## Fixing the Forcing Notrump (and other useful things) by Perry Khakhar

1NT Forcing: 1NT forcing is the garbage bucket of all bids. It is such a stupid, non-descriptive and obtuse treatment that no one would play it, if it were not absolutely necessary for constructive bidding! We feel that we gain a lot more by being able to signal a Game Force with a $2 / 1$ bid and for that reason alone, it is worth it! But there must be ways to fix the Forcing NT and the subsequent bids. Please note that what follows are tools for the Bridge Player's utilization, not lessons in Bridge philosophy.

Let's start by breaking down the type of hands that would utilize this convention. Firstly, it is only used after a 1 of a Major opening. So, the first limitation is that the Opener has a 5+ card suit in the Major bid, and his hand is usually 11-21 points. As for the 20-21 area of the range, many of these hands will be put in to either 2NT (balanced hands) or upgraded to (unbalanced hands). Essentially, that leaves an exceptional 11 to a normal 19 as the range described by 1 of a Major opener.

These Opener's hands can be broken down into 3 categories, definable by points and Losing Trick criteria, as follows:

1. Minimum Hands: $11-15$ points, $>=7$ LTC. It is a hand that has roughly $1 / 3$ of the total values in the deck. The bid is made in the hope that if Partner also has a similar size hand, we may make a Game and earn Game bonus.
2. Intermediate Hands: 15-17 points, 5 or 6 LTC. It is a hand that has enough values that if Partner holds his normal $1 / 4$ share of the values in the deck, a Game is very likely. All of these hands have either a 6+ card Major or a side 5 card suit. They are described by jumping to the 3 level. The hands in the Intermediate point range without $5 / 5$ or better shape usually cannot meet the LTC requirement and therefore are bid in the same manner as the minimum hands until the Responder declares possession of Invitational values. Then the appropriate Game can be bid.

Example: You hold AKxxx Kx AJxxx x; 15 points and 5 LTC. You would bid as follows (we are going to devise different methods for the Strong hands).

> 1~
> 3
3. Strong Hands: $18-21$ points, 4 or 5 LTC. It is the hand that can make a game opposite a Partner that barely eked out a response.

Now that we have defined the Opener's hand, let's examine what a Forcing NT Responder's hand looks like. Its characteristics are:

1. Apparent misfit for the Major (except for the possible 3 card Limit Raise).
2. Enough to respond but less than $2 / 1$ values. Usually can't make Game if partner has a Minimum opener. Slam is highly unlikely but not totally out of the realm of possibilities.

So, 6-11 points and most likely a misfit! There are 2 types of hands that need special handling:

1. Constructive hands with 9-11 points that could possibly make Game opposite an Intermediate range Opener (and very few exceptional Minimums). This includes the one fitting hand (3 cards LR).
2. The hand that is best played in a partial in the Responder's suit. A suit that he hasn't had a chance to show as yet, because $2 / 1$ would show a better hand.

Following is an attempt to better handle these various combinations. The Summary of the 3 techniques used in these methods is at the end of this article. You should probably look at those techniques before continuing farther.

Major suit Openers 1a and 1ヶ have traditionally been dumped in to the same bucket by the system designers. But in fact, they each have significant characteristic differences. It is crucial to address each one separately. It is also highly desirable to handle them in somewhat similar manners for the sake of memory! The following tries to cater to all of those limitations.

1. Openers: After the Forcing NT, if the Opener has a very descriptive hand he will show it as quickly as possible.
2. An Intermediate Opener with a 5 card side suit will jump to 3 of the side suit, as shown in the Example hand shown above.
3. An Intermediate hand with 6+ will jump to 3a. (AQJxxx xx KQx Ax). 16 points, 5 LTC.
4. A Strong 5332 shaped hand will bid 3NT, directly. Responder may bid 2-under Transfers over 3NT when appropriate. The in-between step will be the superaccept and Key Card asking, except that 4NT will always be to play even if it is an in-between step.

Example: AKJxx KQx AX Qxx.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1a } & \text { 1NT } \\
\text { 3NT } & ?
\end{array}
$$

 to $5 \star$. Transfers to the minors are somewhat constructive.

If the Responder holds $\quad x$ Jxxx xx AKJxxx and tries to transfer to $\boldsymbol{2}$, he is happy when partner super accepts by bidding 44. As you can see, $6 \boldsymbol{2}$ is a lay down.
x xxxx Jx KJxxxx would simply bid 5e.
xx J10xxx x KJxxx would bid $4 \diamond$ transferring to $\uparrow$.
4. Special Treatment: A Strong hand with 4+ card suit will now raise 1NT to 2 NT. (More on the rest of the Strong $\downarrow$ side-suit sequences later).

Example: KQJxx Ax AJxx Ax

2NT＊？More to follow（Page 5 if you can＇t wait）．
5．A hand that would have opened 4a，if it weren＇t for that pesky side card can now bid 4．

## Example：KQJxxxx Ax xxx x

6．All of the Minimum and Intermediate hands that do contain 4＋cards in a Red suit will bid 2 of that suit．

## Example：KQ10xx Axxx x Kxx



7．Special Treatment：All other hands will relay to 2 by bidding $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ ．
Example：KQ10xx Kxx xx Axx

| 1ヶ | 1 NT |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \boldsymbol{e}^{*}($ Relay $)$ | $2 \star^{*}$（Relay Accepted） |

If the Responder accepts the relay，the Opener will bid 2 of the appropriate Major as described below，unless he has something quite special to show．

The relay breaks by the Responder are at least as important as the relay accepts are． Relay breaks are done with the following type of hands（note that they are mostly non－ invitational hands）：

1．Non－invitational hand that has a 6＋card minor suit．$x x K x x x x$ KJxxxx

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1. 1NT
2&*(Relay) 3&**(Relay not Accepted)
```

2．Non－invitational hand with 6＋card $\vee$ suit．$x$ KQ10xxx Jx xxx

| 1ヶ | 1NT |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \boldsymbol{*}^{*}$（Relay） | $2 \boldsymbol{v}^{\star}$（Relay not Accepted） |

3． 3 cards Constructive Raise（9－11）．Qxx Ax Kxxxx xxx

| 1ヵ | 1NT |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2\＆＊（Relay） | 2 $\boldsymbol{a}^{*}$（Relay not Accepted） |

4．Non－invitational hand with 5－5 in the minors（bid 2NT）．x xx K109xx QJ10xx

| $1 ヵ$ | $1 N T$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \star^{*}$（Relay） | $2 N T^{*}$（Relay not Accepted） |

Minimum (and Intermediate) 1ヵ Openers: Intermediate range (15-17) hands of $5332,5431,5422$ shape are treated exactly the same as the minimum range (11-14) hands, and will rely on the Responder to show the extras (when he has them) first before searching for a Game.

Summary:

| Opener | Responder |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

5341 2NT then 3* over the $3 *$ query. (2NT directly over 1NT always shows side suit).
AKJxx Axx AQxx x

| $1{ }^{1}$ | 1NT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2NT** suit) | 3**(Query) |
| $3 \downarrow^{*}(\downarrow$ fragment) |  |

5143 2NT then 3a over the $3 *$ query. (2NT directly over 1NT always shows side suit).
KQJxx x AJxx AKx 1
1NT
2NT* ( suit) 3**(Query)
3 $\wedge^{*}$ (* fragment)
5242 2NT then 3NT over the 3\% query. (2NT directly over 1NT always shows $\leqslant$ side suit).
KQJxx Ax AJxx Ax 1
2NT* ( suit)
1NT
3**(Query)
3NT*
5 $\$ / 5 * 2 N T$ then $3 \star$ over the $3 \&$ query. (2NT directly over 1NT always shows $*$ side suit).
After which, ${ }^{\wedge}$ agrees $\$$; everything else is a cue for $\uparrow$.
AQxxx Ax AKJxx x

| $1 \star$ | 1 NT |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 N T^{*}(\star$ suit $)$ | $3 \boldsymbol{*}^{*}($ Query $)$ |
| $3 \star^{*}(5$ card suit $)$ |  |

6??? Relay then 3a. Start Cue-bidding please! Relay then 3NT is also 6 a, okay to play 3NT.

AKQ10xx Axx AQx x 1a
1NT
2**(Relay)
3.

AK10xxx Ax QJx Ax 1a
2 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{*}$ (Relay)
3NT

2**(Relay Accepted)

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted)

5314 5314.

Relay then 3v (the fragment). 2elay followed by 3 level bid shows a natural

AKJxx Axx x AQxx 1
1.

2**(Relay) $3 v^{*}$ (fragment)

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted) 5134.

Relay then 3 (the fragment). 2\& Relay followed by 3 level bid shows a natural
1ヵ
$2 \boldsymbol{*}^{*}($ Relay $)$
$3 *^{*}$ (fragment)

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted)

5224 Relay then 3 s. 3 asks for shortness. $3 N T=5224$. Note the $5 / 5$ sequence (similar) below.

AKJxx Ax Qx A10xx 1
2e*(Relay)
3** (2 suit) 3NT(none)

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted)
3**(Shortness Query)

AKJxx x Ax AQ10xx

| 19 | 1NT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2**(Relay) | 2**(Relay Accepted) |
| 3** ${ }^{\text {a suit) }}$ | 3**(Shortness Query) |
| $3{ }^{*}$ * 5125 ) |  |
| $3{ }^{*}(5215)$ | the query suit) |

5431 Relay then 2NT followed by 3 * over 3 query. (Relay then 2 NT shows $\vee$ side suit).

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted)
3**(Query)

NT
(Relay Accepted)
3**(Shortness Query)
$3{ }^{*}$ *(5125)
$3 \wedge^{*}(5215)$ (3a shows the query suit)

AKJxx AQxx Axxx 1ヵ
2**(Relay)
2NT*( $\upharpoonright$ suit)
$3 \star^{*}$ ( fragment)

5413 Relay then 2NT followed by 3 over 3 query. (Relay then $2 N T$ shows $\vee$ side suit).
KQJxx AJxx x AKx

| 1. | 1NT |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2s*(Relay) | 2**(Relay Accepted) |
| 2NT** $\downarrow$ suit) | 3**(Query) |
| $3 \Delta^{*}$ ( fragment) |  |

5422 Relay then 2NT followed by 3NT over 3 query. (Relay then 2NT shows $\vee$ side suit).

KQJxx KJxx AJ Kx 1a
2**(Relay)
$2 \mathrm{NT}^{*}$ ( $\vee$ suit)
3NT*

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted)
3**(Query)

5 $\downarrow / 5$ - Relay then $2 N T$ followed by $3 \vee$ over $3 \boldsymbol{q}$ query. (Relay then $2 N T$ shows $\vee$ side suit).
34 agrees $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$; everything else is a mild slam try for $\boldsymbol{\Downarrow}$.
AKJxx AQ10xx x Ax
14.

2**(Relay) 2NT* ( $\upharpoonright$ suit)

1NT
2**(Relay Accepted) $3{ }^{*}$

3**(Query)

Strong 1^ Openers: Strong hands of 4 or 5 LTC not good enough for a 2* opening.
Summary:


1ヶ Opener: There are two possible 1 level bids after the 1 © Opener versus only one after the 1apener.


Some people like to reverse the meaning of the above sequences (Kaplan Interchange: $1 \wedge$ denies $4 \wedge$ and is forcing. 1NT shows $4+\star$ and is unlimited.). There is merit to that style. However, we will stick to the standard methodology here.

## The Forcing NT sequences:

After the Forcing NT reply, if the Opener has a very descriptive hand he will show it immediately.

1. An Intermediate Opener with a 5 card side suit will jump to 3 of the side suit.

Example: $K x$ AKxxx AJxxx x
2. An Intermediate hand with $6+\vee$ will jump to $3 \vee$.

Example: xx AQJxxx KQx Ax
3. A Strong 5332 shaped hand will bid 3NT, directly. Responder may bid 2 -under Transfers over 3NT when appropriate. The in-between step will be the superaccept and Key Card asking, except that 4NT will always be to play even if it is an in-between step.

Example: KQx AKJxx AX Qxx.
1ヶ 1NT
3NT ?
 to 54 . Transfers to the minors are somewhat constructive.
4. A reversible hand (Intermediate or Strong) may bid 2^. Lebensohl applies.

Example: AJ10x KQxxx x AKx
5. Special Treatment: A Strong hand with $4+$ card *suit will raise 1 NT to 2NT. More later. (Page 10).
6. A hand that would have opened $4 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$, if it weren't for that pesky side card can now bid $4 \vee$.

Example: xxx KQJxxxx Ax x.
7. Any Minimum or Intermediate $1 \vee$ Opener containing 4 cards $»$ suit will bid $2 \star$ over the forcing NT.
8. Special Treatment: All other hands will make a relay request to $2 \diamond$ by bidding 2 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. Responder may either accept the relay or describe the Responding
hand instead. If the Responder accepts the relay, the Opener will bid $2 \downarrow$, unless he has something quite special to show.

Minimum (and Intermediate) 1v Openers (1NT response): Intermediate range (1517) hands of $5332,5431,5422$ shape are treated exactly the same as the minimum range (11-14) hands, and will rely on the Responder to show the extras (when he has them) first before searching for a Game.

Summary (Non Relays):

| Opener Responder |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes | Description |
| $1 \checkmark 1 \mathrm{NT}$ |  |  |  |
| After 1 $\%$-1NT NTM |  |  |  |
| 2* |  | Non relay sequence | 4+ card side suit. (Ax KQxxx AJxx Qx) <br> $2 \checkmark$ by Responder is preference. $3 \vee$ is 3 card LR. |
| 2NT |  |  | Responder shows 9-11 points, without a fit. (Q109 xx Kxx AJ9xx) |
|  | $2 \wedge^{*}$ Special Treatment | Alert! | *Agrees ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and a general Game Try. (Kx xx Kxxxx Kxx) |
| $2 \vee$ |  | Non relay sequence | Minimum hand, 6+ $\uparrow$, no side suit. (Ax AKJxxx xxx xx ) |

## Minimum (and Intermediate) 1ヶ Openers (1NT response):

Summary (Relays):

| 1v 1NT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay |  |  |
| 2- | Relay Request | (Axx AJxxx Kxx Jx) Relay to $2 \uparrow$, unless there is a special case for Relay Break. |
| 3\%/* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { relay break } \\ & \text { (waak) } \end{aligned}$ (weak) | Non-inv. hand with 6+ cards. (Kxx x KJxxxx xxx) |
| 2NT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { relay break } \\ & \text { (wazk) } \end{aligned}$ (weak) | Non-inv. 5-5 in the minors.(xx x Q109xx KJ10xx) |
| 2 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ <br> Special Treatment | relay break NB: Inv. | *Invitational hand (9-11 points) with $5+$ (K10x xx Jxx AQ10xx) |
| $2 \vee$ | relay break NB: Inv. | 3 card Constructive Raise (8-11). Kokish GT available over this. (Kxx Qxx AJxx xxx) |
| After Relay Accept |  |  |
| 2 | elay accept | Relay accepted. |
| $2 \downarrow$ P | After relay accept | Minimum Opener without any redeeming features. (Qxx AJxxx Ax Kxx) |
|  | after $2 \vee$ by Opener NB: Inv. | *Invitational hand (9-11 points) with 5+ *. (Axx xx KQJ10x Jxx) |
| 2NT | after $2 \vee$ by Opener NB: Inv. | Invitational hand w/o 5 card minor. (KJx xx Axxx QJ10x) |

Strong 1v Openers (1NT response): Since there are no 4 card suits left to be dealt with (Opener would have Reversed), We are left with only the Strong 6 cards $\vee$ suit hands, Strong $5 / 5$ with a minor, and the strong 5431 with 4 cards in a minor. Total 9 hand types.

## apte

3514 Relay then 2 (the fragment). 2 Relay followed by non-minimum bid shows \& side suit.

1534 Relay then 2NT (the fragment). 2* Relay followed by non-minimum bid shows * side suit.

2524 Relay then 3*. 3 asks for shortness. 3NT=2524. Note the $5 / 5$ sequence (similar) below.
$5 \vee / 5$ Relay then $3 \boldsymbol{*}$. agrees $\downarrow$; everything else is a mild slam try for
?6?? Relay then $3 \boldsymbol{\vee}$. Start Cue-bidding please! Relay then 3NT is also $6 \vee$, okay to play 3NT.

3541 2NT (directly over 1NT forcing) followed by 3^ over 3 query. (2NT shows » side suit).

1543 2NT (directly over 1NT forcing) followed by 3ヶ over 3* query. (2NT shows « side suit).

5242 2NT (directly over 1NT forcing) followed by 3NT over 3 query.
$5 \vee / 5 * 2 N T$ (directly over 1NT forcing) followed by $3 *$ over $3 *$ query.

Strong 1v Openers (1NT response): Strong hands of 4 or 5 LTC not good enough for a 2* opening.

| Summary: |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Opener | Responder |  |

## The 1v-1s sequences:

After the 1a response, if the Opener has a very descriptive hand he will show it immediately.

1. An Intermediate Opener with a 5 card side suit will jump to 3 of the side suit.

Example: Kx AKxxx AJxxx x
2. An Intermediate hand with $6+\vee$ will jump to $3 \vee$.

Example: xx AQJxxx KQx Ax
3. A Strong 5332 shaped hand will bid 3NT, directly. Responder may bid 2-under Transfers over 3NT when appropriate. The in-between step will be the superaccept and Key Card asking, except that 4NT will always be to play even if it is an in-between step.

Example: $\quad K Q x$ AKJxx AX Qxx.
$1 \vee$ 1NT
3NT ?
4e is transfer to $4 \vee$. 4 is a transfer to $4 \boldsymbol{4}$. $4 \vee$ is a transfer to 5 . $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ is transfer to $5 \star$. Transfers to the minors are somewhat constructive.
4. A Strong hand with $4 \wedge$ or $4+$ card suit will bid $2 N T$. More later. (Page 14).
5. A hand that would have opened $4 \vee$, if it weren't for that pesky side card can now bid $4 \vee$.

Example: $\quad x x x$ KQJxxxx Ax $x$.

The 1a response is natural but it is still treated as a relay request to 1 NT if at all possible. Any suitable Minimum opener or Intermediate hand (may contain a bad 6 card $\vee$ suit) without a 4 card fit will bid 1NT.

Any off-shape Minimum or Intermediate $1 \vee$ Opener containing 4 cards $\downarrow$ suit will rebid $2 \downarrow$ over 1ヶ. Any off-shape Minimum or Intermediate $1 \vee$ Opener with 6 decent $\vee$ will rebid $2 \vee$.

All other hands will make a relay request to $2 \diamond$ by bidding $2 \boldsymbol{2}$. If the Responder accepts the relay, the Opener will bid $2 \uparrow$, unless he has something quite special to show.

Minimum (and Intermediate) 1ヶ Openers (1ヵ response):
Intermediate range (15-
17) hands without shape will rely on the Responder to search for a Game as usual.

| Summary: |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Opener | Responder |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Strong 1『Openers（1a response）：We are left with Strong 6 cards $\vee$ suit hands，the strong $5 / 5$ with a minor，the strong 5431 with 4 card minors，and the Intermediate＋raises．

## 

3514 Relay then 2\＆（the fragment）．2\＆Relay followed by non－minimum bid shows side suit．

1534 Relay then 2NT（the fragment）．Relay followed by non－minimum bid shows ＊side suit．

2524 Relay then 3ヶ．3＊asks for shortness．3NT＝2524．Note the $5 / 5$ sequence （similar）below．

5ヶ／5＊Relay then $3 \boldsymbol{*}$ ． 3 agrees $\boldsymbol{*}$ ；everything else is a mild slam try for $\boldsymbol{*}$ ．
？6？？Relay then 3ヶ．Start Cue－bidding please！Relay then 3NT is also $6 \vee$ ，okay to play 3NT．

The above 5 sequences handled all of the strong，single suited $\vee$ ，and the $\uparrow / \boldsymbol{\sim}$ hands．
The Intermediate $\uparrow$ raise and $\uparrow / \triangleleft$ hands are special cases and are both handled by going through the 2NT rebid by the Opener．
aptes
45？？2NT．The responder will bid as if this is a game try with an Intermediate Opening hand（15－17 points， 5 or 6 LTC）．Respond in the suit that you would accept the game try up－the－line（like Kokish）．3a says that there is no game opposite an intermediate opener．If the Opener has the Strong hand he can raise 3 a to $4 \boldsymbol{a}$ ．3NT by the Responder shows a hand that has 3 card $\vee$ support and is a mild slam try asking for Q－bids．
？54＋？2NT．If the Opener＇s hand was not a raise，he will bid 3NT or 4 as appropriate，over whatever the Responder bids．

Strong 1v Openers (1ar response): Strong hands of 4 or 5 LTC not good enough for a 2* opening.

Summary:

| Opener | Responder |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Final Summary:

We have devoted several pages to try and improve the 1 over 1 sequence of bids over a Major suit Opener (Major Opener followed by a 1a or 1NT Response). However, there are only $\mathbf{3}$ main techniques utilized in all of the previous sequence of bids. They are:

1) The use of $2 \boldsymbol{2}$ as a relay bid asking for a $2 *$ bid by the Responder in all of the sequences that are:

- Minimum or Intermediate range Major suit Openers without a 4 card, non \& lower ranking side suit.
- Strong Major suit Openers without a side suit (handled as per 2 below).

2) We have also made the 2NT re-bid in these sequences forcing. In most cases, it is forcing to game (and shows the side suit) except over the sequence $1 \vee-1 \mathrm{~A}$, where it is only forcing for one round, and may be an intermediate raise of the responder's $\uparrow$ suit.
3) Highly descriptive Intermediate hands with a 6+ card main suit or a 5 card side suit will jump to the 3 level. This is a limiting bid that is not forcing and may be passed or corrected at the minimum level.

The side benefits have been:

1) The improvement of all of the Strong Jump Shift hands (very early GF and much more complete description).
2) 3 cards Limit Raises shown at the 2 level; thus leaving room for a Game try.
3) A method for the handling of the offensively oriented, and highly descriptive Intermediate Two suiters and Single suiters.
4) Finding the secondary fits in the other Major at a low enough level to investigate potential for games or slams or simply just the best partial.
5) Finding the secondary fits in Minor suits and signaling slam tries at the 3 level.
