

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Turkey

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Turkey for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

Turkey has a population of over 73 million people.¹ Turks make up 70-75% of the population. Kurds account for about 18%, and other minorities make up the remainder.² An estimated 96% of the population is Muslim, with about 80% Sunni and 20% Alevi.³

b. Languages

The two major languages of Turkey are Turkish (tur⁴) and Kurmanji (kmr)—also known as Northern Kurdish. Turkish, an agglutinative language, is the only official language.⁵ Agglutinative languages add meaning (e.g. person, tense, mood, plural, locatives, etc.) by adding successive suffixes to the root word. Turkish falls within the Altaic language family, while Kurmanji is an Indo-European language.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

The Board of Experts for Geographical Names of Turkey is responsible for geographic names standardization in Turkey. The Board develops gazetteers at a scale of 1:250,000. It also keeps a record of Turkish names for the countries and capitals of the world. It produces toponymic guidance for geographers and cartographers. The Board also participates in the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). It is active in the East Central and South-East Europe Division as well as the Asia South-West Division (other than Arabic).⁶

¹ Turkish Statistical Institute (2010). <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=8428> Retrieved May 24, 2013.

² The World Factbook (2012) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tu.html>

³ US Department of State (2008). International Religious Freedom Report 2008. <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2008/108476.htm> Retrieved May 24, 2013.

⁴ Language codes are based upon the ISO 639-3 standard.

⁵ Constitution of Turkey (2007). <http://www.servat.unibe.ch/icl/tu00000.html> Retrieved May 24, 2013.

⁶ United Nations (2012). National Report of Turkey. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/docs/10th-uncsgn-docs/crp/E_Conf.101_CR20_National%20Report%20of%20Turkey.pdf

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

The Turkish alphabet is composed of 29 letters containing all the letters in the English alphabet except *q*, *w*, and *x*.

In addition, it has the characters *ç*, *ğ*, *ı*, *ö*, *ş*, and *ü*. The following table⁷ provides general guidance on pronunciation.

Letter	IPA ⁸	Pronunciation	Letter	IPA	Pronunciation		
A	a	/a/	As <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	M	m	/m/	As <i>m</i> in <i>man</i>
B	b	/b/	As <i>b</i> in <i>boy</i>	N	n	/n/	As <i>n</i> in <i>nice</i>
C	c	/dʒ/	As <i>j</i> in <i>joy</i>	O	o	/o/	As <i>o</i> in <i>more</i>
Ç	ç	/tʃ/	As <i>ch</i> in <i>chair</i>	Ö	ö	/ø/	Like <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i> but with lips rounded
D	d	/d/	As <i>d</i> in <i>dog</i>	P	p	/p/	As <i>p</i> in <i>pin</i>
E	e	/e/	As <i>e</i> in <i>red</i>	R	r	/r/, /ɾ/	As <i>r</i> in <i>rain</i>
F	f	/f/	As <i>f</i> in <i>far</i>	S	s	/s/	As <i>s</i> in <i>song</i>
G	g	/g/, /ɟ/	As <i>g</i> in <i>got</i>	Ş	ş	/ʃ/	As <i>sh</i> in <i>show</i>
Ğ	ğ	/:/, /ɟ:/, /j/	Silent	T	t	/t/	As <i>t</i> in <i>time</i>
H	h	/h/	As <i>h</i> in <i>hot</i>	U	u	/u/	As <i>oo</i> in <i>zoo</i>
I	ı	/ɯ/	Like Turkish <u> but with lips unrounded	Ü	ü	/y/	Like Turkish <i> but with lips rounded
İ	i	/i/	As <i>ee</i> in <i>feet</i>	V	v	/v/, /v̥/	As <i>v</i> in <i>vacation</i>
J	j	/ʒ/	As <i>s</i> in <i>measure</i>	Y	y	/j/	As <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>
K	k	/k/, /c/	As <i>k</i> in <i>kit</i>	Z	z	/z/	As <i>z</i> in <i>zigzag</i>
L	l	/l/, /ɭ/	As <i>l</i> in <i>love</i>				

Note that *ı* is an undotted *i*. The dotted and undotted *i* have distinct lower case and upper case forms. The letter *ğ* is called *soft g*. It is silent between vowels. Otherwise, it indicates lengthening of the preceding vowel (e.g. *bağ* /ba:/).

⁷ Adapted from Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_alphabet>

⁸ International Phonetic Alphabet

Turkish has vowel harmony, meaning the vowels in a word will change according to the vowels of the root word. Vowels alternate between front (e, i, ö, ü) and back (a, ı, o, u). Some words that originate in other languages do not change according to vowel harmony. These include words such as Arabic *cami* (mosque) and Persian *hisar* (castle).

For centuries, the Turkish language was written in the Arabic script, but it was poorly suited to the language because it did not represent many critical variations in vowels. In the late 1920s, the founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, personally advocated the change to a 29-letter Latin-script orthography as part of sweeping political and cultural reforms to Westernize and secularize the new country with a distinctive Turkish identity. A language commission developed the 29-letter Latin script to represent the phonemic system of the Turkish language and purged a great number of Arabic and Persian loanwords. Some geographic terms were based on French, such as *gar* for central train station, *baraj* for dam, and *plaj* for beach.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required.

c. Diacritics

The following Turkish diacritics are encountered in modern standardized names:

<u>Character Name</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
Capital A with circumflex	Â	00C2
Capital C with cedilla	Ç	00C7
Capital G with breve	Ğ	011E
Capital I dotted	İ	0130
Capital I with circumflex	Î	00CE
Capital O with diaeresis	Ö	00D6
Capital S with cedilla	Ş	015E
Capital U with diaeresis	Û	00DC
Capital U with circumflex	Û	00DB
Small a with circumflex	â	00E2
Small c with cedilla	ç	00E7
Small g with breve	ğ	011F
Small i undotted	ı	0131
Small i with circumflex	î	00EE
Small o with diaeresis	ö	00F6
Small s with cedilla	ş	015F
Small u with diaeresis	ü	00FC
Small u with circumflex	û	00FB

Note the upper and lower-case combinations for ı/I and i/İ. The circumflex can be used with "â", "î" and "û" to indicate long vowel length. Although these letters are sometimes used to

disambiguate words with different meanings, such as *kar*, meaning snow, and *kâr*, meaning profit, they are no longer in popular usage and are not seen on modern maps and charts.

d. Unique Linguistic Situations

The properties of Turkish grammar result in certain morphological changes, especially in generic terms, when they are used in conjunction with specific forms. Suffixes are added to indicate the grammatical function of the generic in geographic names, and consonant additions or changes can occur where the suffix is added. As a result, special attention should be given when recording generic terms individually.

For example, a name such as Edremit Otobüs Durağı, which means Edremit Bus Stop, contains a form of the generic term *otobüs durak*, meaning “bus stop,” which is modified by the addition of the suffix *-ı* and the change from *k* to a “soft g” *ğ*, which is not pronounced. Despite the form found in the full name, the form *otobüs durak* should be collected for the generic term field.

As another example, consider the name Edremit Mahallesi, which means the Neighborhood of Edremit. In this case, the name contains a form of the generic term *mahalle*, meaning “neighborhood.” When combined with a name ending in a vowel, the suffix *-i* is added along with an additional *-s-* to form the vowel-buffered suffix *-si*. Despite its form in the full name, the independent generic term is *mahalle*.

An example of Turkish consonant harmony in place names is offered by the name Edremit Geçidi, which means Edremit Pass or Pass of Edremit (or a strait if a sea passage). When a compound noun or genitive form is used, the final *t* becomes a *d* followed by the suffix *-i*. Despite its form in the name, the generic term *geçit* should be collected for the generic term field. Generic terms preceded by adjectives do not form compound nouns or genitive forms and thus experience no change. Eski Ak Geçit means Old White Pass, for example. Analysts will often see both forms used in the same geographic area (i.e. a mountain range), and should thus be familiar with the base forms of generic terms and the common changes they undergo when combined with geographic names formed by compound nouns. Examples in which letters are transposed when forming the Turkish genitive are *şehir* (city) and *burun* (nose). But on maps and charts, *burun* means a point of land, promontory, or cape. With the genitive form, the second vowel is transposed to the final position. For example, Cape of Good Hope is rendered *Ümit Burnu*. Similarly, Vatican City is *Vatikan Şehri*.

Finally, plurals are formed by adding either the vowel-harmonic suffix of *ler* or *lar*, based on the preceding vowel. The same compound noun or genitive form suffix applies. But because plurals always end with consonant *r*, the ending is either a vowel-harmonic *i* or *ı*. Examples include *Ak Dağlar* for White Mountains, but *Toros Dağları* for the Mountains of Taurus or Taurus Mountains.

e. Generic Terms

As explained above, generic terms may undergo morphological changes when combined with geographic names. A listing of generic terms may be found in Appendix A.

f. Abbreviations

Below is a list of abbreviations commonly found on Turkish maps.

Modifier Abbreviations

Yk.	Yukarı	Upper
Aş.	Aşağı	Lower
O.	Orta	Middle
By.	Büyük	Big
Kç.	Küçük	Little
E.	Eski	Old
Yn.	Yeni	New

Generic Term Abbreviations

Ad.	Ada(sı)	Island
Ad.	Adalar(ı)	Islands
Bğ.	Boğaz	Gorge, Strait
Br.	Burn(u), Burun	Cape, Point
Ç.	Çay	Stream
Çif.	Çiftlik	Farm
D.	Dere	Stream
G.	Göl	Lake
İsk.	İskele	Dock, Landing
İst.	İstasyon	Railroad Station
Mğ.	Mağara	Cave
Mah.	Mahalle(si)	Neighborhood
Mvk.	Mevki	Locality
T.	Tepe	Hill
Y.	Yayla	Upland

g. Numbers

When they occur in personal names, ordinal numbers precede the name. This situation can be found in toponyms named after people. For example, a neighborhood named after (Sultan) Mahmud II would be realized as II. Mahmud Mahallesi.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Turkey
Conventional Long Form	Republic of Turkey
Turkish Short Form	Türkiye
Turkish Long Form	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti

b. Capital Name

Approved name Ankara

c. First-order Administrative Divisions

Turkey is comprised of 81 provinces (*ili*), which are divided into districts (*ilçesi*). In most cases, provinces are named after the central district, which is the seat of the province.

<i>Name</i>	<i>FIPS 10-4</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>	<i>Seat</i>
Adana	TU81	TR-01	Adana
Adıyaman	TU02	TR-02	Adıyaman
Afyonkarahisar	TU03	TR-03	Afyonkarahisar
Aksaray	TU75	TR-68	Aksaray
Amasya	TU05	TR-05	Amasya
Ankara	TU68	TR-06	Ankara
Antalya	TU07	TR-07	Antalya
Ardahan	TU86	TR-75	Ardahan
Artvin	TU08	TR-08	Artvin
Aydın	TU09	TR-09	Aydın
Ağrı	TU04	TR-04	Ağrı
Balıkesir	TU10	TR-10	Balıkesir
Bartın	TU87	TR-74	Bartın
Batman	TU76	TR-72	Batman
Bayburt	TU77	TR-69	Bayburt
Bilecik	TU11	TR-11	Bilecik
Bingöl	TU12	TR-12	Bingöl
Bitlis	TU13	TR-13	Bitlis
Bolu	TU14	TR-14	Bolu
Burdur	TU15	TR-15	Burdur
Bursa	TU16	TR-16	Bursa
Çanakkale	TU17	TR-17	Çanakkale
Çankırı	TU82	TR-18	Çankırı
Çorum	TU19	TR-19	Çorum
Denizli	TU20	TR-20	Denizli
Diyarbakır	TU21	TR-21	Diyarbakır
Düzce	TU93	TR-81	Düzce
Edirne	TU22	TR-22	Edirne
Elazığ	TU23	TR-23	Elazığ
Erzincan	TU24	TR-24	Erzincan
Erzurum	TU25	TR-25	Erzurum
Eskişehir	TU26	TR-26	Eskişehir
Gaziantep	TU83	TR-27	Gaziantep
Giresun	TU28	TR-28	Giresun
Gümüşhane	TU69	TR-29	Gümüşhane
Hakkâri	TU70	TR-30	Hakkâri

Hatay	TU31	TR-31	Hatay
Iğdır	TU88	TR-76	Iğdır
Isparta	TU33	TR-33	Isparta
İstanbul	TU34	TR-34	İstanbul
İzmir	TU35	TR-35	İzmir
Kahramanmaraş	TU46	TR-46	Kahramanmaraş
Karabük	TU89	TR-78	Karabük
Karaman	TU78	TR-70	Karaman
Kars	TU84	TR-36	Kars
Kastamonu	TU37	TR-37	Kastamonu
Kayseri	TU38	TR-38	Kayseri
Kilis	TU90	TR-79	Kilis
Kırıkkale	TU79	TR-71	Kırıkkale
Kırklareli	TU39	TR-39	Kırklareli
Kırşehir	TU40	TR-40	Kırşehir
Kocaeli	TU41	TR-41	Kocaeli
Konya	TU71	TR-42	Konya
Kütahya	TU43	TR-43	Kütahya
Malatya	TU44	TR-44	Malatya
Manisa	TU45	TR-45	Manisa
Mardin	TU72	TR-47	Mardin
Mersin	TU32	TR-33	Mersin
Muş	TU49	TR-49	Muş
Muğla	TU48	TR-48	Muğla
Nevşehir	TU50	TR-50	Nevşehir
Niğde	TU73	TR-51	Niğde
Ordu	TU52	TR-52	Ordu
Osmaniye	TU91	TR-80	Osmaniye
Rize	TU53	TR-53	Rize
Sakarya	TU54	TR-54	Sakarya
Samsun	TU55	TR-55	Samsun
Şanlıurfa	TU63	TR-63	Şanlıurfa
Siirt	TU74	TR-74	Siirt
Sinop	TU57	TR-57	Sinop
Şırnak	TU80	TR-73	Şırnak
Sivas	TU58	TR-58	Sivas
Tekirdağ	TU59	TR-59	Tekirdağ
Tokat	TU60	TR-60	Tokat
Trabzon	TU61	TR-61	Trabzon
Tunceli	TU62	TR-62	Tunceli
Uşak	TU64	TR-64	Uşak
Van	TU65	TR-65	Van
Yalova	TU92	TR-77	Yalova
Yozgat	TU66	TR-66	Yozgat
Zonguldak	TU85	TR-67	Zonguldak

5. Source Material

The most common source for standard geographic names is the Atlas of Public Service (Hizmet Atlası), which is produced by the General Directorate of Village Public Services (Köy Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü). The edition published in 1991 is used most often. The scales of the various Provincial maps in this series range from 1:175,000 to 1:328,000.

Other sources include city maps and a 1:500,000 scale road atlas (A-dan Z'ye Türkiye Karayolları Atlası), first published in 2006 by Coğrafya, Tarih ve Şehir Kültürü Yayınları.

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms

Please note that this list is incomplete and only represents the most frequently occurring generic terms. Generic terms that vary solely by the inclusion of a circumflex (ˆ) on one or more letters are omitted since, as stated above, since the use of this diacritic to indicate vowel length is archaic. Designation names in italics are descriptive terms that do not have a specific correlating designation code.

<i>Generic</i>	<i>Designation Name</i>	<i>Designation Code</i>
Ada(sı)	Island	ISL
Adacık (Adacığı)	Island, <i>Small Island</i>	ISL
Adalar(ı)	Islands	ISLS
Ağız (Ağızı) [transposed]	Stream Mouth	STMM
Araştırma Enstitü(sü)	Research Institute	ITTR
Arazi(si)	<i>Area, Lands, Terrain, Property</i>	AREA
Bağ(lar)(ı)	Orchard(s), Vineyard(s)	OCH, VIN
Bahçe(si)	Garden, Orchard, Zoo [correct]	GDN, OCH, ZOO
Baraj(ı)	Dam, Reservoir, Dike	DAM, RSV, DIKE
Bataklık, (Bataklığı)	Marsh, Swamp	MRSH, SWMP
Bayır(ı)	Slope	SLP
Belediye(si)	Municipality, Administrative Facility, <i>City Hall</i>	ADMD, ADMF
Bel(i)	Pass	PASS
Bend(i)	Dam	DAM
Boğaz(ı)	Channel, Gorge, Pass, Strait	CHN, GRGE, PASS, STRT
Bük(ü)	Bay, <i>River Bend</i>	BAY
Bucak (Bucağı)	Third-order Administrative Division	ADM3
Burun (Burnu) [transposed]	Cape, Promontory, Point,	CAPE, PROM, PT
Cami(i)	Mosque	MSQE

Çay(ı)	Stream, Intermittent Stream, Section of Stream	STM, STMI, STMX
Çeşme(si)	Spring, Well	SPNG, WLL
Cezaevi	Prison	PRN
Çiftlik (Çiftliği)	Farm, Farmstead, Populated Place	FRM, FRMT, PPL
Çöl(ü)	Desert	DSRT
Çukur(lar)(ı)	Depression, Valley	DPR, VAL
Dağ(lar)(ı)	Hill(s), Mound(s), Mountain, Mountains, Peak(s)	HLL, MND, MT, MTS, PK
Dam(ı)	Stable, <i>Shed</i>	STBL
Değirmen(ler)(i)	Mill, Water Mill	ML, MLWTR
Dere(si)	Spring, Intermittent Stream, Section of Stream, Valley, Wadi	PPL, SPNG, STM, STMI, STMX, VAL, WAD
Devlet Üretme Çiftliği	State-run Farm (<i>livestock</i>)	FRMI
Düz(ü)	Plateau, Plain	PLAT, PLN
Enstitü(sü)	Administrative Facility, <i>Institute</i>	ADMF
Fabrika(sı)	Factory	MFG
Fener(i)	Lighthouse	LTHSE
Gar(ı)	Railroad Station, <i>Central or Main Railroad Station</i>	RSTN
Geçit (Geçidi)	Ford, Pass, Strait	FORD, PASS, STRT
Gedik (Gediği)	Pass	PASS
Gölet(i)	Reservoir	RSV
Göller(i)	Lakes	LKS
Göl(ü)	Lake, Lagoon, Intermittent Lake	LK, LGN, LKI
Gümrük Karako(lu)	Customs Post	PSTC
Hamam(ı)	Spring, Spa	SPNG, SPA
Han(ı)	Resthouse, <i>Ancient Caravan Site</i>	RHSE
Harabe(ler)(i) (Harap)	Ruin(s)	RUIN
Hara(sı)	Stable, <i>Stud Farm</i>	STBL
Hastane(si)	Medical Center, Hospital	CTRM, HSP
Havaalanı	Airport	AIRP
Havalimanı	Airport	AIRP
Havuz(u)	Pool	POOL
Hudut Karako(lu)	Border Post	PSTB
Hüyük/Höyük (Hüyüğü/ Höyüğü)	Mound	MND
İçme(si)	Spring	SPNG

İl(i)	First-order Administrative Division	ADM1
İlçe(si)	Second-order Administrative Division	ADM2
Ilıca(sı)	Natural Hot Spring(s)	SPNT
Irmak (Irmağı), Nehir(i)	River	STM, STMX
İskele(si)	Landing, Pier	LDNG, PIER
Jandarma Karakol(u)	Police Post	PP
Kale(si)	Castle, Fort	CSTL, FT
Kampüs(ü)	College, Technical School	SCHC, SCHK
Kanal(ı)	Canal, Castle, Canalized Stream	CNL, CSTL, STMC
Kapı(sı)	Gate	GATE
Kaplıca(sı)	Spring, Hot Springs	SPNG, SPNT
Karakol(u)	Police Post	PP
Kavşak (Kavşağı)	Intersection	RDIN
Kaya(sı)	Cliff, Hill, Rock, Rocks	CLF, HLL, RK, RKS
Kayalar(ı)	Islands, Rocks	ISLS, RKS
Kayalık (Kayalığı)	Cliff, Reef, Rocks	CLF, RF, RKS
Kaynak (Kaynağı)	Spring	SPNG
Kilise(si)	Church	CH
Kışlak (KışlaCı)	Fort, <i>Winter Quarters</i>	FT
Köprü(sü)	Bridge	BDG
Körfez(i)	Bay, Gulf, Inlet	BAY, GULF, INLT
Koy(u)	Bay, Cove	BAY, COVE
Kule(si)	Tower	TOWR
Kum, Kumluk (Kumluğu)	Sand Area	SAND
Kuyu(su)	Well	WLL
Liman(ı)	Harbor, Inlet, <i>Port</i>	HBR, INLT
Maden(i)	Mine	MN
Mağara(sı)	Cave	CAVE
Mağaralar(ı)	Caves	CAVE
Mahalle(si)	Populated Place, Section of Populated Place, <i>Neighborhood</i>	PPL, PPLX
Manastır(ı)	Monastery	MSTY
Medrese(si)	Religious Education Center, <i>Islamic Seminary</i>	CTRR
Merkez(i)	Populated Place, <i>Centralized Location, Headquarters</i>	PPL
Mescit (Mescidi)	Mosque, <i>Small Mosque, Chapel</i>	MSQE

Mevki(i)	Locality	LCTY
Meydan(ı)	Square, <i>Town Square</i>	SQR
Mezar	Grave	GRVE
Mezarlık (Mezarlığı)	Cemetery	CMTY
Mezraa(sı)	Farm, Field	FRM, FLD
Müze(si)	Museum	MUS
Nehir (Nehri) [transposed]	Stream	STM
Ocak (Ocağı)	Mine, Quarry	MN, MNQR
Okul(u)	School	SCH
Ören	Ruin	RUIN
Orman(ı), Ormanlar(ı)	Forest	FRST
Otel(i)	Hotel	HTL
Otogar(ı)	Transit Terminal, <i>Bus Terminal</i>	TRANT
Ova(sı)	Plain	PLN
Ovalar(ı)	Plain	PLN
Park(ı)	Park, Wildlife Reserve, Resort	PRK, RESW, RSRT
Pınar(lar)(ı)	Spring, Stream	SPNG, STM
Plaj(ı)	Beach	BCH
Rektorluk	College	SCHC
Sanayi(i)	Industrial Area	INDS
Saray(ı)	Palace	PAL
Sarnıç (Sarnıcı)	Water Tank, <i>Cistern</i>	RSVT
Şelale(si)	Waterfall	FLLS
Şev	Slope	SLP
Sığlık (Sığılığı)	Shoal	SHOL
Sığılıklar(ı)	Shoals	SHOL
Silsile	Mountain, <i>Mountain Range</i>	MTS
Sırt(lar)(ı)	Ridge, Slope, Spur	RDGE, SLP, SPUR
Sivri	Promontory	PROM
Stadyum(u)	Stadium	STDM
Su(yu)	Stream, Intermittent Stream	STM, STMI
Tarla(sı)	Field, <i>Agricultural Field</i>	FLD
Tarlalar(ı)	Field, <i>Agricultural Fields</i>	FLD
Taş(ı)	Rock	RK
Taşlık (Taşlığı)	Rock	RK
Tepe(si)	Hill, Mountain	HLL, MT
Tepeler(i)	Hills, Mountains	HLLS, MTS
Tünel(i)	Tunnel	TNL
Türbe(si)	Tomb	TMB
Üniversitesi(si)	College	SCHC
Valilik (Valiliği)	Administrative Facility for <i>Provincial Government</i>	ADMF

Vilayet	First-order Administrative Division <i>in Former Ottoman Times</i>	ADM1H
Yamaç	Slope	SLP
Yarımada(sı)	Peninsula	PEN
Yayla(sı)	Camp, Grazing Area, Meadow, Upland	CMP, GRAZ, MDW, UPLD
Yaylaları	Camps, Grazing Areas, Meadows, Uplands	CMP, GRAZ, MDW, UPLD
Yazı(sı)	Plain	PLN
Yer(i)	Locality	LCTY
Yol(u)	Road	RD
Ziyaret(i)	Shrine	SHRN