

The decoding schemes are adapted from Meslec et al. (2020).

Decoding Scheme 1

Explanation: The alphabet is split into two parts: the first 13 letters and the last 13 letters. For every letter, there is a direct correspondence with another letter.

Example: URYYB = HELLO.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

H	E	L	L	O
↕	↕	↕	↕	↕
U	R	Y	Y	B

Decoding Scheme 2

Explanation: A number corresponds to each letter.

Example: 12-15-22-5 = LOVE.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Decoding Scheme 3

Explanation: Each letter (that is to be decoded) corresponds to a group of other 5 letters.

Example 1: AABBA = G

Example 2: ABABA-ABBAB-BAABB-AABAA = LOVE

a:	AAAAA	g:	AABBA	n:	ABBAA	t:	BAABA
b:	AAAAB	h:	AABBB	o:	ABBAB	u/v:	BAABB
c:	AAABA	i/j:	ABAAA	p:	ABBBA	w:	BABAA
d:	AAABB	k:	ABAAB	q:	ABBBB	x:	BABAB
e:	AABAA	l:	ABABA	r:	BAAAA	y:	BABBA
f:	AABAB	m:	ABABB	s:	BAAAB	z:	BABBB