

Primary Faults (1 - 3 are the most common and a priority to identify)								
Game Areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serve	Contact Point	Wrist Orientation	Grip	Paddle Position	Swing Path	Weight Transfer	Shot Selection	Body Position
Return	Contact Point	Body Position	Swing Path	Wrist Orientation	Grip	Weight Transfer	Paddle Position	Shot Selection
Non-bounce volley	Contact Point	Wrist Orientation	Paddle Position	Grip	Body Position	Shot Selection	Swing Path	Weight Transfer
Dinking	Body Position	Contact Point	Grip	Wrist Orientation	Shot Selection	Paddle Position	Weight Transfer	Swing Path
3rd Shot Drop	Contact Point	Body Position	Swing Path	Shot Selection	Paddle Position	Wrist Orientation	Grip	Weight Transfer
Kitchen Readiness	Body Position	Paddle Position	Shot Selection	Wrist Orientation	Grip	Contact Point	Swing Path	Weight Transfer
Court Position	Body Position	Shot Selection	Paddle Position	Swing Path	Wrist Orientation	Grip	Weight Transfer	Contact Point
Partner Chemistry	Shot Selection	Body Position	Paddle Position	Wrist Orientation	Swing Path	Grip	Weight Transfer	Contact Point
Definitions of the Primary Faults								
Contact Point	Where does the player make contact of the ball, typically out in front. If your elbow is bent roughly at a 45 degree angle and just slightly out from your body. Contributing factors include visual tracking, early preparation and anticipation of swing path or shot selection, balance and body spacing, paddle face direction, length of a backswing or swing trajectory (low to high vs at the waist in relation to where on the court player is).							
Wrist Orientation	Wrist orientation may vary in different parts of the court and for shot selections. This in turn could translate to the arm and elbow position for reactionary speed. For certain shots, the hinge is important (shoulder vs wrist or elbow) when observing hands in general. As skill ratings increase and a player develops, you may see a variety of these in order to create certain shots (for example the backhand wrist flick at the kitchen).							
Grip	This may include a variety of different grips (ie continental, western, etc) along with the grip pressure exerted on the handle at times. There are advantages and disadvantages of grips depending on the situation the player is in as well as the shots they may be attempting (for example topspin or slice shots, counter attacks at the kitchen, etc)							
Paddle Position	The paddle position (which can include the head as well as the open/close face of the paddle) in relation to hands or wrists depending on the area of the court that the player is in can vary. Also depending on the shot they are attempting, the position may be in various stages. But for rule of thumb, if approaching the non-volley zone (kitchen) the paddle should be generally closer to the waistline and in front as the player is moving. Once at the kitchen, in a slightly neutral position at the level of the net, with the paddle out in front, but not over-extended. This can also apply in turn to the paddle face that is seen at contact of the ball (which in turn can effect the trajectory that occurs).							
Position	A good athletic stance which can vary from player to player (feet slightly shoulder width apart, knees slightly bent, on the balls of the feet, arms not too far out in front, but comfortable enough for good paddle position) all contribute to body position. It also encompasses how a player moves, for example, instead of hinging at the hips and stressing the back, utilizing good squatting posture or something as simple as having the confidence to hit a backhand vs running around to hit a forehand. It also can encompass movements (shuffle steps, pivot steps) or even having the ability to stop movements in order to hit from a better body position (for example, not running through a 3rd shot drop, but instead anticipating the shot and setting feet in order to hit a more high percentage shot).							
Swing Path	There are a many grip and wrist orientation variations today at all levels of play that can lead to the swing path results. Depending on the shots being attempted (ie for a 3rd shot drop, a low to high swing path vs on a drive or return a more flat along the waistline/sideaways swing) you might see a variety of swing paths throughout gameplay, such as the c-swing to get around the ball when driving or attempting to create topspin on a drive or drop.							
Weight Transfer	Ability to utilize good lower and upper body movement in order to stay balanced and create opportunities to move forward and execute shots with power and consistency. From staying on the balls of the feet, to flexed knees through the hips channeling to upper body, it is the use of effecient movements rather than just "muscling" a shot due to bad positioning.							
Shot Selection	There are a variety of shots that are presented mainly based on some key criteria...such as where on the court a player might be, what is the relation to their partner or even what the opponent has done to cause the player to make their next shot selection decision. It can be a combination of some or other things as well that traditionally lead to either an offensive, defensive or attempt to get back to a neutral point during the gameplay. As skill ratings improve, the complexity of the shot selections do as well. So you may only see certain things attempted based on the current skill level of a player (for example, a wide cross-court dink to a 3.0 - 3.5 level player might yield their attempt to hit it back over the net hard or perhaps even lob, whereas to a 4.0 or above player that is versed in the attempt, you might see an ATP attempt).							