Bath’s law is an empirical law which says that any mainshock is followed by an aftershock approximately 1.2 less than its mainshock in magnitude, regardless of mainshock magnitude. In modified form of Bath’s law, we infer the largest aftershock of a mainshock from an extrapolation of the Gutenberg-Richter statistics. In this study, modified form of Bath’s law was applied to earthquakes in Turkey that occurred in the last hundred years with magnitudes equal to or greater than $m_{ms} = 5.7$. We also categorized the mainshocks according to their fault zones. We look that the mainshocks which belong to the same fault zones, show the same statistics or not according to Bath’s law.