



American Indian Code Talkers

Languages of the Millennium Changing the History of the 20th Century



Give it out for the Message
"Marines would never
be caught two times."



World War II veterans
and their families are
honored by the
National Code Talkers
Museum, located in
Chickasha, Oklahoma.

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American Indian Code Talkers provided invaluable assistance to the U.S. Armed Forces in World War I and World War II by using their native languages to communicate. Their ability was undervalued for the longest time. It was not until the late 1980s that their role was recognized as an extraordinary feat. Originally, American Indian Code Talkers were recruited from the Navajo and Hopi tribes in the Southwest. Their languages were used to transmit vital military information. The Navajo and Hopi languages were chosen because they had unique, complex grammatical structures that were not written down. This made them difficult to learn and even more difficult to break. The Navajo language was used to transmit vital military information, and the Hopi language was used to transmit vital intelligence information.

The Navajo and Hopi languages were used during World War II to transmit vital military information. The Navajo language was used to transmit vital intelligence information, and the Hopi language was used to transmit vital military information. The Navajo and Hopi languages were chosen because they had unique, complex grammatical structures that were not written down. This made them difficult to learn and even more difficult to break. The Navajo language was used to transmit vital military information, and the Hopi language was used to transmit vital intelligence information.

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Established, Navajo, Hopi, and other American Indian languages were used by U.S. Marines during World War II to transmit vital military information. The Navajo and Hopi languages were chosen because they had unique, complex grammatical structures that were not written down. This made them difficult to learn and even more difficult to break. The Navajo language was used to transmit vital military information, and the Hopi language was used to transmit vital intelligence information.



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The Navajo Code Talkers Dictionary

When a Navajo Code Talker received a message, he would first determine if it was a message intended for him. If it was, he would then translate it into English. The Navajo language is a complex language with a unique grammar and vocabulary. The Navajo Code Talkers used their native language to transmit vital military information. The Navajo and Hopi languages were chosen because they had unique, complex grammatical structures that were not written down. This made them difficult to learn and even more difficult to break. The Navajo language was used to transmit vital military information, and the Hopi language was used to transmit vital intelligence information.

A. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	L. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
B. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	M. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
C. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	N. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
D. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	O. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
E. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	P. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
F. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	Q. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
G. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	R. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
H. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	S. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
I. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	T. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
J. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	U. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
K. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	V. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
L. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	W. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
M. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	X. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
N. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	Y. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf
O. Haa' (Haa)	Ant	Z. Haa' (Haa)	Leaf



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