components are linked to each other by references which involve intertextuality.

3.2.5. Structure and Formalism in Legal Texts: The structure of legal texts is carefully elaborated. Amongst other things, logical disposition of these texts helps to place legal information in a hierarchy. A legal text moves from the abstract to the concrete, from the substantive to the procedural. The structure of the text should be consistent: the primary items are presented before secondary items, and general rules before special conditions and exceptions.

3.2.6. Frequency of Initializations and Acronyms: Legal language uses many initializations and abbreviations. Their use benefits the text in producing a shorter sentences which appear more easily to the reader, yet the text could appear more difficult to understand if the reader is unfamiliar with the initialization in use.

3.2.7. Sentence Complexity and Diversity of Language Elements: It is widely known that sentences in the legal language are traditionally very long and complicated. In recent years, though, language specialists have been seeking to improve the quality of legal language by shortening long sentences. Complicated expressions are added to legal text. For example, *at slow speed, in the event that, prior to, subsequent* are all used instead of *slowly, if, before, after* respectively. Legal language places less emphasis on verbs than ordinary language. This is because nouns are known to carry a more objective impression than a verb.

3.2.8. Archaism and Solemnity: As its name suggests, legal language is full of archaic terms and seriousness to elevate and dignify the language of such texts.