## POCKET GHOST

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Many Word Ways readers are familiar with the game of Ghost. In the two-man version of this game, players build sequentially toward a word by alternately adding terminal letters; the one who completes a word loses the game. After a player has added a letter to the sequence, his opponent can challenge him to produce a word starting with that sequence; if he can do so, the challenger loses the game, but if he cannot, the player challenged loses the game. Both players must agree beforehiand on a dictionary of admissible words; ordinarily, words must be three or more letters long in order to be counted.

In his recently-published book Your Move (McGraw-Hill, 1971), Dave Silverman suggested that two-player Ghost can be completely analyzed; that is, it is possible to determine which letters of the alphabet are safe (or unsafe) openings for the first player. In the November 1971 is sue of Word Ways, Darryl Francis showed that there is only one safe opening letter -- L-- if boldface words from Webster's Third Edition (excluding all words labeled cap, usu cap or sometimes cap) are allowed. Darryl assumed perfect knowledge on the part of both players, so that inadmissible sequences of letters (and challenges) never occurred.

The game of Ghost is considerably more interesting if players are allowed to build toward a word by adding either terminal or initial letters to the sequence. However, it becomes very much more difficult to analyze the game for safe (or unsafe) openings for the first player; words containing a given internal sequence are now scattered throughout the dictionary. Searching through Webster's Third for all possible words containing a given sequence is a task best left to a digital computer. However, if a much more restricted dictionary is specified as the authority, the job of searching for safe openings becomes somewhat more manageable. One very useful aid in such a task is the trigram dictionary based on Webster's Fifth and Seventh Collegiate Dictionaries, published in the August 1969, November 1969 and November 1970 Word Ways.

Let us assume that the New Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary ( 1970 edition) is used as the source of words; specifically, let us allow uncapitalized and unhyphenated boldface words (including lists such as those under sub- and un-, but not single words from multiword terms, prefixes or suffixes) from this dictionary.
ings for the first player (and which are unsafe), for both the original and the modified game of Ghost. For each letter, a single strategy is presented to demonstrate the assertion that the opening is safe or unsafe; many other strategies may exist, but to enumerate all of them would vastly lengthen this analysis. In other words, a strategy must consider all the letter-choices that the losing player can make at each of his turns, but need consider only one letter-choice for the winning player at each of his turns.

To summarize the results set out in detail below, it seems fairly certain that $H, J$ and $M$ are the only safe openings for the first player in the original game of Ghost, and it appears probable that A and O are the only safe openings for the first player in the modified game of Ghost. It would be foolish to make any stronger claims at this stage for the modified game, for it is quite possible that one or more words have been overlooked that would convert safe letters into unsafe ones, or vice versa. Readers are encouraged to detect any such changes, so that a definitive strategy for Ghost can be ascertained.

Let us consider first the strategy for the original game of Ghost, and begin with those letters which the first player can use to guarantee a win:

| Sequence | Word | Sequence | Word |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H HA HAK | hake | M MA MAH | mahout, maharaja |
| HE HEY | heyday | ME MEA | mead, meager, |
| HI HIK | hike |  | meal, mean, |
| HO HOY | hoyden |  | measurable, meat |
| HU HUF | huff | MI MIK | mikado, mike |
| HY HYB | hybrid | MN MNE | mnemonic |
|  |  | MO MOA | moan, moat |
| J JA JAZ | jazz | MU MUU | muumuu |
| JE JEL | jell | MY MYT | myth |
| JI JIL | jilt |  |  |
| JO JOK | joke |  |  |
| JU JUV | juvenile |  |  |

It is interesting to note that if capitalized words were allowed, McCoy (between macaw and mace) would convert $M$ to a win for the second player. Most letters are unsafe for the first player; the second player can dramatically narrow the alternatives by a suitable second-letter choice:

Sequence Word
A AV avast; ave; avionic; avocado; avuncular
B BH bhang
C CR crack; creed-k-l-p; crick; croquet; crude; cry
D DW dwarf-ves; dwell-t; dwindle
E EJ
ejaculate-ion; eject
F FJ
fjord
G GH
ghastly; gherkin; ghost

| I IV | ivory; ivy |
| :--- | :--- |
| K KH | khaki; khedive |
| L LL | llama |
| N NY | nylon |
| O OA | oaf; oak; oar; oasis; oat |
| P PN | pneumatic |
| Q QU | quack; quell; quick; quoit; qursh |
| R RY | rye |
| S SK | skate; skein; ski; skunk; sky |
| T TW | twain; tweak; twice; two |
| U UD | udder |
| V VY | vying |
| W WR | wrack; wreck; wrist; wrong; wrung; wry |
| X XE | xebec; xenia; xeric |
| Y YT | ytterbium |
| Z ZL | zloty |

Now let us turn to the corresponding strategies for the modified game of Ghost. If the first player can guarantee a win, there are a large number of moves open to the second player, each of which must be countered by a suitable move by the first player:

| Sequen | nce | Word | Sequence |  | Word |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A AA | ZAA | bazaar | A BA | BAO | baobab |
| AB | ABJ | object, abjure, | CA | CAJ | cajole |
|  |  | abjuration | DA | DAZ | bedazzle, daze, |
| AC | ACM | acme |  |  | dazzle |
| AD | $A D Q$ | headquarters | EA | EAZ | sleazy |
| AE | YAE | hyaena | EA | FAZ | faze |
| $A F$ | A FG | afghan | GA | GAF | gaff |
| AG | AGD | magdalen | HA | HAZ | hazard, haze, |
| AH | CAH | cahoot |  |  | haziness, hazy |
| AI | AIQ | daiquiri | IA | IA Z | piazza |
| AJ | CAJ | cajole | J A | JAZ | jazz |
| AK | AKW | breakwater | KA | KAH | hookah |
| AL | ALQ | catafalque | LA | LAQ | plaque, claque |
| AM | AMT | dreamt | MA | CMA | blancmange |
| AN | ANR | yeomanry | NA | TNA | catnap |
| AO | GAO | gaol | OA | WOA | woad |
| AP | APJ | flapjack | PA | PAQ | opaque |
| $A Q$ | $P A Q$ | opaque | RA | RAJ | raja, maharaja, |
| AR | ARJ | marjoram |  |  | trajectory |
| AS | ASQ | masque, casque | SA | FSA | selfsame |
| AT | ATK | catkin | TA | YTA | ponytail |
| AU | AUE | sauerkraut | UA | UATJ | luau |
| AV | FAV | disfavor, favour | VA | UVA | adjuvant |
| AW | AWR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { awry, outlawry, } \\ & \text { lawrencium } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & \text { XA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WAW } \\ & \text { XAS } \end{aligned}$ | williwaw, stowaway exasperate, |
| AX | AXP | taxpayer |  |  | exasperation |
| AY | A YU | picayune, cayuse | YA | YAE | hyaena |
| A Z | JAZ | jazz | ZA | ZAA | bazaar |


| Sequence | Word | Sequence |  | Word |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O OA OAV | loaves | $\bigcirc \mathrm{AO}$ | BAO | baobab |
| OB OBC | bobcat | BO | BOF | riboflavin |
| OC OCS | tocsin | CO | COQ | coquet |
| OD XOD | exodus | DO | DOE | doff |
| OE BOE | oboe, hoboes, buboes | EO | JEO | jeopardy, jeopardize, jeopardous |
| OF OFL | roofless | FO | FOW | fowl |
| OG OGJ | logjam | GO | GOY | gargoyle |
| OH MOH | mohair | HO | A HO | ahoy, mahout, |
| OI OIE | moiety |  |  | mahogany |
| OJ BOJ | turbojet | 10 | IOP | biopsy, calliope, |
| OK JOK | joke |  |  | audiophile |
| OL XOL | doxology | JO | Jov | jovial |
| OM OMT | tomtit, boomtown | KO | KOH | kohlrabi |
| ON ONZ | bronze | LO | LOE | floe, sloe, aloe, |
| OO VOO | voodoo |  |  | peccadilloes, haloes |
| OP YOP | myopia, myopic, myopically | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MO } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{MOH}$ | mohair |
| $O Q C O Q$ | coquet | PO | POG | apogee, pogrom |
| OR ORQ | torque | RO | ROH | prohibit |
| OS OSQ | mosque, | SO | SOF | sofa, soft |
|  | mosquito | TO | TOF | toffee, cutoff, |
| OT XOT | exotic, quixotic |  |  | photoflash |
| OU OUH | brouhaha | UO | UOY | buoy |
| OV JOV | jovial | vo | voo | voodoo |
| OW JOW | jow1 | wo | WOA | woad |
| OX OXO | doxology | XO | XOD | exodus |
| OY OYD | hoyden | YO | YOF | payoff, layoff |
| OZ OZY | cozy, oozy | ZO | ZOU | zounds |

The other 24 letters of the alphabet are unsafe for the first player; for 20 of them, the second player can quickly narrow the alternatives by a suitable second letter:

Sequence Word

| B XB | oxbow, oxblood |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C FC | briefcase |  |
| D | FD | serfdom |
| F | FJ | fjord |
| G | GC | dogcart (the second player should avoid playing A, for |
|  |  | the first player can then convert the word to dogcatcher) |
| I | II | genii, radii |
| J FJ | fjord |  |
| K | KJ | blackjack, lockjaw |
| L | LJ | killjoy |
| M | MQ | kumquat |
| P | FP | halfpenny |
| Q MQ | kumquat |  |
| R | VR | cherron, manoeuvre |
| S | SJ | disjoin, misjudgment (second player should avoid play- |

ing $G$, for the first player can then convert the word to misjudge)

| U | ZU | azure, seizure, mazurka, zucchetto |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| V | VV | flivver |
| W | FW | halfway |
| X | XQ | exquisite |
| Y | YJ | pyjamas |
| Z | ZU | azure, seizure, mazurka, zucchetto |

The final four letters -- E, T, N and H -- are also unsafe for the first player to start with, but the alternatives for the first player on his second move are considerably more numerous:

| Sequence |  |  | Word | Sequence |  |  | Word |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N NH | ANH PANHENH KENH |  | panhandle | N NH | NHA | NHAP | unhappy |
|  |  |  | brokenhear- |  | NHE | ONHE | nonhereditary |
| or |  |  | ted | or | NHI | NHIB | inhibit, unin- |
|  | INH | INHI | uninhibited, |  |  |  | hibited |
| H |  |  | inhibit | H | NHO | NHOR | unhorse |
|  | ONH | ONHE | nonhereditary |  | NHU | A NHU | manhunt |
|  | UNH | UNHU | unhurried |  | NHY | ANHY | anhydrous |
|  | WNH | WNHE | downhearted |  |  |  |  |
| E ET | AET | HAET | phaeton | E ET | ETA | FETA | fetal, taffeta |
|  | BET |  | bet |  | ETB | SETB | setback |
| or | CET | CETO | acetone | or | ETC | KETC | ketch |
|  | DET | ADET | cadet |  | ETD | LETD | letdown |
| T | EET | EETM | sweetmeat | T | ETE | ETEX | pretext |
|  | FET | FETC | fetch |  | ETF | KETF | pocketful, |
|  | GET |  | get |  |  |  | basketful |
|  | HET | HETH | whether |  | ETH | HETH | whether |
|  | IET | UIET | quiet, quietly |  | ETI | ETIQ | etiquette |
|  |  |  | quietness, |  | ETK | KETK | pocketknife |
|  |  |  | quietus |  | ETL | IETL | quietly |
|  | JET |  | jet |  | ETM | EETM | sweetmeat |
|  | KET | KETC | ketch |  | ETN | WETN | wetness |
|  | LET |  | let |  | ETO | AETO | phaeton |
|  | MET |  | met |  | ETP | KETP | marketplace |
|  | NET |  | net |  | ETR | DETR | detract, |
|  | OET | OETE | poetess |  |  |  | detriment |
|  | PET |  | pet |  | ETS | ETST | whetstone |
|  | RET | RETZ | pretzel |  | ETT | ZETT | gazette, |
|  | SET |  | set |  |  |  | gazetteer |
|  | TET | CTET | octet |  | ETU | FETU | fetus |
|  | UET | RUET | cruet |  | ETW | ETWE | between |
|  | VET |  | vet |  | ETY | GETY | fidgety |
|  | WET |  | wet |  | ETZ | RETZ | pretzel |
|  | YET |  | yet |  |  |  |  |
|  | ZET | ZETT | gazette, gazet | tteer |  |  |  |

What does all this have to do with an actual game of Ghost? It is very difficult to commit all the modified Ghost strategies to memory, and your opponent is likely to become suspicious if you consult this article between moves. The best strategy is to gallantly insist that your opponent go first as often as possible; if you memorize the strategies for all letters but $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{N}$ and H , you then have 10 chances out of 13 of winning, assuming that he chooses his initial letter at random. Better yet, insist on playing the original version of Ghost and memorize its strategy table. If he insists that you go first occasionally, it might be wise to select initial letters other than $H, J$ and $M$ as often as possible, in order to conceal the special advantage of the se letters. For example, unless your opponent is especially alert, it is likely that you can defeat him even if you choose the initial letter A-- for any of the 26 letters can be added to $A$ to form an admissible sequence, and 25 of these (all but AV) can be converted to winning sequences for the first player. However, it is probably easier to memorize the shorter tables of first-player winning strategies for such letters as $L, N$, $R$ and $Z$ :

| LA | LAS | lascar, lascivious, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | lash, lass, last |,

NA NAM name
NE NEA neap, near, neat
NI NLA niacin
NO NOZ nozzle
NU NUZ nuzzle
RA $R A F$ raffle, raft
RE REW reward
RH RHA rhapsody, rhapsodize
RI RIO riot
RO ROP rope
RU RUF ruff

ZA ZAN zany, zanily
ZE ZEA zeal
ZI ZIG zigzag
ZO ZOU zounds
ZW ZWI zwieback
ZY ZYG zygote

