

TURKEY

Country name in English (PCGN recommended name)	Turkey ¹
State title (PCGN recommended name)	Republic of Türkiye
Official language	Turkish ² (<i>tur</i>) ³
Country name in official language	Türkiye
State title in official language	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
Name of citizen	Turkish
Script	Roman
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	TR/TUR
Capital	Ankara
Population/Area	85 million (UN data)/783,562 km ²

Introduction

Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 principally from the Anatolian⁴ peninsula (Asia Minor) remnant of the Ottoman Empire. It bridges south-eastern Europe and western Asia. The European portion is known as Thrace (*tur*: Trakya) and forms 3% of the country.

Turkey shares land borders with eight countries: Greece and Bulgaria to the west; Georgia, Armenia, Iran, and the Azerbaijani exclave of Naxçıvan to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the south. The north coast lies on the Black Sea, the strategically important Bosphorus Strait⁵ connecting the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara, which is connected by the Dardanelles strait⁶ to the Aegean Sea, and thereby to the Mediterranean Sea on which the south coast lies.

Geographical names policy

Geographical names in Turkey are written in Roman script and should be taken as found on official Turkish sources. All diacritics should be retained. The official Turkish national map series is produced by [Harita Genel Komutanlığı](#) (Mapping General Command). Their website also has a [geoportal](#).

The US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) [Geographic Names Server](#) (GNS) database is also a good source for geographical names.

Languages

The official language of Turkey is Turkish, which is written in Roman script. Turkish is from the Altaic family of languages. For centuries, the written language of the Ottoman Empire was Ottoman Turkish, essentially Turkish in structure with some Persian and Arabic vocabulary, and written in Perso-Arabic

¹ The name Turkey is well established in the English language and PCGN would suggest this form be used as the country name. In bilateral or multilateral communications involving Turkey, the country name Türkiye or the full state title Republic of Türkiye may be used.

² Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye.

³ ISO 639-3 codes are given for the languages mentioned in this Factfile.

⁴ Turkish: Anadolu.

⁵ The Turkish names are Karadeniz Boğazı (Black Sea Strait) to denote the northern half, İstanbul Boğazı (Istanbul Strait) to denote the southern half and Boğaziçi to indicate the middle of the strait. The conventional name Bosphorus is also seen as Bosporus.

⁶ The Turkish name is Çanakkale Boğazı.

script. It had long been felt that these multiple linguistic influences on Ottoman Turkish made spelling and writing complicated. When the Turkish Republic was founded in the 1920s, Turkey's first president, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk⁷, made language reform an important part of the nationalist programme. The Modern Turkish Roman-script orthography was created to make the language easier to read and write and there were moves to promote the use of more purely Turkish words.

The Turkish alphabet has 29 letters (21 consonants and 8 vowels) containing most of the English alphabet apart from *q*, *w* and *x*, plus *ç*, *ğ*, *ı*, *ö*, *ş*, and *ü*. Note the difference between the dotted and undotted *i*/*İ*, *ı*/*I* which represent two different sounds. The letter *i* sounds similar to the 'i' in sit, and the letter *ı* sounds similar to the 'e' in open. For a variety of reasons, the letters *a*, *i*, and *u* are occasionally written with a circumflex. Although this is increasingly uncommon, it should be reproduced if encountered in toponyms, (see Inventory of Turkish Characters table below).

Turkish is an agglutinative language which denotes connections (e.g. person, tense, mood, plural) by means of suffixes. It also features vowel harmony, in which subsequent vowels in a word or suffix follow the vowel properties (rounded/unrounded, front-produced/back-produced) of the previous vowel. These features are evident in toponymy. For example, the generic term "il" means "province", but when it is attached to a specific province name it carries a connecting suffix "-i": hence "Adana İli" (Adana province). Plurals are formed by adding the suffix "-ler" or "-lar" as appropriate; hence the plural of "il" is "iller".

Kurdish

Approximately 19% of the Turkish population is Kurdish speaking⁸. The variety of Kurdish spoken by the majority of Kurds in Turkey is Kurmanji (*kmr*)⁹ – also known as Northern Kurdish. Kurmanji is usually written in Roman script, with an extended Roman alphabet of 31 letters (see page 3). Kurdish is spoken in the eastern and southeastern provinces of Turkey (and also in other parts of Turkey including isolated Kurdish villages)¹⁰ and although there are efforts to promote and preserve the language by Kurdish activists, it does not have official status.

Kurmanji Kurdish is also spoken in Northern Syria, Iraq and Iran. South of the Great Zab river the variety of Kurdish spoken is Sorani (*ckb*), also known as Central Kurdish, which is more usually written in Perso-Arabic script, particularly in Iraq. Kurmanji and Sorani are closely related but not always mutually intelligible.

Other minority languages include Armenian, Zazaki, Greek, Arabic, and Ladino¹¹.

Turkish place names

An initiative by the Turkish government in the early part of the twentieth century aimed to create Turkish unity by replacing all geographical names that were not of Turkish origin¹². Some 28,000 geographical names were changed. Most of the name changes occurred in the eastern provinces of the country where minority populations tend to live. An example elsewhere is Konstantinoupolis, "City of Constantine" in Greek, which was changed to Istanbul¹³ in 1930.

In the 1980s, the Turkish government stated that approximately 12,000 village names that were non-Turkish, understood to originate from non-Turkish roots, and identified as causing confusion, had been examined and replaced with Turkish names¹⁴.

⁷ The surname Atatürk, means "Father of the Turks".

⁸ CIA World Factbook 2023.

⁹ Kurmanji (Kermancî) is a form of Kurdish (*kur*).

¹⁰ <http://countrystudies.us/turkey/28.htm>

¹¹ <https://www.ktb.gov.tr/EN-117846/language.html>Language.

¹² The Special Commission for Name Change (Ad Degistirme Ihtisas Komisyonu) was created under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior in 1956.

¹³ The conventional name was Constantinople.

¹⁴ In the preface of *Köylerimiz (Our Villages)*, a publication dedicated to names of Turkish villages.

At the culmination of the policy, no geographical names of non-Turkish (i.e. Greek, Kurdish, Armenian, Arabic, Assyrian, Georgian, Laz) origin remained in official use. Some of the newer names resembled the original names, but with revised Turkish connotations i.e. the Armenian name of the island Aghtamar (in Van Gölü (Lake Van)) was changed to Akdamar (meaning “white vein” in Turkish), which bears no relation to the island, but was chosen simply because the pronunciation is close to Aghtamar.

Dual-language road signs, showing both Turkish and Kurdish names had been introduced in the eastern and south-eastern provinces, but the use of Kurdish, including place names, continues to be limited in official contexts. The original Kurdish names may still however be used in local dialects throughout the country.

Inventory of Turkish characters (and their Unicode encodings¹⁵):

In addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script, the **Turkish** alphabet contains the following letter-diacritic combinations and special letters:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
Â	00C2	â	00E2
Ç	00C7	ç	00E7
Ğ	011E	ğ	011F
Î	00CE	î	00EE
İ	0130	ı	0131
Ö	00D6	ö	00F6
Ş	015E	ş	015F
Ü	00DC	ü	00FC
Û	00DB	û	00FB

Inventory of Kurmanji (Kurdish) characters (and their Unicode encodings):

In addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script, the **Kurmanji** alphabet contains the following letter-diacritic combinations:

Upper-case character	Unicode encoding	Lower-case character	Unicode encoding
Ç	00C7	ç	00E7
Ê	00CA	ê	00EA
Î	00CE	î	00EE
Ş	015E	ş	015F
Û	00DB	û	00FB

¹⁵ See www.unicode.org

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Administrative structure

Turkey comprises 81 first-order administrative level provinces (*il*), which are sub-divided into second-order administrative districts (*ilçe*). In most cases the provinces are named after the central district, which is also the seat of the province¹⁶.

<u>Province (ADM1) Name and Location</u>	<u>Long form name</u>	<u>Variant names</u>	<u>Centre and Location</u>	<u>ISO 3166-2 code</u>	<u>Website</u>
1. Adana (37° 15'N/035° 25'E)	Adana İli	Adhanah	Adana (37° 00' 06" N/035° 19' 44" E)	TR-01	www.adana.gov.tr
2. Adıyaman (37° 45'N/038° 15'E)	Adıyaman İli	Adıyaman Vilâyeti	Adıyaman (37° 45' 52" N/038° 16' 35" E)	TR-02	www.adıyaman.gov.tr
3. Afyonkarahisar ¹⁷ (38° 45'N/030° 40'E)	Afyonkarahisar İli	Afyon, Afyon Vilâyeti, Afion-Kara-Hissar,	Afyonkarahisar (37° 00' 06" N/035° 19' 44" E)	TR-03	www.afyonkarahisar.gov.tr
4. Aksaray (38° 22'N/034° 01'E)	Aksaray İli	-	Aksaray (38° 22' 21" N/034° 01' 31" E)	TR-68	www.aksaray.gov.tr
5. Amasya (40° 44'N/035° 54'E)	Amasya İli	Amasia, Amasya Vilâyeti	Amasya (40° 39' 12" N/035° 49' 59" E)	TR-05	www.amasya.gov.tr
6. Ankara (39° 45'N/032° 30'E)	Ankara İli	Angora, Anguriyah , Ankara Vilâyeti, Ankura	Ankara (39° 54' 42" N/032° 50' 25" E)	TR-06	www.ankara.gov.tr
7. Antalya (37° 00'N/031° 00'E)	Antalya İli	Antalya Vilâyeti	Antalya (36° 54' 29" N/030° 41' 44" E)	TR-07	www.antalya.gov.tr
8. Ardahan (41° 05'N/042° 50'E)	Ardahan İli	-	Ardahan (41° 06' 31" N/042° 42' 08" E)	TR-75	www.ardahan.gov.tr
9. Artvin (41° 10'N/041° 50'E)	Artvin İli	Artvin Vilâyeti, Çoruh	Artvin (41° 10' 54" N/041° 49' 18" E)	TR-08	www.artvin.gov.tr
10. Aydın (37° 45'N/028° 00'E)	Aydın İli	Aydın Vilâyeti, Aïdin	Aydın (37° 50' 42" N/027° 50' 23" E)	TR-09	www.aydin.gov.tr

¹⁶ Apart from Hatay, the centre of which is Antakya; Kocaeli, the centre of which is İzmit; and Sakarya, the centre of which is Adapazarı.

¹⁷ Province name was changed from Afyon to Afyonkarahisar in 2004.

11. Ağrı (39° 40'N/043° 10'E)	Ağrı İli	Ağrı Vilâyeti, Karakilise, Karaköse	Ağrı ¹⁸ (39° 43' 10" N/043° 03' 05" E)	TR-04	www.agri.gov.tr
12. Balıkesir (39° 45'N/028° 00'E)	Balıkesir İli	Adana Vilâyeti, Seyhan	Balıkesir (39° 38' 57" N/027° 53' 10" E)	TR-10	www.balikesir.gov.tr
13. Bartın (41° 35'N/032° 29'E)	Bartın İli	-	Bartın (41° 38' 09" N/032° 20' 15" E)	TR-74	www.bartın.gov.tr
14. Batman (38° 00'N/041° 20'E)	Batman İli	-	Batman (37° 53' 15" N/041° 07' 56" E)	TR-72	www.batman.gov.tr
15. Bayburt (40° 15'N/040° 15'E)	Bayburt İli	-	Bayburt (40° 15' 32" N/040° 13' 40" E)	TR-69	www.bayburt.gov.tr
16. Bilecik (40° 00'N/030° 10'E)	Bilecik İli	Bilecik Vilâyeti, Ertuğrul	Bilecik (40° 08' 31" N/029° 58' 46" E)	TR-11	www.bilecik.gov.tr
17. Bingöl (39° 05'N/040° 50'E)	Bingöl İli	Bingöl Vilâyeti, Çapakçur	Bingöl (38° 53' 05" N/040° 29' 38" E)	TR-12	www.bingol.gov.tr
18. Bitlis (38° 21'N/042° 23'E)	Bitlis İli	Bitlis Vilâyeti	Bitlis (38° 24' 04" N/042° 06' 28" E)	TR-13	www.bitlis.gov.tr
19. Bolu (40° 38'N 031° 35'E)	Bolu İli	Bolu Vilâyeti	Bolu (40° 44' 09" N/031° 36' 22" E)	TR-14	www.bolu.gov.tr
20. Burdur (37° 30'N 030° 00'E)	Burdur İli	Burdur Vilâyeti	Burdur (37° 43' 13" N/030° 17' 27" E)	TR-15	www.burdur.gov.tr
21. Bursa (40° 09'N/029° 09'E)	Bursa İli	Bursa Vilâyeti, Brusa	Bursa (40° 11' 34" N/029° 05' 03" E)	TR-16	www.bursa.gov.tr
22. Çanakkale (40° 05'N/026° 50'E)	Çanakkale İli	Çanakkale Vilâyeti	Çanakkale (40° 08' 44" N/026° 24' 23" E)	TR-17	www.canakkale.gov.tr
23. Çankırı (40° 40'N/033° 25'E)	Çankırı İli	Çankırı Vilâyeti	Çankırı (40° 36' 06" N/033° 36' 55" E)	TR-18	www.cankiri.gov.tr

¹⁸ The town of Ağrı was previously known as Karaköse.

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24. Çorum (40° 30'N/034° 44'E)	Çorum İli	Çorum Vilâyeti	Çorum (40° 32' 56" N/034° 57' 12" E)	TR-19	www.corum.gov.tr
25. Denizli (37° 42'N/029° 15'E)	Denizli İli	Denizli Vilâyeti	Denizli (37° 46' 27" N/029° 05' 15" E)	TR-20	www.denizli.gov.tr
26. Diyarbakır (38° 00'N/040° 30'E)	Diyarbakır İli	Diyarbakır Vilâyeti, Diabakır, Diarbekr,	Diyarbakır (37° 54' 57" N/040° 13' 08" E)	TR-21	www.diyarbakir.gov.tr
27. Düzce (40° 52'N/031° 19'E)	Düzce İli	-	Düzce (40° 50' 20" N/031° 09' 50" E)	TR-81	www.duzce.gov.tr
28. Edirne (41° 15'N/026° 40'E)	Edirne İli	Edirne Vilâyeti, Adrianople	Edirne (41° 40' 33" N/026° 33' 31" E)	TR-22	www.edirne.gov.tr
29. Elazığ (38° 13'N/039° 30'E)	Elazığ İli	Elâzığ Vilâyeti, Elâziz, Mamuretülâziz	Elazığ (38° 40' 28" N/039° 13' 24" E)	TR-23	www.elazig.gov.tr
30. Erzincan (39° 48'N/039° 34'E)	Erzincan İli	Erzincan Vilâyeti, Erzinjan	Erzincan (39° 45' 08" N/039° 29' 34" E)	TR-24	www.erzincan.gov.tr
31. Erzurum (39° 59'N/041° 32'E)	Erzurum İli	Erzurum Vilâyeti, Erzerum	Erzurum (39° 54' 31" N/041° 16' 37" E)	TR-25	www.erzurum.gov.tr
32. Eskişehir (39° 40'N/031° 10'E)	Eskişehir İli	Eskişehir Vilâyeti, Eskishehir	Eskişehir (39° 46' 06" N/030° 32' 02" E)	TR-26	www.eskisehir.gov.tr
33. Gaziantep (37° 05'N/037° 20'E)	Gaziantep İli	Gaziantep Vilâyeti, Ayıntap	Gaziantep (37° 03' 34" N/037° 22' 57" E)	TR-27	www.gaziantep.gov.tr
34. Giresun (40° 30'N/038° 30'E)	Giresun İli	Giresun Vilâyeti	Giresun (40° 55' 01" N/038° 23' 15" E)	TR-28	www.giresun.gov.tr
35. Gümüşhane (40° 15'N/039° 35'E)	Gümüşhane İli	Gümüşhane Vilâyeti	Gümüşhane (40° 27' 37" N/039° 28' 53" E)	TR-29	www.gumushane.gov.tr
36. Hakkâri (37° 35'N/044°10'E)	Hakkâri İli	Hakkâri Vilâyeti, Hakâri, Hakkari	Hakkâri ¹⁹ (37° 34' 28" N/043° 44' 27" E)	TR-30	www.hakkari.gov.tr

¹⁹ The town Hakkâri was previously known as Çölemerik.

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37. Hatay (36° 30'N/036° 15'E)	Hatay İli	Hatay Vilâyeti	Antakya ²⁰ (36° 12' 24" N/036° 09' 26" E)	TR-31	www.hatay.gov.tr
38. Iğdır (39° 56'N/043° 52'E)	Iğdır İli	-	Iğdır (39° 55' 25" N/044° 02' 42" E)	TR-76	www.igdir.gov.tr
39. Isparta (38° 00'N/031° 00'E)	Isparta İli	Isparta Vilâyeti, Hamitabat	Isparta (37° 45' 52" N/030° 33' 08" E)	TR-32	www.isparta.gov.tr
40. İstanbul (41° 10'N/028° 45'E)	İstanbul İli	Constantinople, İstanbul Vilâyeti	İstanbul (41° 00' 40" N/028° 57' 28" E)	TR-34	www.istanbul.gov.tr
41. İzmir (38° 15'N/027° 30'E)	İzmir İli	İzmir Vilâyeti	İzmir ²¹ (38° 24' 46" N/027° 08' 18" E)	TR-35	www.izmir.gov.tr
42. Kahramanmaraş (38° 00'N/037°00'E)	Kahramanmaraş İli	Maraş Vilâyeti, Maraş İli	Kahramanmaraş (37° 35' 05" N/036° 55' 35" E)	TR-46	www.kahramanmaras.gov.tr
43. Karabük (41° 12'N/032° 38'E)	Karabük İli	-	Karabük (41° 12' 18" N/032° 37' 40" E)	TR-78	www.karabuk.gov.tr
44. Karaman (37° 11'N/033° 13'E)	Karaman İli	-	Karaman (37° 10' 52" N/033° 12' 54" E)	TR-70	www.karaman.gov.tr
45. Kars (40° 25'N/043° 05'E)	Kars İli	Kars Vilâyeti	Kars (40° 36' 07" N/043° 05' 42" E)	TR-36	www.kars.gov.tr
46. Kastamonu (41° 30'N/033° 40'E)	Kastamonu İli	Kastamonu Vilâyeti, Kastamuni	Kastamonu (41° 22' 41" N/033° 46' 31" E)	TR-37	www.kastamonu.gov.tr
47. Kayseri (38° 45'N/035° 55'E)	Kayseri İli	Kayseri Vilâyeti, Kaisaria	Kayseri (38° 43' 56" N/035° 29' 07" E)	TR-38	www.kayseri.gov.tr
48. Kilis (36° 50'N/037° 05'E)	Kilis İli	-	Kilis (36° 42' 58" N/037° 06' 54" E)	TR-79	www.kilis.gov.tr
49. Kırıkkale (39° 50'N/033° 45'E)	Kırıkkale İli	-	Kırıkkale (39° 50' 43" N/033° 30' 23" E)	TR-71	www.kirikkale.gov.tr

²⁰ Antakya is the usual name of the administrative centre of the province of Hatay, which is situated within a metropolitan municipality called Hatay.

²¹ The site of the ancient city of Smyrna is within the boundary of the city of İzmir. The city was generally referred to as Smyrna until the Turkish Postal Service Law 1930, made İzmir the internationally recognised name. (This law also changed the name of Constantinople to İstanbul; and Angora to Ankara).

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50. Kırklareli (41° 40'N/27° 30'E)	Kırklareli İli	Kırklareli Vilâyeti, Kirk-Kilissa	Kırklareli (41° 44' 06" N/27° 13' 31" E)	TR-39	www.kirklareli.gov.tr
51. Kırşehir (39° 20'N/34°10'E)	Kırşehir İli	Kırşehir Vilâyeti	Kırşehir (39° 08' 45" N/34° 09' 50" E)	TR-40	www.kirsehir.gov.tr
52. Kocaeli (40° 45'N/29° 55'E)	Kocaeli İli	Kocaeli Vilâyeti	İzmit ²² (40° 46' 01" N/29° 55' 01" E)	TR-41	www.kocaeli.gov.tr
53. Konya (37° 52'N/32° 29'E)	Konya İli	Konya Vilâyeti	Konya (37° 52' 17" N/32° 29' 05" E)	TR-42	www.konya.gov.tr
54. Kütahya (39° 25'N/29° 50'E)	Kütahya İli	Kütahya Vilâyeti	Kütahya (39° 25' 27" N/29° 59' 00" E)	TR-43	www.kutahya.gov.tr
55. Malatya (38° 21'N/38° 19'E)	Malatya İli	Malatya Vilâyeti, Malatia	Malatya (38° 21' 01" N/38° 19' 00" E)	TR-44	www.malatya.gov.tr
56. Manisa (38° 37'N/27° 26'E)	Manisa İli	Manisa Vilâyeti, Saruhan	Manisa (38° 36' 43" N/27° 25' 35" E)	TR-45	www.manisa.gov.tr
57. Mardin (37° 19'N/40° 45'E)	Mardin İli	Mardin Vilâyeti	Mardin (37° 18' 47" N/40° 44' 37" E)	TR-47	www.mardin.gov.tr
58. Mersin ²³ (36° 45'N/34° 39'E)	Mersin İli	İçel , İçel İli, İçel Vilâyeti, Mersina, Mersine	Mersin (36° 43' 58" N/34° 38' 39" E)	TR-33	www.mersin.gov.tr
59. Muğla (37° 13'N/28° 22'E)	Muğla İli	Muğla Vilâyeti	Muğla (37° 13' 05" N/28° 21' 59" E)	TR-48	www.mugla.gov.tr
60. Muş (38° 45'N/41°30'E)	Muş İli	Muş Vilâyeti	Muş (38° 44' 43" N/41° 30' 25" E)	TR-49	www.mus.gov.tr
61. Nevşehir (38° 38'N/34° 43'E)	Nevşehir İli	Nevşehir Vilâyeti	Nevşehir (38° 37' 30" N/34° 42' 44" E)	TR-50	www.nevsehir.gov.tr
62. Niğde (37° 58'N/34°41'E)	Niğde İli	Niğde Vilâyeti	Niğde (37° 57' 57" N/34° 40' 46" E)	TR-51	www.nigde.gov.tr

²² İzmit is the name of the administrative centre of the province of Kocaeli, which is situated within a metropolitan municipality called Kocaeli.

²³ İçel province merged with Mersin province in 1933 to become İçel province, with the centre at Mersin. In 2002, the name of the province was changed from İçel to Mersin.

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63. Ordu (40° 59'N/037° 53'E)	Ordu İli	Ordu Vilâyeti	Ordu (41° 05' 39" N/036° 42' 06" E)	TR-52	www.ordu.gov.tr
64. Osmaniye (37° 04'N/036° 15'E)	Osmaniye İli	-	Osmaniye (37° 04' 27" N/036° 14' 52" E)	TR-80	www.osmaniye.gov.tr
65. Rize (41° 01'N/040° 31'E)	Rize İli	Rize Vilâyeti	Rize (41° 01' 15" N/040° 31' 19" E)	TR-53	www.rize.gov.tr
66. Sakarya (40° 47'N/030° 24'E)	Sakarya İli	Sakarya Vilâyeti	Adapazarı ²⁴ (40° 46' 50" N/030° 24' 12" E)	TR-54	www.sakarya.gov.tr
67. Samsun (41° 17'N/036° 20'E)	Samsun İli	Canik, Samsun Vilâyeti	Samsun (41° 17' 12" N/036° 19' 48" E)	TR-55	www.samsun.gov.tr
68. Şanlıurfa (37° 10'N/038° 48'E)	Şanlıurfa İli	Edessa, Orfa, Ourfa, Urfa İli, Urfa Vilâyeti	Şanlıurfa (37° 10' 01" N/038° 47' 38" E)	TR-63	www.sanlıurfa.gov.tr
69. Siirt (37° 56'N/041° 56'E)	Siirt İli	Siirt Vilâyeti	Siirt (37° 55' 57" N/041° 56' 25" E)	TR-56	www.siirt.gov.tr
70. Sinop (42° 02'N/035° 10'E)	Sinop İli	Sinop Vilâyeti	Sinop (42° 01' 37" N/035° 09' 45" E)	TR-57	www.sinop.gov.tr
71. Şırnak (37° 31'N/042° 28'E)	Şırnak İli	-	Şırnak (37° 30' 50" N/042° 27' 16" E)	TR-73	www.sirnak.gov.tr
72. Sivas (39° 45'N/037°01'E)	Sivas İli	Sivas Vilâyeti	Sivas (39° 44' 54" N/037° 00' 58" E)	TR-58	www.sivas.gov.tr
73. Tekirdağ (40° 59'N/027° 31'E)	Tekirdağ İli	Tekirdağ Vilâyeti	Tekirdağ (40° 58' 41" N/027° 30' 31" E)	TR-59	www.tekirdag.gov.tr
74. Tokat (40° 19'N/036° 33'E)	Tokat İli	Tokat Vilâyeti, Toqat	Tokat (40° 18' 50" N/036° 33' 16" E)	TR-60	http://tokat.gov.tr
75. Trabzon (41° 00'N/039° 44'E)	Trabzon İli	Trabzon Vilâyeti, Trebizond	Trabzon (41° 00' 18" N/039° 43' 37" E)	TR-61	www.trabzon.gov.tr

²⁴ Adapazarı is the usual name of the administrative centre of the province of Sakarya, which is situated within a metropolitan municipality called Sakarya.

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76. Tunceli (39° 06'N/039° 33'E)	Tunceli İli	Tunceli Vilâyeti	Tunceli (39° 06' 30" N/039° 32' 50" E)	TR-62	www.tunceli.gov.tr
77. Uşak (38° 40'N/029° 24'E)	Uşak İli	Uşak Vilâyeti	Uşak (38° 40' 25" N/029° 24' 21" E)	TR-64	www.usak.gov.tr
78. Van (38° 30'N/043° 23'E)	Van İli	Van Vilâyeti	Van (38° 29' 33" N/043° 22' 59" E)	TR-65	www.van.gov.tr
79. Yalova (40° 39'N/029° 17'E)	Yalova İli	-	Yalova (40° 39' 18" N/029° 16' 37" E)	TR-77	www.yalova.gov.tr
80. Yozgat (39° 49'N/034° 48'E)	Yozgat İli	Yozgat Vilâyeti	Yozgat (39° 49' 12" N/034° 48' 16" E)	TR-66	www.yozgat.gov.tr
81. Zonguldak (41° 27'N/031° 48'E)	Zonguldak İli	Zonguldak Vilâyeti, Zunguldak	Zonguldak (41° 27' 05" N/031° 47' 35" E)	TR-67	www.zonguldak.gov.tr

TURKEY



Map produced by PCGN for illustrative purposes only, and is not to be taken necessarily as representing the views of the UK government on boundaries or political status.

Other significant locations

PCGN Recommended Names ²⁵	Turkish Name	Conventional Name	Variant Names/Spellings	Location (coordinates)	Feature Type
Turkey: Aras Nehri Iran: Rūd-e Aras (Aras) Armenia: Arak's (Aras) Azerbaijan: Araz (Aras)	Aras Nehri	Aras	Araks, Arax, Erez	40° 01' 04" N 048° 27' 12" E	River
Bosporus	İstanbul Boğazı, Boğaziçi, Karadeniz Boğazı ²⁶	Bosporus	Bosphorus	41° 03' 26" N 029° 02' 36" E	Strait
Black Sea	Karadeniz	Black Sea	Bulgarian: Cherno More Russian: Chernoye More Romanian: Marea Neagră	43° 00' 00" N 035° 00' 00" E	Sea

²⁵ PCGN recommends that the conventional name is used for international features and features of shared or disputed sovereignty. It can also be included in brackets after the local name of a feature and used in English language texts.

²⁶ The Turkish names are Karadeniz Boğazı (Black Sea Strait) to denote the northern half, İstanbul Boğazı (Istanbul Strait) to denote the southern half and Boğaziçi to indicate the middle of the strait. The conventional name Bosporus is also seen as Bosphorus.

PCGN Recommended Names ²⁷	Turkish Name	Conventional Name	Variant Names/Spellings	Location (coordinates)	Feature Type
Marmara Denizi (Sea of Marmara)	Marmara Denizi	Sea of Marmara	Sea of Marmora, Marmara Sea, Ancient name: Propontis	40° 40' 00" N 028° 15' 00" E	Sea
Aegean Sea	Ege Denizi	Aegean Sea	Greek: Aigaíon Pélagos	39° 00' 00" N 025° 00' 00" E	Sea
Dardanelles	Çanakkale Boğazı	Dardanelles	Boghazlar, Dardanelli, Ancient name: Hellespont	40° 12' 51" N 026° 27' 30" E	Strait
Turkey: Fırat Nehri (Euphrates) ²⁸ Iraq and Syria: Nahr Furāt (Euphrates)	Fırat Nehri	Euphrates	Euftrate, Euphrat, Ferath	30° 34' 25" N, 047° 45' 40" E	River
Turkey: Dicle Nehri (Tigris) ²⁹ Iraq and Syria: Nahr Dijlah (Tigris)	Dicle Nehri	Tigris	Dikris, Hiddekel, Tigre, Tigri	31° 00' 00" N 047° 25' 00" E	River
Ağrı Dağı (Mount Ararat)	Ağrı Dağı	Mount Ararat	Mountain of the Ark Armenian: Masis	39°42'38" N 044° 17' 35" E	Mountain
Toros Dağları (Taurus Mountains)	Toros Dağları	Taurus Mountains	Toros Mountains	36° 59'10"N 032° 57' 59" E	Mountains
Van Gölü	Van Gölü	Lake Van	Kurdish: Gola Wanê Armenian: Vana lich	38° 38'N 042° 49' E	Lake

Recognised Border Crossing Points with Syria

PCGN Recommended Name (Turkish side)	PCGN Recommended Name (Syrian side)	Approximate location
Yayladağı	Kassab	35° 54' 19" N, 036° 00' 38" E
Cilvegözü/Reyhanlı	Sarmadā	36° 13' 58" N, 036° 40' 56" E
Öncüpınar/Kilis	Bāb as Salām/ l'zāz	36° 38' 04" N, 037° 05' 09" E
Mürşitpınar	'Ayn al 'Arab (Kobanî)	36° 53' 59" N, 038° 20' 58" E
Karkamış	Jarābulus	36° 49' 48" N, 038° 00' 03" E
Akçakale	Tall Abyağ	36° 42' 19" N, 038° 57' 32" E
Ceylanpınar	Ra's al 'Ayn	36° 50' 34" N, 040° 03' 09" E
Şenyurt	Ad Darbāsīyah	37° 04' 41" N, 040° 38' 43" E
Nusaybin	Al Qāmishlī	37° 03' 44" N, 041° 13' 06" E

²⁷ PCGN recommends that the conventional name is used for international features and features of shared or disputed sovereignty. It can also be included in brackets after the local name of a feature and used in English language texts.

^{30 29} The sources of both the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers are in Turkey.

Useful references

- BBC Country Profile: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17988453>
 - CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/turkey-turkiye/>
 - FCDO Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/turkey>
 - Government of Turkey website <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>
 - ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>
 - Turkish national mapping agency: [Harita Genel Komutanlığı](#) (Mapping General Command)
 - Turkish Cultural Foundation: <http://www.turkishculture.org/literature-124.htm>
 - Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (Turkish Statistical Institute): <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>
 - [Turkish Constitution 2019](#) on the Grand National Assembly of Turkey website.
 - US Board on Geographic Names Server: [Geographic Names Server](#)
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