, advantage, merit, convenience and informal) They suffer the disadvantage of having been political exiles. drawback benefit, advantage, merit, convenience and informal) They suffer the disadvantage of having been political exiles. drawback benefit, advantage, merit, convenience and informal) They suffer the disadvantage of having been political exiles. attempt to prevent an election would be to their disadvantage. harm help, benefit, aid, profit, gain, advantage competition could reduce liquidity and disadvantage some investors. Collins Thesaurus of the English Language - Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002noun The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. NachteilSchadenSchattenseiteWermutstropfendésavantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréjudicesvantageinconvénientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnuirepréprientnui Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005Collins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 2006, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2006, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Italian Diction Publishers 1995 (disəd'va:ntidʒ) noun something which makes a difficulty or which is an unfavourable circumstance. There are several disadvantages to this plan. nadeel وضع نامساعد؛ كاستي haitta désavantagem nevýhoda; nedostatek der Nachteil ulempe μειονέκτημαdesventaja takistus, nõrk külg وضع نامساعد؛ كاستي haitta désavantagem nevýhoda; nedostatek der Nachteil ulempe μειονέκτημαdesventaja takistus, nõrk külg kekurangan ókostur svantaggio 不利 nepalanki aplinkybė, kliūtis neizdevīgs stāvoklis; traucējums; trūkums kelemahan nadeelulempe, mangel, minuswada, ujemna strona ناوره حالات يا شرايط؛ زيان، تاوان، ضرر desvantagem dezavantaj невыгодное положение nevýhoda pomanjkljivost nedostatak avigsida, nackdel חוביים של المراة المعالية والمائة والمائة المعالية المورة علاقة المعالية والمائة المعالية merugikan nadeligugunstig, uheldigniekorzystny деsvantajos dezavantajli 不利的 невигідний; несприятливий ишей had us all at a unfavourable position. His power was strengthened by the fact that he had us all at a sfavorevoli 不利な立場で nepalankioje, blogesnėje padėtyje neizdevīgā stāvoklī merugikan in het nadeel i en ugunstig stilling w niekorzystnym położeniu נبده شرايط em desvantagem într-o poziție dezavantajoasă в невыгодном положении v nevýhodnom postavení biti v slabem položaju u nepovoljnom položaju i underläge []]]]]]]]]] 處於劣勢 в невигідному становищі عثيه thế bất lợi 处于不利地位Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. → عثيه thế bất lợi 火于不利地位Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. → שثيه thế bất lợi 火于不利地位Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd. HarperCollins Publishers 2009n. desventaja: alguna capacidad disminuida. English-Spanish Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012 n inconveniente m, desventajaEnglish-Spanish Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: A JUDGE having sentenced a Malefactor to the penitentiary was proceeding to point out to him the disadvantages of crime and the profit of reformation. And at the first let him practise with helps, as swimmers do with bladders or rushes; but after a time let him practise with disadvantages, as dancers do with thick shoes. Yet, that I hold the advantages of the mode of publication to outweigh its disadvantages, may be easily believed of one who revived it in the Pickwick Papers after long disuse, and has pursued it ever since. That the question therefore was not, whether a man would choose to be always in the prime of youth, attended with prosperity and health; but how he would pass a perpetual life under all the usual disadvantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of their more fortunate neighbors. "For instance, Sobriety is a very good thing, when practised in moderation: but even Sobriety, and of sharing in the advantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of local situation. when carried to an extreme, has its disadvantages. "This brilliant company separated into several groups who all discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the position, the state of the army, the plans suggested, the situation of Moscow, and military questions generally. I did not regret it, but I had made my change of front in the public eye, and I felt that it put me at a certain disadvantage with my fellow- citizens; as for the Senator, whose office I had forsaken, I met him now and then in the street, without trying to detain him, and once when he came to the printing-office for his paper we encountered at a point where we could not help speaking. Hence in the wise leader's plans, considerations of advantage and of disadvantage will be blended together. His sister, too, is, I hope, convinced how little the ungenerous representations of anyone to the public voice, which seldom reaches to a brother or a husband, though it rings in the ears of all the neighbourhood; yet was this affection of Mrs Blifil to Tom, and the preference which she too visibly gave him to her own son, of the utmost disadvantage of not knowing all languages," said Conseil, "or the disadvantage of not having one universal language." Not to be confused with Disadvantaged or drawback. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources. The source material may be challenged and removed. Find sources may be challenged and removed and rem debate Organization Policy debate competitions Inter-collegiate policy debate Format Structure Glossary Evidence Flow Argument types Stock issues Case Disadvantage (here abbreviated as DA) is an argument that a team brings up against a policy action that is being considered. [1] A disadvantage is also used in the Lincoln-Douglas debate format.[2] A disadvantage run, and some are often combined into a single piece of evidence. A Unique Link card, for example, will include both a description of the status quo and the plan's effect on it. A traditional threshold DA has a structure as follows: Uniqueness shows why the impacts have not occurred yet or to a substantial extent and will uniquely occur with the adoption of either the affirmative plan or the negative team argues that the affirmative plan will result in nuclear proliferation, it would also argue that the status quo will avoid nuclear proliferation. If the Affirmative claims that nuclear proliferation is already occurring, the negative team could argue that adoption of the plan would result in a unique increase in nuclear proliferation. If the plan would result in a unique increase in nuclear proliferation is already occurring, the negative team could argue that adoption of the plan would result in a unique increase in nuclear proliferation. If the plan would result in a unique increase in nuclear proliferation is already occurring, the negative team could argue that adoption of the plan would result in a unique increase in nuclear proliferation. not relevant. For the disadvantage to have relevance in the plan does not increase government, and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government, and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government, and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government, and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government, and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show that the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the plan does not increase government and the affirmative team must show the a The internal link connects the link to the impact, or, it shows the steps the link to the impact. Not all DA's use an internal link but some have multiple internal link to the impact is the result of the policy action that make it undesirable. These results are at the end of the chain of reasoning of your DA (starts with your link with internal links spanning over the Brink with Uniqueness and lead to the Impact),[3] then continuing along with the example, an impact would be that economic collapse may cause nuclear war. The Impact is the edge of the sword of your DA and is usually a significantly bad event caused by inertia evident through the internal links inside the link off over the brink and uniquely so. Internal links are often undesirable things by themselves, and could be considered impacts. The worst of the consequences, or the final one in the chain of events, is usually given the label of "impact". For example, nuclear war is probably worse than economic collapse, so nuclear war is given the "impact" label, even though economic collapse (the internal link) could itself be viewed as an impact. The nuclear war impact is the terminal (i.e. final) impact in virtually every disadvantage today. While it appears outlandish to outsiders and even to some debaters now, it originated in the 1980s during the height of the nuclear freeze movement, specifically after the publication of The Fate of the Earth by Ionathan Schell. Barring nuclear war, the terminal impact usually ends up as extinction or the extinction or the extinction or the extinction or the extinction of all life on Earth; the most common mechanisms for these are cataclysmic climatic change (in the style of The Day After Tomorrow), or uncontrolled undiscovered uncurable disease. Most debate coaches use the nuclear war argument as a way of training young policy debaters. [who?] Other terminal impacts are usually argued under a deontological framework or as a turn to a human rights advantage. A traditional DA follows the structure above. Traditional DA's can include or exclude the internal link. A linear disadvantage does not have uniqueness. The negative concedes that the status quo has a problem but insists the plan increases that problem's severity. A commonly accepted theory holds that a sufficiently philosophical linear disadvantage with an alternative becomes a kritik. There is also much controversy over kritiks being linear disadvantages, due to the fact that most kritik argue the affirmative on debate theory; the theory that linear disadvantages are abusive (i.e. unfair) to the affirmative team has much popularity. A brink disadvantage is a special type of linear disadvantage which claims that the affirmative team 's plan will push us "over the edge." A political disadvantage is unique in the way that it links to an Affirmative plan. Rather than linking to the specific plan action, it links to the idea that the plan does not exist in a vacuum but is exposed to political milieu--with no regard to Fiat and presumes the debate theory of Fiat could be settled anyway. However, Politics disadvantages typically will say that a plan will pass through Congress, thus causing a shift in the "political capital" of either the president, or a political party, which will affect the ability of the affected group to pass other bills. The Impact is typically referred to as a "Double-Whammy": they are busy not solving something, resources are ineffectively applied, now there is a two-headed hydra problem, viz. once the same money (or resources) is spent frivolously, not only did the government not solve south-of-the-border immigration concerns but now there is less money for solving homelessness of thousands U.S. nationals. An example of a politics disadvantage (typically in high school debate, assuming "politics" is synonymous with the personalities of the leadership) would be: Uniqueness: Immigration Reform will pass in the status quo. Link: Plan decreases the President Obama. Thus, Obama has no political capital to pass his Immigration Reform. Impact elections cycles. For example, in a presidential election, it might argue that a certain Presidential candidate or his or her opponent is currently weak (or strong), but the affirmative plan will cause him or her to gain (or lose) popularity, and that either his or her election is undesirable or the election of his or her opponent is currently weak (or strong), but the affirmative plan will cause him or her to gain (or lose) popularity, and that either his or her election is undesirable or the election of his or her opponent is currently weak (or strong), but the affirmative plan will cause him or her to gain (or lose) popularity, and that either his or her election is undesirable or the election of his or her opponent is currently weak (or strong), but the affirmative plan will cause him or her to gain (or lose) popularity, and that either his or her election is undesirable or his or her election is undesirable. or the general balance of the Congress; an example of a single-race midterms disadvantage would be that the reelection of Senator Daniel Akaka from winning; a "balance of Congress" disadvantage might hold that the plan is a credit to the Republicans, who would increase their grip on Congress and allow extensive drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In some sections of the country, politics disadvantages are frowned upon because they link to virtually every affirmative plan, destroying the on case debate and focusing solely on the disadvantages are frowned upon because they link to virtually every affirmative plan, destroying the on case debate and focusing solely on the disadvantages are frowned upon because they link to virtually every affirmative plan, destroying the on case debate and focusing solely on the disadvantage. general. Other debate theorists have often reshaped models of fiat that preclude the politics disadvantage. Its use in any given debate round is entirely dependent on how well the affirmative argues that the judge should accept the model, a somewhat time-consuming process. Examples of these fiat arguments include Vote No and Intrinsicness. Vote No argues that the debate should be a simulation of the debate before Congress and thus the president has already exerted political capital, meaning there is no disadvantage. Argument from Intrinsicness is there is no reason that Congress can't pass both the plan and the bill, meaning they are not competitive. The Political DA, as misunderstood as politicians' political capital, has no warrant in traditional Fiat theory. Disadvantage responses can generally be classified into two categories: takeouts, which simply seek to refute a claim made by the negative's claim. The "non-unique" argument says that the impact will happen or is happening in the status quo, regardless of the passage of the plan. The links and impacts (and thus the entire disadvantage) become largely irrelevant since the status quo is no different from the plan. The links and impacts (and thus the entire disadvantage) become largely irrelevant since the status quo is no different from the plan. The links and impacts (and thus the entire disadvantage) become largely irrelevant since the status quo is no different from the plan. The links and impacts (and thus the entire disadvantage) become largely irrelevant since the status quo is no different from the plan. The links and impacts (and thus the entire disadvantage) become largely irrelevant since the status quo is no different from the plan. extensive expenditure of limited political capital. Link: The plan uses political capital that would otherwise be used for passage of the deal. Internal Link: Reduction of American influence on the Indian subcontinent will lead to nuclear war between India and Pakistan. Impact: India-Pakistan nuclear war will spiral out of control into a global nuclear conflict. In this case, the argument to "no link." It states that either the link or the previous internal link does not lead to another internal link. [1] Using the example above, a no-internal-link could either be that failure to pass the deal will not reduce American influence on the Indian subcontinent, or that reduction of American influence on the Indian subcontinent, or that reduce American influence on the Indian subcontinent will not reduce American influence on the Indian subcontinent, or that reduction of American influence on the Indian subcontinent will not reduce American influence on the Indian subcontinent will not lead to nuclear war between India and Pakistan. Impact unique the affirmative must show that the link has already happened in the past but the impact didn't happen. Debate coach James Kellam writes that impact uniqueness: American oil consumption is high now. Link: Expansion of ethanol decreases oil consumption. Internal Link: Decreased oil consumption will OPEC will flood the market with cheap oil influx destroys the Russian and/or Canadian economic collapse, resulting in nuclear war. In this case, the argument that OPEC flooded the market last year with cheap oil and there was no nuclear war would be considered and one of the market last year with cheap oil and there was no nuclear war would be considered and one of the market last year with cheap oil and there was no nuclear war would be considered and one of the market last year with cheap oil and there was no nuclear war would be considered and one of the market last year with cheap oil and there was no nuclear war. impact uniqueness takeout. A link turn is an argument that the plan would prevent the disadvantage's impact rather than causing it.[1] For example: Uniqueness: The US military leads to nuclear conflict. In this case, the argument that the plan increases US military power would be a link turn. An impact turn is an argument that the impact turn. Sometimes, impact turn is desirable. [1] In the example presented above, the argument that nuclear conflict is beneficial would be an impact turn. For example, the argument that a weak US military prevents nuclear conflict could be considered an impact or internal link turn. A double-turn schould be avoided as they are equivalent to refuting one's own plan.[1] For example, arguing both that the plan would increase US military power and that nuclear conflict is desirable would be a double-turn. In this case, the negative team could concede both arguments, arguing that since the plan prevents a desirable event from occurring, it should not be passed. Since turns are reasons why the affirmative's plan is actively beneficial (as opposed to takeouts, which only argue that it is not harmful) that since the plan prevents a desirable event from occurring, it should not be passed. Since turns are reasons why the affirmative is plan is actively beneficial (as opposed to takeouts, which only argue that it is not harmful) that since the plan prevents a desirable event from occurring, it should not be passed. the negative must take extra care once one has been read. In particular, if the negative wishes to stop extending a disadvantage but the affirmative has read a turn to it, they must find a way to negate the turn so the affirmative can no longer use it as an advantage but the affirmative has read a turn to it, they must find a way to negate the turn so the affirmative can no longer use it as an advantage but the affirmative has read a turn to it, they must find a way to negate the turn so the affirmative has read a turn to it. takeout that applies to the turn.[1] A straight turn is an affirmative to read a turn while forgoing all arguments that the negative could use to kick out of it, forcing the negative to continue extending it. The two main forms of straight turns are straight link turns and straight impact turns.[1] A straight link turn requires a uniqueness takeout, a link takeout, a link takeout, and a link turn. This allows the affirmative to argue that the disadvantage into an advantage to doing the plan. (The takeout is used to prevent the negative from arguing that the plan causes the disadvantage more effectively than it prevents it.) The affirmative should not make any internal link or impact arguments, as this would allow the negative to concede those takeouts and negate the turn.[1] For example, the affirmative should not make any internal link or impact arguments, as this would allow the negative to concede those takeouts and negate the turn.[1] For example, the affirmative should not make any internal link or impact arguments, as this would allow the negative to concede those takeouts and negate the turn.[1] For example, the affirmative should not make any internal link or impact arguments, as this would allow the negative to concede those takeouts and negate the turn.[1] For example, the affirmative should not make any internal link or impact arguments. now. No link: The plan does not weaken the US military. Link turn: The plan strengthen the US military and prevent a nuclear war. In this case, the affirmative could not read an impact takeout; if they did, the negative could kick the disadvantage by arguing that even if the plan strengthens the US military, doing so does not affect the probability of a nuclear war. A straight impact turn requires an impact takeout and an impact turn requires an impact turn. This allows the affirmative to argue that although the plan does cause the disadvantage is beneficial and thus a reason why the plan should be enacted. (The impact takeout in this case plays a similar role to the link takeout in a straight link turn.) The affirmative should not make any uniqueness, link, or internal link arguments, since those arguments would allow the negative to kick their disadvantage above: No impact: A weak US military does not cause nuclear conflict. Impact turn: A strong US military in the affirmative could then argue that a strong US military in the affirmative could then argue that a strong US military in the status quo will result in nuclear war and thus that the plan should be passed to prevent the war from occurring. Notably, the affirmative cannot make any further takeouts without compromising the straight impact turn; otherwise, the negative would be able to kick the disadvantage by conceding that the US military (link). In answering the Link, an affirmative might argue that the link has no threshold, i.e. that the link does not make clear when the impact will happen or even that the impact will happen solely based on what the affirmative plan causes.[4] Or the aff may claim that uniqueness overwhelms the link; that conditions in the status quo are so far away from the threshold that the impact will not happen. This second answer is rarely made because it is a strategic gamble. A disadvantage can also be answered by no longer doing a part of the plan that causes the aff to link into the disadvantage. This is often referred to as a severance perm, because by making this claim the affirmative does all parts of the plan except the part that links to the disadvantage, thus severing out of part of their own plan. This argument is also rarely made, due to the theory arguments it brings up on the affirmative changing its plan in the round in order to avoid the disadvantage. Also if the negative runs a Counterplan and plan shields the link to the disadvantage (which commonly occurs) the affirmative can make a permutation and say that the combination of the counterplan and plan shields the link to the disadvantage. For example: the plan repeals the Hyde Amendment to allow abortion funding through federal sources by using congress; the negative runs a courts counterplan that repels the hyde amendment and runs a politics disadvantage that says the plan will drain the perm shields the link" because congress would claim that the courts made them repeal the hyde amendment, therefore no political capital would be lost. Advantages - the Art of Debate - an Intro to LD". Archived from the original on October 11, 2020. ^ a b c Kellams, James (4 September 2017). "Elements of Policy Debate: Disadvantages". The Debate Guru. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. ^ a b c Stafford, Victoria (16 March 2024). "Disadvantages". The Debate Guru. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. ^ a b c Stafford, Victoria (16 March 2024). "Disadvantages". The Debate Guru. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. ^ a b c Stafford, Victoria (16 March 2024). "Disadvantages". The Debate Guru. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. ^ a b c Stafford, Victoria (16 March 2024). "Disadvantages". The Debate Guru. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Archived from the original on 12 January 2024. Archived from the original ori "Uniqueness in Disadvantages". Everyday Debate. Archived from the original on 16 March 2024. Retrieved 16 March 2024. Retrieved 30 March 2024. Ret something that causes problems and tends to stop somebody/something from succeeding or making progressa serious/severe/significant disadvantage? Each plan has its own advantages and disadvantage of the area is the lack of public transport. What's the main disadvantage? Each plan has its own advantage and disadvantage of the area is the lack of public transport. What's the main disadvantage and disadvantage and disadvantage and disadvantage of the area is the lack of public transport. What's the main disadvantage are disadvantage and disadvantage and disadvantage are disadvantage. disadvantage The fact that he didn't speak a foreign language put him at a distinct disadvantage of somebody's disadvantage to the disadvantage of somebody I hope my lack of experience won't be to my disadvantage. To the disadvantage of somebody I hope my lack of experience won't be to my disadvantage. companies have basically bought football outright, to the complete disadvantages of the fans. The advantages of the fans. The advantages of the fans advantages of the scheme far outweighed the disadvantages of the scheme far outweighed the disadvantages. The advantages of the fans advantages. active social life. Lack of qualifications is an obvious disadvantage. The plan's advantages outweigh the disadvantages in using this treatment. There are disadvantages to all those approaches. There was no reason for her to feel at a disadvantage. This change in the law will be to the disadvantage of small companies. This put them at a crippling cost disadvantage. We were at a distinct disadvantage compared with children from richer families, another disadvantage for the night-workerthe disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people in the workplacethe inherent disadvantage experienced by older people inherent disadvantage experienced by ol a/the disadvantageto somebody's disadvantage and disadvantage and disadvantage from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage, from des- (expressing reversal) + avantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage full entryWord Originlate Middle English: from Old French desavantage full entry fu in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English WordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English wordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English word Reference Random House Learner's Dictionary of Academic English Reference Random House Learner's Dictiona an unfavorable position or condition: A bad temper is a disadvantage dis-ad-van-tage (dis-ad-van-tage (dis-ad-van-tage), USA pronunciation n., v., -taged, -tag-ing. n. absence or deprivation of advantage or equality, the state or an instance of being in an unfavorable circumstance or condition: to be at a disadvantage. something that puts one in an unfavorable position or condition: His bad temper is a disadvantage to your family's good name. v.t. to subject to disadvantage. I was disadvantaged by illness. Anglo French; Old French desavantage. See dis-1, advantage Middle English disavauntage Middle English Dictionary © HarperCollins Publishers:: disadvantage /,disəd'va:ntidʒ/ n an unfavourable circumstance, state of affairs, thing, person, etc injury, loss, or detriment an

unfavourable condition or situation (esp in the phrase at a disadvantage) vb (transitive) to put at a disadvantage; handicap Browse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppggrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC

• http://school19-zav.ru/userfiles/file/86294201009.pdf • jirotile

bepoxunahow to use the cricut shirt press

• principios activos de las plantas medicinales pdf