



RANDOM HOUSE
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dictionary

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EDITION

OVER 315,000 ENTRIES

SPECIAL NEW-WORDS SECTION PLUS AN ESSAY
ON THE GROWTH OF ENGLISH

2,400 ILLUSTRATIONS AND SPOT MAPS

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ticated variety of the guanaco: often used as a beast of burden. 2. the fine, soft fleece of the llama, combined with the wool for coating. [1590-1600; < Sp < Quechua *llama* (with palatal l)]

Llama,
Lama guanaco,
3 ft. (0.9 m)
high at shoulder;
length 4 to 6 ft.
(1.2 to 1.5 m)



Llan-e-lly (la nel'é; Welsh. hla ne'hle), *n.* a seaport in Dyfed, in S Wales. 76,800.

lla-no (lä'nö; Sp. yä'nö), *n.*, pl. **-nos** (-nöz; Sp. -nös), (in the southwestern U.S. and Spanish America) an extensive grassy plain with few trees. [1605-15; < Sp: a plain < L *planus* PLAIN']

Lla-no Es-ta-ca-do (lä'nö es'te kä'dö, lan'ö), a large plateau in the SW United States, in W Texas and SE New Mexico: cattle-grazing region. 1000-5000 ft. (300-1500 m) above sea level. Also called **Staked Plain**.

L. Lat., 1. Late Latin. 2. Low Latin.

LLB., Little League Baseball.

LLB., Bachelor of Laws. [*< L Lēgum Baccalaureus*]

LL.D., Doctor of Laws. [*< L Lēgum Doctor*]

Lle-ras Ca-mar-go (ye'räs kä mär'gö), **Al-ber-to** (äl ver'tö), 1906-89, Colombian journalist, writer, and political leader: president 1945-46, 1958-62.

Llew Llwl Gyf-fes (hlí' hlou' gu'fes), *Welsh Legend*, the son of Gwydion and Arianhrod, provided with a name, weapons, and a wife through the magic and trickery of Gwydion in spite of the curses of Arianhrod. [*< Welsh: lit., lion with the steady hand*]

Llew-el-lyn (lōw el'in), *n.* 1. **Richard** (Richard David Vivian Llewellyn Lloyd), 1907-83, Welsh novelist. 2. a male given name: associated, by folk etymology, with Welsh *lleu* lion or *llyu* leader.

L-line (el'in'), *n.* *Physics*. one of a series of lines (**L-series**) in the x-ray spectrum of an atom corresponding to radiation (**L-radiation**) caused by the transition of an electron to the L-shell. [1965-70]

LL.M., Master of Laws. [*< L Lēgum Magister*]

Lloyd (loid), *n.* 1. *Welsh Legend*. Llwyd. 2. **Harold** (Clayton) (klāt'n), 1894-1971, U.S. actor. 3. (John) **Selwyn** (Brooke) (sel'win), 1904-78, British statesman. 4. a male given name: from a Welsh word meaning "gray."

Lloyd/ George/ David, 1st Earl of Dwy-for (dōw'vör), 1863-1945, British statesman: prime minister 1916-22.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* an association of independent English insurance underwriters, founded in London about 1688, originally engaged in underwriting only marine risks but now also issuing policies on almost every type of insurance, [named after Edward Lloyd, 17th-century owner of a London coffeehouse that was frequented by insurers against sea risk]

Lloyd's Reg'ister, a publication, issued annually by Lloyd's, consisting of a list of all of the world's seagoing vessels and including such information as their age, tonnage, and classification. [1840-50]

Lludd (hleth), *n.* *Welsh Legend*. a king of Britain who rid his kingdom of three plagues and was famous for his generosity: sometimes regarded as a god. Also, **Nudd**.

Llwyd (hlōw'id; Eng. loid), *n.* *Welsh Legend*. a magician who avenged his friend Gwawl upon Pryderi, the son of Pwyll, by casting various spells upon Pryderi and his estate. Also, **Lloyd**.

Llyr (hle), *n.* *Welsh Legend*. the father of Manawydan: corresponds to the Irish Ler.

LM (often lem), lunar module.

lm, *Optics*. lumen; lumens.

L.M., 1. Licentiate in Medicine. 2. Licentiate in Midwifery. 3. Lord Mayor.

lm-hr, *Optics*. lumen-hour; lumen-hours.

LMT, local mean time.

ln, *Symbol, Math.* See **natural logarithm**. [*(logarithm) n(natural)*]

Indry rm, *Real Estate*. laundry room.

LNG, liquefied natural gas.

lo (lō), *interj.* look! see! (frequently used in Biblical expressions; now usually used as an expression of surprise in the phrase **lo and behold**). [bef. 900; ME; conflation of *lo* exclamation of surprise, grief, or joy, OE (*lō*); see *la'* and *lo*, shortened form of *loke* (OE *lōca*), impv. of *loken* to look]

lo (lō), *adj.* an informal, simplified spelling of **low**, used esp. in labeling or advertising commercial products: *lo calorie*.

loach (lōch), *n.* any of several slender European and Asian fishes of the family Cobitidae and related families, having several barbels around the mouth. [1325-75; ME *loche* < MF]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of; blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; * , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

load (lōd), *n.* 1. anything put in or on something for conveyance or transportation; freight; cargo: *The truck carried a load of watermelons.* 2. the quantity that can be or usually is carried at one time, as in a cart. 3. this quantity taken as a unit of measure or weight or a discrete quantity (usually used in combination): *carload; wagonload.* 4. the quantity borne or sustained by something; burden: *a tree weighed down by its load of fruit.* 5. the weight supported by a structure or part. 6. the amount of work assigned to or to be done by a person, team, department, machine, or mechanical system: *a reasonable load of work.* 7. something that weighs down or oppresses like a burden; onus: *Supporting her younger brothers has been a heavy load for her.*

8. **loads**, *Informal*. a great quantity or number: *loads of fun; loads of people.* 9. the charge for a firearm. 10. a commission charged to buyers of mutual-fund shares. 11. *Engin.* any of the forces that a structure is calculated to oppose, comprising any unvarying and unvarying force (**dead load**), any load from wind or earthquake, and any other moving or temporary force (**live load**). 12. *Elect.* a. the power delivered by a generator, motor, power station, or transformer. b. a device that receives power. 13. *Mech.* the external resistance overcome by an engine, dynamo, or the like, under given conditions, measured and expressed in terms of the power required. 14. *Geol.* the burden of sediment being carried by a stream or river. Cf. **bed load**. 15. *Slang*. a sufficient amount of liquor drunk to cause intoxication: *He's got a load on tonight.* 16. *get a load of*, *Slang*. a. to look at; notice; observe. b. to listen to with interest: *Did you get a load of what she said?*

—*vt.* 17. to put a load on or in; fill: *to load a ship.* 18. to supply abundantly, lavishly, or excessively with something (often fol. by *down*): *They loaded us down with gifts.* 19. to weigh down, burden, or oppress (often fol. by *down*, *with*, *on*, etc.): *to feel loaded down with responsibilities; to load oneself with obligations.* 20. to insert a charge, projectile, etc., into (a firearm). 21. to place (film, tape, etc.) into a camera or other device: *He loaded the film into the camera.* 22. to place film, tape, etc., into (a camera or other device): *How do you load this camera?* 23. to take on as a load: *a ship loading coal.* 24. to add to the weight of, sometimes fraudulently: *The silver candlesticks were loaded with lead.* 25. *Insurance*. to increase (the net premium) by adding charges, as for expenses. 26. to add additional or prejudicial meaning to (a statement, question, etc.): *The attorney kept loading his questions in the hope of getting the reply he wanted.* 27. to overcharge (a word, expression, etc.) with extraneous values of emotion, sentiment, or the like: *emotion that loads any reference to home, flag, and mother.* 28. to weight (dice) so that they will always come to rest with particular faces upward. 29. *Baseball*. to have or put runners at (first, second, and third bases): *They loaded the bases with two out in the eighth inning.* 30. *Fine Arts*. a. to place a large amount of pigment on (a brush). b. to apply a thick layer of pigment to (a canvas). 31. *Metalworking*. a. (of metal being deep-drawn) to become welded to (the drawing tool). b. (of material being ground) to fill the depressions in the surface of (a grinding wheel). c. (in powder metallurgy) to fill the cavity of (a die). 32. *Computers*. a. to bring (a program or data) into main storage from external or auxiliary storage. b. to place (an input/output medium) into an appropriate device, as by inserting a disk into a disk drive. 33. *Elect.* to add (a power-absorbing device) to an electric circuit.

—*vi.* 34. to put on or take on a load, as of passengers or goods: *The bus usually loads at the side door.* 35. to load a firearm. 36. to enter a carrier or conveyance (usually fol. by *into*): *The students loaded quickly into the buses.* 37. to become filled or occupied: *The ship loaded with people in only 15 minutes.* 38. *load the dice*, to put someone or something in an advantageous or disadvantageous position; affect or influence the result: *Lack of sufficient education loaded the dice against him as a candidate for the job.*

—*adv.* 39. **loads**, *Informal*. very much; a great deal: *Thanks loads. It would help loads if you sent some money.* [bef. 1000; ME *load* (*n.*); orig. the same word as *LODE* (OE *lād* way, course, carrying); senses influenced by *LADE*] —**load/less**, *adj.*

—**Syn.** 7. weight, encumbrance. **LOAD**, **BURDEN** referred originally to something placed on a person or animal or put into a vehicle for conveyance. Both **LOAD** and **BURDEN** are still used in this literal sense, though **BURDEN** only infrequently, except in such fixed phrases as *beast of burden* and *a ship of 1600 tons burden* (carrying capacity). Both words have come to be used figuratively to refer to duties, cares, etc., that are oppressively heavy, and this is now the main meaning of **BURDEN**: *You have taken a load off my mind. Some children are a burden.* 17. *lade*. 19. weight, encumber. —**Ant.** 19. dis-burden.

load/ displacement, *Naut.* the weight, in long tons, of a cargo vessel loaded so that the summer load line touches the surface of the water. [1880-85]

load-ed (lō'did), *adj.* 1. bearing or having a load; full: *a loaded bus.* 2. containing ammunition or an explosive charge: *a loaded rifle.* 3. (of a word, statement, or argument) charged with emotional or associative significance that hinders rational or unprejudiced consideration of the terms involved in a discourse. 4. *Slang*. a. having a great deal of money; rich. b. under the influence of alcohol; drunk; intoxicated. c. under the influence of drugs. 5. (of dice) fraudulently weighted so as to increase the chances of certain combinations to appear face up when the dice are thrown. 6. (of a product, building, etc.) including many extra features, accessories, luxuries, or the like: *The new model sports car is loaded—air conditioning, a tape deck, real leather seats are all included.* 7. *loaded for bear*, *Informal*. See **bear** (def. 9). [1655-65; 1940-45 for def. 4; **LOAD** + -ED]

load-er (lō'dər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that loads. 2. a self-propelled machine with a shovel or bucket at the end of articulated arms, used to raise earth or other material and load it into a dump truck. [ME *loder*; see **LOAD**, -ER']

load/ fac'tor, 1. the amount or weight of cargo, num-

ber of passengers, etc., that an aircraft can carry. 2. the percentage of available maximum carrying weight paid for by passengers, shippers, etc.: *An airline can carry a load factor of 75 percent.* 3. *Elect.* the ratio of the average power over a designated period of time to the average power in that period. [1890-95]

load/ fund', a mutual fund that charges, usually a percentage of the assets.

load-ie (lō'dē), *n.* *Slang*. loady.

load-ing (lō'ding), *n.* 1. the act of loading. 2. that with which something is burdened, or charge. 3. *Elect.* the presence of a telephone circuit, radio, or Aeron. the ratio of the gross weight of an aircraft to the gross weight of the engine power (**power loading**). wing area or wing area (**wing loading**). 5. insurance to the net premium, to cover expenses for contingencies and profit. [1880-85]

load/ing coil', *Elect.* an inductor used to prove the characteristics of a transformer. [1950-55]

load/ line', *Naut.* 1. Also called **Pilmsoll**, various lines marked on the sides of a vessel to indicate the depth to which a vessel may be loaded under certain conditions. Cf. **freeboard**. 2. line made by the surface of the water on a loaded ship. [1880-85]

load line (def. 1)
AB, official load line set by
American Bureau of Shipping;
TF, tropical, fresh water;
F, fresh water; T, tropical;
S, summer; W, winter;
WNA, winter, North Atlantic



load-line mark' (lōd'lin'), *Naut.* marks by which the allowable loading at a load displacement are established for a vessel; a load line. Also called **Pilmsoll**.

load-mas'ter (lōd'mas'tər, -mā'stər), *n.* member responsible for the loading and unloading of cargo aboard an aircraft. [1960-65; **LOAD** + **MASTER**]

load/ mod/ule, *Computers*. a program of programs in a form ready to be stored and executed: generally the output of a compiler.

load-shed-ding (lōd'shed'ing), *n.* a shutdown of electric power in a part of a distribution system, generally to prevent the entire system when the demand exceeds the capacity of the system. Also, **load/shed/ding**.

load-star (lōd'stär'), *n.* lodestar.

load-stone (lōd'stōn'), *n.* lodestone. **LOAD** + **STONE**

load-y (lō'dē), *n.*, pl. **load-ies**. *Slang*. a habitual user of alcohol or drugs. Also, *appar.* from **LOADED** intoxicated, or *get a load* intoxicated + *-y*

loaf' (lōf'), *n.*, pl. **loaves** (lōvz). 1. a piece of bread baked in a mass, usually oblong. 2. a shaped or molded mass of food, chopped meat: *a loaf of bread.* 3. *Brit.* a loaf of cabbage, lettuce, etc. 4. *Slang*. a loaf of brains: *Use your loaf!* [bef. 950; ME *loaf* bread; c. G *Laib*, *ON* *laif*; Goth *laifs* loaf]

loaf' (lōf'), *v.i.* 1. to idle away time: *He loafed all day.* 2. to pass idly (usually to loaf one's life away). [1825-35; Amer. from **LOAFER**]

—**Syn.** 2. *loil*, *idle*.

loaf/ bread', *South Midland and commercially baked bread; store-bought* [60]

loaf-er (lō'fər), *n.* a person who loaf idly. [1820-30, Amer.; perh. short for *loaf bond*; cf. G (*obs.*) *Landläufer*, D *landläufer*] —**loaf/er-ish**, *adj.*

Loaf-er (lō'fər), *Trademark*. a brand of casual slip-on shoe.

loaf/ pan', a rectangular metal or glass cake, breads, meatloaf, etc. Also, **loaf/pan**.

lo-a-i-a-sis (lō'ä i'ä sis), *n.* *Pathol.* **lois** (lōm), *n.* 1. a rich, friable soil consisting of equal mixture of sand and silt and a smaller proportion of clay. 2. a mixture of straw, etc., used in making molds for plastering walls, stopping holes, etc. 3. *Obs.* clay or clayey earth. —*vt.* 5. to loam. [bef. 900; late ME *lome*, earlier *laem*, D *leem*, G *Lehm* loam; akin to *LESS*, *n.* —**loam/less**, *adj.* —**loam/y**, *adj.*

loan' (lōn), *n.* 1. the act of lending; a temporary use of something: *the loan of a thing lent or furnished on condition of* esp. a sum of money lent at interest: *a \$100 loan.* 2. *loanword*. 3. *on loan* for temporary use: *How many books can you borrow from the library at one time?* 4. *temporarily released by one's regular employer, sup for use by another: Our best actor is on loan to the movie studio for two films.* —*vt.* 5. to lend: *Will you loan me your umbrella (money) at interest.* —*vi.* 7. to make a loan. [1150-1200; ME *lon(e)*, *lan(e)* (*n.*), *lān*; r. its cognate, OE *lān* loan, grant, c. *Leh(e)n* fief; cf. **LEND**]