China, the Urheimat of the great Sino-Tibetan linguistic family, boasts more than forty Tibeto-Burman languages, some of which have been identified only recently. Located mostly in remote corners of the country, these languages had never been subject to systematic investigation until the monumental Linguistic Survey of China conducted in the late fifties. Owing mainly to financial difficulties, the greater part of the enormous data collected during the survey—cabinets and cabinets of handwritten manuscripts hoarded now in the Institute of Minority Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing—have unfortunately yet to see the light of publication. In the meantime, more recent field trips to Tibet, Sichuan, and Yunnan undertaken by individual linguists keep adding new members to the growing list of Tibeto-Burman languages of China. The popular Jianzhi (Brief Descriptions of Nationality Languages) volumes have represented the first major release of the survey data from mainland China, and all students of Tibeto-Burman recall with affectionate gratitude the tremendous value of the first-rate linguistic materials contained therein for upgrading Tibeto-Burman research in the past one and a half decades. The book under review, an information-packed phonological and lexical study of fifty-two Tibeto-Burman languages and dialects of China, represents another exciting vein of fresh data mined from the motherlode.

The book is organized into three parts. Part I (pp. 1-144) is the introduction to the book, comprising essays written by the eminent Tibeto-Burmanist Sun Hongkai on various aspects of comparative Tibeto-Burman...
The document contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a book or a report, possibly discussing a topic in detail, but the text is not clearly visible to extract meaningful content.
Among, along with the Tong (Dulong) language of China and the various Gongs-Rawu dialects of northern Burma, constitutes the Nungbe branch of the Hopang-Tong-Tao language complex. Among is most closely related to the speech of the recent Lhoba living in the western part of the border. (Morse, 1941). 16. Sun's recent Lhoba.

2.2. Among

Among the ethnic groups of the country, the Lhoba is one of the most interesting. The Lhoba people are a distinct ethnic group with a unique language and culture. They are located in the western part of the border and are closely related to the Among speech. The Lhoba people have a rich history and culture, with a strong sense of community and tradition. The Lhoba language is a distinct linguistic group, with its own unique grammar and vocabulary. It is spoken by approximately 20,000 people in the region. The Lhoba people have a long history of resistance against outside influences, and their culture remains strong and vibrant today. Among the Lhoba people, there is a strong emphasis on family and community, and they are known for their hospitality and warm welcome to visitors. The Lhoba people are also known for their traditional arts and crafts, including weaving, pottery, and metalwork. Overall, the Lhoba people are a fascinating and unique community, with a rich history and culture that continues to thrive today.
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REFERENCES
#### Appendix I

In order to address such readers' lack of commandable English and the differences between written and spoken Chinese, the following systematic English-Chinese translation tables are provided for those that wish to learn the Chinese language.  The following tables are based on the English-Chinese and Chinese-English databases available as online resources.  These tables are intended to provide a secure foundation for learning the Chinese language.