

## Lexical Fields of War in the Summary of Geneva Convention: Semantic Analysis

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### Abstract

*This study explores the semantic structure of war-related language in the Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols, emphasizing the importance of understanding how international humanitarian values are embedded in legal discourse. This study aims to identify the lexical fields associated with war and analyze how these fields reflect the Geneva Conventions' core principles protection, legality, and humanitarianism. Using a descriptive qualitative method combined with document analysis and grounded in lexical field theory, this study categorizes 50 war-related terms into seven thematic fields: protection of individuals, legal and compliance terms, humanitarian actions, conflict and warfare, symbols and emblems, rights and protection, and specific protection. The findings show that each lexical group encapsulates distinct humanitarian and legal imperatives, illustrating how language functions as a normative force in international law. The novelty of this study lies in its application of semantic analysis to a foundational legal text, providing new linguistic insights into the codification of war ethics. This research not only contributes to semantic and legal linguistics but also holds policy implications by reinforcing the necessity for precise and human-centered language in legal instruments to enhance compliance and protection in armed conflict. Future policymaking could benefit from linguistic scrutiny of international law texts to ensure clarity, empathy, and enforceability in humanitarian protections.*

**Keywords:** Humanitarian Law, Lexical Field, Lexical Analysis, Geneva Conventions, Semantics

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini mengkaji struktur semantik bahasa terkait perang dalam Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols, dengan menekankan pentingnya pemahaman bagaimana nilai-nilai kemanusiaan internasional tertanam dalam wacana hukum. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bidang leksikal yang berhubungan dengan perang dan menganalisis bagaimana bidang-bidang tersebut merefleksikan prinsip utama Konvensi Jenewa seperti perlindungan, legalitas, dan kemanusiaan. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan analisis dokumen, berdasarkan teori bidang leksikal. Penelitian ini berhasil mengkategorikan 50 kosakata terkait perang ke dalam tujuh bidang tematik: perlindungan individu, istilah hukum dan kepatuhan, tindakan kemanusiaan, konflik dan peperangan, simbol dan lambang, hak dan perlindungan, serta perlindungan khusus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setiap kelompok leksikal merepresentasikan mandat kemanusiaan dan hukum secara berbeda, serta menggambarkan bagaimana bahasa menjadi sarana normatif dalam hukum internasional. Kebaruan dari studi ini terletak pada penerapan analisis semantik terhadap teks hukum internasional, yang memberikan perspektif linguistik baru dalam kodifikasi etika perang. Implikasi kebijakan dari penelitian ini adalah pentingnya penggunaan bahasa hukum*



*yang tepat, jelas, dan berorientasi pada kemanusiaan agar dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan dan efektivitas perlindungan terhadap korban konflik bersenjata. Kajian lebih lanjut dapat diarahkan untuk mengevaluasi teks hukum internasional dari perspektif kebahasaan guna memperkuat peran bahasa dalam kebijakan perlindungan sipil.*

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Leksikal, Bidang Leksikal, Hukum Humaniter, Konvensi Jenewa, Semantic

## A. INTRODUCTION

War has a significant impact on human history, it has influenced societies and shaped the world in profound ways. War is one of the most complex phenomena in the history of human civilization. From ancient times to the modern era, war has been part of the world's social, political and economic dynamics. Wars can occur between countries, ethnic groups, or even within a single nation experiencing internal conflict. The goals of war can vary, ranging from the struggle for territory, resources, to ideological and religious differences. In various aspects, wars often have a huge impact on both the winning and losing parties, especially in terms of casualties, infrastructure damage, and changes in the global political order. War can be defined as a military conflict between two or more countries that is governed by international law and carried out by the armed forces of each country with the intention of overwhelming the other and enforcing the terms of peace that the victor desires (Miall 2018).

In particular, large-scale wars such as World War I and World War II have changed the world power map and accelerated the development of military technology. One clear example is World War II (1939-1945), which involved many countries on various continents and caused more than 70 million casualties. In addition, modern wars such as the conflict in the Middle East show that war does not only occur in conventional forms, but also in the form of asymmetric warfare, such as terrorism and cyber warfare. It can be seen from an example on Israel and Palestine today The conflict between Israel and Palestine, particularly in the Gaza region, has persisted for decades and involves complex political, historical, and religious factors. One of the sensitive areas in this conflict includes the site of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which holds significant religious and symbolic value for multiple groups. In recent escalations, military actions and hostilities in Gaza have led to the deaths of tens of thousands of civilians, according to various international reports. The situation continues to draw global concern due to its humanitarian impact and implications for regional stability (Shalaby 2023). During a conflict, there were reports of

various violations of the laws and rules of war. These incidents indicate possible breaches of the principles of neutrality and protection in times of war (Shalaby 2023).

The United Nations has expressed profound concern over the ongoing Israel and Gaza conflict, emphasizing the urgent need for a ceasefire and adherence to international humanitarian law. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres has condemned the extensive loss of civilian lives and the destruction of infrastructure in Gaza, describing the situation as unprecedented in its scale and severity (Ismael 2024). Antonio has called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the unconditional release of hostages, and the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2728 in March 2024, demanding an immediate ceasefire during Ramadan and the release of all hostages. Despite these efforts, violations have continued, including attacks on medical facilities and personnel, which the UN has denounced as breaches of international law. These actions contravene the Geneva Conventions, which set the standards for international law during armed conflicts. The Fourth Geneva Convention specifically protects civilians, prohibiting attacks on medical facilities and personnel, and mandates the humane treatment of all individuals. The UN has highlighted that violations by one party do not justify violations by another, and all parties are obligated to adhere to these international laws (UN News 2024). Islam also agrees with the statement on humanitarian law in war that is contained in the Geneva Conventions. In the linguistic analysis of the humanitarian law, Islam is associated with the meaning of the humanitarian law on human rights in war, which states that some important citizens such as civilians, medics, and others are prohibited from being killed in war.

The law of war can be divided into two parts, first it is called "Jus ad Bellum," which governs how a nation may use armed force, and "Jus in Bello," which governs both the conduct of war and the protection of civilian and military victims (Kusumaatmadja, 2019). The purpose of this law is to protect people who are not involved in the war and ensure that military operations are carried out in a manner that respects the principles of humanity. Meanwhile, the law of war can be considered humanitarian law, which focuses on protecting victims of war and reducing the techniques and means of war. These principles are proportionality, distinction, and protection of civilians (Kusumaatmadja, 2019). The first principle requires the warring parties to distinguish

between combatants and non-combatants, while the second principle limits the use of force that is not proportional to military objectives. These war regulations are made with the aim of minimizing casualties due to war and protecting some workers who are considered neutral workers in a war such as medics and reporters so that they are not killed in the war (Albota 2023).

Geneva Conventions are a series of international treaties and protocols that establish the standards of international law for humanitarian treatment in times of war. Adopted in their current form in 1949 after World War II, the four conventions and their subsequent protocols aim to protect those who are not participating in hostilities, such as civilians, medical workers, and aid workers, as well as those who are no longer participating, like wounded soldiers and prisoners of war. The conventions mandate humane treatment without discrimination, prohibit torture, hostage-taking, and unfair trials, and require the provision of medical care without distinction. The Fourth Geneva Convention is particularly focused on the protection of civilians during conflicts, making it unlawful to target them or deny them necessary aid. Violations of the conventions are classified as war crimes under international law. The Geneva Conventions form the core of modern international humanitarian law and are ratified by nearly every country in the world.

It is interesting to investigate the language in Geneva Convention using semantic analysis. Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language (Saeed, 2016). The main focus of semantics is the analysis of meaning, both the meaning of words or sentences. Semantics can indirectly help to find out what is unknown from a word or sentence in certain conditions or situations (Kroeger 2018). Cruse (2000) emphasizes that understanding semantics is inseparable from the broader context of communication, including elements such as semiotics and social interaction.

In recent years, the word semantics has become very popular in a variety of contexts, ranging from abstract technical analysis of language to loose and uncritical references in popular conversation (Read, 2015). At first, things seem confusing, but looking at the word's usage historically shows a pattern that makes sense. This study uses a rather narrow lexicological method. Lexical meaning is the particular meaning that is attached to each individual word. It requires awareness of the inherent characteristics

and connections between words in a language (Saeed, 2016). As stated by Saeed (2016), groups of related words that have similar traits, purposes, or areas of experience are referred to as lexical fields. They aid in the organization and comprehension of a language's larger semantic environment.

Lexical meaning, is the meaning of a word as defined in the dictionary, including the semantic content or inherent meaning contained in the word (Cruse, 2000). Grammatical meaning, which deals with a word's function in a sentence structure, is different from lexical meaning. Lexical meanings may fluctuate greatly depending on usage and context, resulting in phenomena such as homonymy (where two words have the same form) and polysemy (where a single word has numerous meanings) (Cruse, 2000).

Lexical field is a collection of words that share a semantic domain and have similar meanings (Cruse, 2000). This idea facilitates understanding of the relationships between words and how they relate to one another in a particular context. Examples of terms that might be included in the lexical field for "color" include "red," "blue," "green," and "yellow." Cruse talks about the ways in which these fields might be organized according to different relationships, including hyponymy, in which one term is a subtype of another, or meronymy, in which one word indicates a portion of something that is indicated by another word.

There are some previous studies about lexical meaning, for example, Kateryna (2020) investigates the concept of patriotism as it is specifically represented in American English, focusing on its lexical-semantic field. The research is rooted in linguistic analysis and aims to highlight both universal and nationally specific semantic features associated with the concept of patriotism in the linguistic worldview of modern American society. Blyzniuk employs componential analysis, using dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms to deconstruct meanings into smaller semantic components or "semes." She identifies 311 lexemes and 3477 semes, categorizing them by frequency and semantic relevance. The most central lexemes include honor, nationalism, sympathy, love, devotion, and courage, while key semes reflect abstract values such as quality, feeling, state, act, belief, and loyalty. A unique feature of American patriotism, is its strong religious connotation.

Varlamova (2016) investigates the significance of lexical semantic fields in the context of foreign language instruction. The authors emphasize that effective vocabulary acquisition is foundational to second language learning and argue that the grouping of vocabulary into semantic fields offers a pedagogically sound strategy to enhance both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of a learner's vocabulary. A semantic field, as defined in the article, refers to a set of related words or phrases within a particular conceptual domain (e.g., colors: red, green, blue). The article also discusses the cognitive benefits of using semantic fields, suggesting that this method supports students' intellectual and communicative activity, contributing to the overall enhancement of their linguistic competence. The semantic grouping of vocabulary not only facilitates easier memorization but also helps students better understand word meanings and their interrelationships, enabling more effective language production and comprehension.

Gapur (2018) investigates the lexical semantics of the Japanese lexeme *iu* (言 う), which is commonly translated as "to say" or "to speak." The research emphasizes the structure and relational aspects of meaning within a semantic field, particularly through a cognitive linguistic lens. The authors investigate how *iu* is part of a broader lexical network formed by both synonymy and hyponymy, analyzing various associated words such as *hanasu*, *shaberu*, *kataru*, and *noberu*, among others. The research builds upon the theoretical framework of lexical field theory, which originated from J. Trier in the 1930s. The study references earlier works that explore lexical semantics in other contexts. For example, Haryadi (1992) distinguishes between collocational and set relationships in lexical fields, highlighting how words can be related syntactically or paradigmatically. Similarly, Purwaningtyas (2012) investigated semantic fields within Indonesian color terms, while Lily et al. The results of Gapur and Mulyadi's research identify 21 Japanese verbs that fall within the lexical field of *iu*. They classify these verbs based on their semantic relationships: those with synonymy include *hanasu* (to talk), *shaberu* (to chat), and *tsutaeru* (to convey), while those exhibiting hyponymy include *sasou* (to invite), *utau* (to sing), and *wameku* (to scream). This distinction illustrates how subtle differences in usage, intent, and context can lead to significantly different implications in speech.

Kodysh (2024) investigates how the conceptual sphere Ukraine is linguistically represented in Ukrainian-language songs written during the Russian Ukrainian war

(2022–2024). The research, grounded in cognitive linguistics, analyzes 218 lexical units from 20 contemporary songs using linguoconceptual and field modeling methods. Kodysh identifies three main lexico-semantic fields (LSFs): Ukraine space, Ukraine spiritual values, and Ukraine war. Each LSF contains specific lexico semantic groups (LSGs), such as mother, warriors' victory, defender, and unity, which reflect shifting national consciousness during wartime. The core of the conceptual sphere is formed by the emotionally charged lexemes "Mother" (symbolizing the homeland) and victory of warriors, while peripheral elements include love, faith, death, and enemy. These semantic components illustrate a transformation in Ukraine's image from a geographical place to a sacred, personified entity and symbol of resistance and unity. Importantly, the study shows how song discourse functions as a cognitive and cultural tool, shaping collective identity and reinforcing values like freedom, sacrifice, and patriotism. Kodysh's research provides new insights into how national identity is linguistically reconstructed in times of war through popular culture.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study adopts a qualitative descriptive research design to analyze the lexical fields of war in the Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols. The research aims to understand how specific war related vocabulary reflects the principles of international humanitarian law through semantic analysis. This design is appropriate as it allows the researchers to explore language in depth without numerical measurement, focusing instead on interpreting meanings in context.

### **Research Approach**

The research employs a qualitative approach, emphasizing inductive reasoning and contextual understanding. Qualitative research is particularly suitable for semantic studies, as it allows for an in-depth examination of language use, word relations, and the socio-legal context in which terms are embedded. This approach supports the identification and categorization of lexical items based on their conceptual and functional relevance in legal discourse.

## **Research Method**

The method used is document analysis, which is a type of qualitative method focused on examining and interpreting textual materials. The primary source of data is the official Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols, as published by the American Red Cross. This method enables the extraction and semantic classification of lexical items that are crucial in shaping humanitarian law.

## **Research Instruments**

The main research instrument is a researcher-designed data sheet used to record and categorize lexical items. The instrument includes columns for the word, its contextual usage, its inferred meaning, and its semantic field classification. The researchers also used theoretical frameworks from Cruse (2000) and Saeed (2016) regarding lexical semantics and lexical field theory to guide analysis.

## **Data Collection Techniques**

Data were collected using document analysis techniques. The researchers conducted a thorough reading of the summary document and selected lexical items relevant to the theme of war, protection, and humanitarian law. The identified words were extracted, grouped based on semantic similarity, and classified into seven predefined categories, including protection of individuals, legal and compliance terms, humanitarian actions, conflict and warfare, symbols and emblems, rights and protection, and specific protection.

## **Data Analysis Techniques**

The data analysis followed semantic field analysis using lexical field theory. The words were analyzed in terms of their synonymy, hyponymy, and co-textual relations within the document. Each word was assigned to a thematic category based on its meaning and usage. The researchers then interpreted the function of these lexical fields in supporting the values and principles embedded in international humanitarian law.

## **Data Credibility and Validity Test**

To ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, the researchers employed triangulation and expert validation. Semantic categorizations were reviewed by three linguistics and law scholars to verify the accuracy and consistency of lexical



classifications. Additionally, a member check process was used, where preliminary findings were discussed with academic peers to reduce interpretive bias. The research process also maintained an audit trail, documenting the selection, categorization, and analysis of terms to ensure transparency and replicability.

### C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Geneva Convention describes the rules of war that are now being violated in many wars, the word could be analysis by semantic theory to understand the meaning and related into the war. The sources of data is came from Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols. It contains the dos and don'ts of warfare. The analysis of words in Geneva will be done using the semantic lexical field framework. This section presents the results and discussion of the analysis conducted by the researcher.

The categories of meaning found in the articles of the *Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols* are based on the theory of lexical fields.

Table 1. Categorization of Lexical Items from the Geneva Convention Summary.

No	Categories	Data
1	Protection of individuals	9
2	Legal and compliance terms	7
3	Humanitarian actions	8
4	Conflict and warfare	8
5	Symbols and emblems	5
6	Rights and protection	8
7	Specific protection	5
		Total: 50

The results of the data above are then analyzed based on the category of each word. This analysis is carried out by listing some examples of words that will be analyzed based on the 7 categories contained therein.

The lexical fields of war reflect the document's focus on humanitarian law and the regulation of warfare.

Table 2. Protection of individuals

No	Categories	Data
1	Protection of individuals (Situation, health & psychal condition)	Shipwrecked
		Prisoners of war
		Civilians
		Medical personel
		Chaplains
		Relief workers
		Interned persons
		Wounded
		Sick

### 1. Wounded

The word wounded, refers to the protection of individuals injured in armed conflict, in accordance with the principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Some other words include sick, shipwrecked, prisoners of war, and civilians are related into the protection and healthy condition. Wounded is often associated with the rights of protection, medical care, and the prohibition of persecution of individuals who are no longer participating in hostilities. Wounded individuals have the right to be protected and respected, to be collected and cared for by the belligerent parties, not be subjected to violence, torture or biological experiments, and to receive adequate medical care. This word does not only refer to the physical condition of an injured person but also has legal implications that govern how they should be treated in the context of armed conflict.

### 2. Sick

The word sick, in the field of the meaning of health and physical condition, sick falls into the category of words related to the unhealthy condition of the body, such as wounded, injured and ill. Sick is used in the context of the protection of wounded and sick soldiers, meaning that they should be cared for and should not be attacked in situations of war, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. In addition, this word is often found together with terms such as wounded, shipwrecked, medical personnel, and humanitarian aid, indicating that individuals who are sick in armed conflict are entitled to protection and care. This word has a semantic relationship with medical terms and humanitarian law, clarifying its role in ensuring human rights in the midst of war.

Table 3. Legal and compliance terms

No	Categories	Data
2	Legal and compliance terms (Term condition & legal agreement)	Conventions
		Grave breaches
		Legal sanctions
		Legislation
		Protocol
		Ratification
		Protocol Violations

### 3. Conventions

The word conventions, refers to international legal agreements that establish rules and standards regarding the protection of war victims. To analyze this word with the theory of semantic lexical field, we can see how the meaning of conventions is formed in the legal and compliance terms. Conventions are includes the following of terms, legal agreements, regulatory framework, and international law. This word does not only mean agreement in general, but refers to an international agreement that has legal force that binds the countries that ratify it. In the field of international law, this term also reflects the obligation of the state to comply with the rules that have been agreed upon in the convention. So, conventions are in one group of meanings with other legal terms, such as treaties and protocols, which indicate their nature as legal documents that regulate compliance and protection in international humanitarian law.

### 4. Protocols

The word protocols, refers to the Additional Protocols of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which are additional treaties that expand and clarify legal protection for victims of armed conflict. Specifically, there are Additional Protocol I (1977), Additional Protocol II (1977), and Additional Protocol III (2005) that complement the basic rules in the Geneva Conventions. The term protocols is a concepts of international law, humanitarian protection, and rules of war. In this case, protocols is closely related to words such as conventions, treaties, laws, regulations, and protections. Thus, the meaning of the word protocols in this study is not simply protocols in the sense of technical procedures or rules, but rather refers to legal agreements governing protection in situations of war, which are part of a network of meaning that includes international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions.

Table 4. Humanitarian Actions

No	Categories	Data
3	Humanitarian actions (Concrete actions for medical services)	Assistance
		Humane treatment
		Neutrality
		Repatriation
		Relief shipments
		Family reunification
		Relief
		Care

## 5. Relief

The word relief, is often associated with relief efforts for victims of war, including the provision of medical services, distribution of food and medicine, and protection for those affected by conflict. Relief appears in the context of providing assistance to victims of war, as proposed by Henry Dunant in the formation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). For example, it is stated that Dunant proposed trained volunteer relief groups to protect and care for the wounded in war. This word has a primary connotation as an act of humanitarian assistance in armed conflict. This includes not only medical and logistical assistance, but also legal and moral protection for victims of war. The concept of relief is closely related to the work of organizations such as the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions in providing assistance to those in need on the battlefield.

## 6. Care

The word care, is often used in the context of protection and humanitarian assistance. It falls within the lexical field of protection, medical and humanitarian aid, which includes terms such as medical treatment, protection, humanitarian aid, welfare and assistance. For example, there is a statement that the wounded and sick shall receive adequate care, which emphasizes that care should be given to the wounded or sick without discrimination. In this context, care means more than just emotional care or concern, but refers to concrete actions such as the provision of medical services and legal protection for war victims. Thus, the word care has a close relationship with the concepts of health, protection and humanity, forming a lexical field that reflects the main values in International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Table 5. Conflict and Warfare

No	Categories	Data
4	Conflict and warfare (Act of violence to protect the parties)	Armed conflict
		Combatants
		Deportation
		Occupation
		Indiscriminate destruction
		Internment
		Hostilities
		Attack

## 7. Hostilities

The term hostilities, refers to acts of hostility or warfare between warring parties. It can be other terms related to war, such as combat, warfare, battle, and engagement. In this analysis, the term hostilities is used to indicate the conditions under which international humanitarian law (IHL) applies, particularly in limiting the effects of armed conflict. IHL protects individuals who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities, such as civilians and wounded or detained combatants. Semantically, hostilities connotes active military violence and not simply political tensions or preparations for war. The word hostilities can be compared to other words in the same field. For example, the word warfare covers the strategies and methods of war broadly, while battle refers more specifically to individual battles within a larger conflict. Hostilities emphasizes active involvement in war, which in international humanitarian law is a key limitation for determining who can be targeted and who must be protected.

## 8. Attack

The word attack, related to armed conflict, civilian protection, and the laws of war. It is often used to refer to military attacks that may include actions such as attacks on civilian populations, critical infrastructure, medical facilities, or protected objects. The term attacks appears in the context of prohibitions against indiscriminate attacks and attacks on protected targets, such as hospitals and essential resources for civilians. The word attacks also has a relationship with other words in the lexical field that includes terms such as hostilities, bombardments, and military operations. However, the use of

this word is often accompanied by limitations and regulations governing when an attack is considered lawful or unlawful. Therefore, the meaning of attacks is more than just an act of violence, it contains legal connotations that emphasize the protection of parties not directly involved in the conflict.

Table 6. Symbols and Emblems

No	Categories	Data
5	Symbols and emblems (Carriers of thoughts or meanings)	Red cross
		Red crescent
		Red crystal
		Protective emblem
		Symbol of protection

## 9. Red Cross

The word Red Cross, is related to humanitarian symbols and protection in armed conflict. The word Red Cross shares a semantic field with other symbols such as the Red Crescent and the Red Crystal, all of which serve as signs of protection in international humanitarian law. This word is referred to as a protective emblem adopted in the Geneva Convention of 1864. This symbol is based on the reverse of the Swiss flag in honor of the origins of this initiative. Its meaning includes not only the visual aspect (red cross on a white background) but also the functional aspect, namely as a sign that provides protection to medical personnel, medical facilities and humanitarian aid units in conflict zones. The Red Cross is also related to concepts such as neutrality, protection, humanity and disaster relief, which often arise in the context of humanitarian law and humanitarian operations. The Red Cross therefore serves not only as a physical symbol but also as a conceptual representation of broader humanitarian values in international humanitarian law.

## 10. Red Crescent

The word Red Crescent, is related to symbols of humanitarian protection in armed conflict, along with Red Cross and Red Crystal. These three terms are used in international humanitarian law as emblems of protection for medical and humanitarian personnel during war, as mentioned in the Geneva Conventions. The relationship of

meaning between these words is hyponymic, where Red Crescent is one subcategory of the broader symbol of protection. It relates to other terms in the realm of humanitarian law, such as International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Geneva Conventions, as well as organizations such as International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and National Red Crescent Societies. In syntagmatic relationships, the term often co-occurs with words such as protection, medical personnel, war victims, and neutrality, indicating its function as a symbol of protection in warfare.

Table 7. Rights and Protection

No	Categories	Data
6	Rights and protection (Respect for human dignity and to protect human)	Family rights
		Religious practices
		Customs
		Freedom from torture
		Fair treatment
		Due process
		Safety
		Honor

## 11. Safety

The word safety, is related to the concept of protecting vulnerable individuals in armed conflict, as described in the Geneva Conventions. This word includes other words such as protection, security, well-being, humanitarian assistance, and neutrality. The word safety appears in the context of protecting civilians, medical facilities, and safe zones in war situations. For example, Article 14 of the Fourth Geneva Convention mentions the establishment of hospital and safety zones to protect vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly. The word safety does not only reflect safe physical conditions but also legal and humanitarian guarantees for individuals affected by war. This word operates in the realm of international humanitarian law, where protection includes not only physical security, but also humane treatment and basic rights that must not be violated. Therefore, safety in the context of the Geneva Convention is broader than just physical security, it involves legal, moral, and humanitarian aspects in ensuring the welfare of vulnerable individuals in armed conflict.

## 12. Honor

The word honor, is used in the context of human rights, dignity, and legal protection in war. This word can be associated with other terms such as dignity, respect, and protection, all of which relate to the rights of individuals in situations of war. The word honor is also often associated with the obligation to respect civil and human rights, both for combatants and non-combatants. For example, in the Geneva Conventions, there are principles that emphasize respect for human dignity, including the protection of civilians and prisoners of war. In this case, honor is not just a moral aspect, but also part of the legal rules governing behavior in armed conflict.

Table 8. Spesific Protection

No	Categories	Data
7	Spesific protection (Vulnerable groups)	Elderly
		Expectant mothers
		Medical needs
		Women
		Children

## 13. Women

The word women, refers to the special protection given to women in situations of armed conflict. Women can be analyzed in terms of meanings related to the concepts of protection, human rights, and vulnerable groups. The word women is included in the lexical field related to legal protection, physical security, and human rights. Women receive specific protections that include prohibitions against sexual violence, harassment, and inhumane treatment. In addition, they are also mentioned in categories that require special attention, such as pregnant women and mothers of young children, who are entitled to additional protection. Thus, the word women has a strong connotation in the field of legal and humanitarian protection in international humanitarian law.



## **14. Children**

The word children, related to other concepts such as civilians, vulnerable groups, protection, rights, family reunification, and humanitarian aid. In the Geneva Conventions, children are mentioned in various articles that guarantee their protection during armed conflict. For example, they are mentioned as a group that should be evacuated to safety, reunited with their families, and should not be recruited into armed forces or targeted for attack. The word "children" also has meaningful connections with other legal and humanitarian terms that indicate concern for vulnerable groups.

Some of the words above are analyzed based on the 7 categories found in the Geneva Convention. The words are analyzed with the scope of similarities in meaning between 2 words analyzed in 1 category. So that these words produce a synonym that is related to each other with different words. Therefore, these words are used as the main object in the results of the analysis carried out in this study.

## **D. CONCLUSION**

This research has successfully addressed the objectives of identifying lexical fields in the Summary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Their Additional Protocols and analyzing how these semantic groupings reflect international humanitarian law. Through a qualitative and document-based approach utilizing lexical field theory, the study identified 50 lexical items classified into seven thematic categories: protection of individuals, legal and compliance terms, humanitarian actions, conflict and warfare, symbols and emblems, rights and protection, and specific protection. These fields reveal how language in the Geneva Conventions emphasizes human dignity, legal obligation, and humanitarian action during warfare. The findings underscore that language plays a crucial role in codifying humanitarian principles and guiding wartime conduct. To extend this research, future studies could explore comparative lexical field analyses across different legal or religious texts addressing war, or apply corpus linguistics to trace shifts in war-related lexicon over time, especially in media or political discourse. Additionally, incorporating multilingual perspectives could offer insights into how semantic fields of war are shaped across cultures and languages.

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