

1. I	26. root	51. breast	76. rain
2. you	27. bark	52. heart	77. stone
3. we	28. skin	53. liver	78. sand
4. this	29. flesh	54. drink	79. earth
5. that	30. blood	55. eat	80. cloud
6. what	31. bone	56. bite	81. smoke
7. who	32. egg	57. see	82. fire
8. not	33. grease	58. hear	83. ash
9. all	34. horn	59. know	84. burn
10. many	35. tail	60. sleep	85. path
11. one	36. feather	61. die	86. mountain
12. two	37. hair	62. kill	87. red
13. big	38. head	63. swim	88. green
14. long	39. ear	64. fly	89. yellow
15. small	40. eye	65. walk	90. white
16. woman	41. nose	66. come	91. black
17. man	42. mouth	67. lie	92. night
18. person	43. tooth	68. sit	93. hot
19. fish	44. tongue	69. stand	94. cold
20. bird	45. claw	70. give	95. say
21. dog	46. foot	71. say	96. good
22. louse	47. knee	72. sun	97. new
23. tree	48. hand	73. moon	98. round
24. seed	49. belly	74. star	99. dry
25. leaf	50. neck	75. water	100. name

To apply glottochronology, lists of the most natural, most neutral translations of each of these 100 semantic concepts are assembled and compared in two or more related languages – or at least languages thought to be related. The forms which are phonetically similar in the compared lists receive a check mark (tick) to indicate probable cognates; and, as will be seen below, the date when these languages separated from one another is calculated based on the number of these checked/ticked 'cognates' that they share. Some scholars argue that the method should be constrained to require that only forms known from historical linguistic research to be real cognates be counted, rather than mere 'look-alikes', as in the more common practice.

(2) *Constant rate of retention through time.* The second assumption is that the *rate of retention* of items of core vocabulary is relatively