Principal rules for name spelling

Courtesy of K. Abraham and M. Jursa (NaBuCCo database)

- Rules in connection with short vowels
    - Case endings of the status rectus are (anachronistically) retained; e.g. Šumu-iddin (NOT Šum-iddin).
    - The accusative is rendered by -*u*; e.g. Nabû-aplu-iddin (NOT Nabû-apla-iddina).
    - No short vowels are given (even if present in the orthography), if they are endings of a *status constructus* sg.; e.g. Ah-ilia (NOT Ahi-ilia).
    - Participles of verbs *tertiae infirmae* end in -0; e.g. Nabû-bān-ahi (NOT Nabû-bāni-ahi).
- Rules in connection with semivowels and such, especially when dealing with endings
    - -*ia* = ia, normally; e.g. Ah-ilia (NOT Ah-iliya), Ṭābia (NOT Ṭābiya)
    - Ca-a = *āya*; e.g. Kalbāya (NOT Kalbâ)
    - Ca-a-a = ayyu (Miṣirayyu)
    - CV-ʾ = C+long vowel
- Accusative plural is rendered with –*ē*; e.g. Nabû-ahhē-iddin
- Names that are technically nouns get a nominal ending; e.g. Rēmūtu (BUT Libluṭ). This includes also nominalised participles; e.g. Zākiru.
- Names ending in -i/er are rendered with –ir; e.g. Bēl-ēṭir (NOT Bēl-ēṭer).
- Writings such as Rēmūtu (NOT Rīmūtu) and Amīl-Ea (NOT Amēl-Ea) are preferred.
- Note pseudo-logograms: SUM.na = *iddin*, NOT *iddina* (BUT SUM-*nu*, MU-*nu* = *ittannu*)
- When a verbal element at the end of a name has a suffix it will normally be an imperative; e.g. Nabû-TIN-su = Nabû-bullissu (NOT –uballissu).
- There are also imperatives that do not have suffixes; e.g. Nabû-ahhē-TIN = Nabû-ahhē-bulliṭ (NOT Nabû-ahhē-uballiṭ). The same is true for –GI (*šullim*), but Nabû-GI is Nabû-ušallim.
- When there is the choice between the sequence "noun-verb" or "participle-noun", the former is chosen unless there is evidence to the contrary: MU-MU = šumu-iddin, (NOT nādin-šumi).