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Hypnotic Language Forms Used in Persuasion

Hypnotic language is an incredibly powerful tool in the art of persuasion, designed to bypass conscious resistance and tap directly into the subconscious mind. These forms of language work by embedding suggestions, using vague or open-ended phrasing, and leveraging psychological triggers to guide someone's thoughts and emotions subtly. In this section, we'll explore various hypnotic language patterns that are used to influence, persuade, and create deeper emotional connections in your interactions. Whether in conversation or written communication, mastering these techniques will give you the ability to subtly guide others toward the outcomes you desire, all while making the process feel natural and effortless.

Since this is quite an extensive list, feel free to skip ahead if you'd like, or download the complete guide below.

Denial Language

Rule: Place "don't" or "not" in front of what you actually want the person to do or feel. This creates a reverse psychological effect, subtly guiding their thoughts.

Examples:

- "I don't want you to think..."
- "Don't feel obligated to..."
- "Don't think about that..."
- "Don't feel like you have to..."
- "Don't feel pressured..."
- "Don't decide now. You can decide later when you're more comfortable."
- "Don't rush into a decision."
- "Don't try to seduce me."
- "You don't have to sign the contract... right now."
- "Don't buy... just yet."
- "Don't make a decision... right now."
- "You wouldn't have the money to buy a car like this."
- "This car isn't for you. Let's find a cheaper one."
- "This isn't the car you want."
- "Don't feel too pressured to help me if you don't have time."

- “Don’t feel too pressured to kiss me if you’re not really feeling it.”
- “Don’t feel too pressured to accept my invitation if you don’t really want to.”
- “Don’t feel too pressured to answer that if you don’t want to.”
- “Don’t feel too pressured to do me this favor if you don’t really want to.”
- “I don’t want you to think about that.”
- “Don’t feel obligated to write seven sentences using this pattern.”
- “Don’t think too much about writing seven sentences using this pattern.”

This style of hypnotic language subtly influences the person to consider the very thing you’re mentioning while seemingly telling them not to. It’s a powerful tool in conversational persuasion.

“Could” and “Might” Language

Rule: Use “could” and “might” to make indirect commands or suggestions. This language is effective for subtly guiding behavior or asking indirect questions.

Examples:

- “You could pay for our lunch.”
- “You could take me out for dinner... tonight.”
- “You could notice how happy you feel with me... right now.”
- “You could relax more while I play this romantic song.”
- “You could feel how pleasant and fun this outing has been for us.”
- “You could sense that this moment is truly magical.”
- “You could notice how connected we are... right now.”
- “You could notice that your feelings for me are amplifying.”
- “As you drive this powerful machine, you could feel how happy your life would be if you had this beautiful car. So... you could buy it... now.”
- “You might not have realized how connected we are tonight.”
- “You could kiss me... now.”
- “You could tell me your name... now.”
- “You could give me your phone number... now.”
- “You could share your most secret fantasies with me.”
- “You could tell me about the things you want to do... right now/tonight.”
- “You could create your own sentences... now.”
- “It might be that you haven’t noticed how connected we are... right now.”
- “Why don’t you want to go to the party? It might be that you have the best time ever.”
- “If you go, it might be that you run into some friends and have a great time.”

- “It might be that you’ve met the love of your life tonight.”
- “It might be that you’re enjoying yourself with me and feel ready to open up... right now.”
- “It might be that you want to give me your phone number.”
- “It might be that you haven’t noticed how connected we are tonight.”
- “It might be that you’re not yet ready for an exciting and pleasurable relationship.”
- “It might be that you haven’t yet realized how attracted you are to me.”
- “It might be that you haven’t yet noticed how much you’re already in love.”
- “It might be that we meet again tomorrow... if you want, of course.”
- “It might be that the universe brought us together.”
- “It might be that you feel more in love and excited with me if I play this song you adore.”
- “It might be that we never see each other again. You could give me your phone number.”
- “It might be that now you want to create your own sentences using this pattern.”

These subtle linguistic forms allow you to guide conversations and behavior without being direct, making them feel more natural and spontaneous.

Obvious Language Patterns

Rule: Use presuppositions that make the person assume they are or will be making the right and intelligent decision. This pattern encourages a sense of certainty about the action or choice being suggested.

Examples:

- “You probably already know that you’ll feel better if you quit smoking.”
- “You probably already know that this car is the best choice you can make.”
- “You probably already know that by studying these sentences, you’ll become more skilled at using hypnotic language to influence others.”
- “You probably already know that you’re buying the best product on the market.”
- “You’re probably wanting to have some fun tonight and forget about life’s problems. How about we go to a party?”
- “You probably would like to feel more relaxed. How about a massage?”
- “You probably already know that our restaurant is the best in town.”
- “People, you know, can get slimmer with this fitness machine.”
- “People, you know, can lose weight with this diet book.”
- “You’ll see how smart you were to study this article on hypnotic language.”

- “You’ll see how smart you were to accept my invitation to show you my products.”
- “You’ll see how exciting and fun our date is going to be.”
- “You’ll see how this choice will bring pleasure to your life.”
- “You’ll see how smart you were to save money by buying our product.”
- “You’ll soon see how happy you’ll be if you accept my invitation to date me.”
- “You’ll see how fun it’s going to be if you agree to go out with me.”
- “You’ll soon realize that you made the right decision.”
- “Sooner or later, you’ll see that you chose the right church.”
- “Sooner or later, you’ll feel happy with your decision.”
- “Sooner or later, you’ll discover that this was the best decision of your life.”
- “Sooner or later, you’ll see that your life will change.”
- “Consequently, you’ll know that this is good for you.”
- “Consequently, you’ll notice how I make you happy.”
- “I’m sure you’ll see how important it is to adopt obvious language patterns.”
- “You probably already know that I’m going to ask you to create seven more sentences using this pattern.”

This pattern of language creates a sense of inevitability, where the person assumes the action or decision they are making is correct or beneficial, reinforcing their confidence in taking the next step.

“Telling You” Language

Rule: People don’t like being told what to do. Frame the language in a way that avoids disagreement by allowing the person to come to their own conclusions.

Examples:

- “I wouldn’t tell you to abandon your religion and join mine, because I want your respect and know you’ll make the right decision.”
- “I could tell you that you’re making a mistake, but I won’t. You’ll want to figure that out on your own.”
- “I could tell you that that guy isn’t the right person for you, but I won’t say anything. You’ll want to discover that for yourself.”
- “I could tell you to create seven sentences to firmly cement these patterns in your mind, but I won’t. You understand the importance of this exercise and will want to do it on your own.”
- “I could tell you to keep reading the rest of the patterns, but I won’t say anything. You now know the power of hypnotic language and will want to continue on your own.”

This approach softens the directness of the command, making it more likely that the person will accept the suggestion because it feels like their own decision.

Rhetorical Questions (“Tag Questions”)

Rule: Use rhetorical questions to get the person to agree with you in some way. This subtle form of suggestion leads them to confirm or align with your statement.

Examples:

- “That feeling is really comfortable, isn’t it?”
- “You like nice guys, don’t you?”
- “You enjoy meeting intelligent people like yourself, don’t you?”
- “And kissing someone you’re really attracted to, whether it’s too soon or not, is wonderful, isn’t it?”
- “You obviously want to have fun, don’t you?”
- “Let’s discuss the terms of this, shall we?”
- “You wouldn’t want to miss the opportunity of a lifetime, would you?”
- “If we spread out the payments, you can obviously afford it, can’t you?”
- “You want to make more money, don’t you?”
- “You want to save money, don’t you?”
- “Obviously, you want more pleasure and fun in your life, don’t you?”
- “The price dropped by 40%. It really was expensive before our mega promotion, wasn’t it?”
- “It’s a beautiful day outside, isn’t it?”
- “You want to drive a powerful, safe, and comfortable car, don’t you?”
- “You’re really looking to have fun tonight, aren’t you?”
- “You’re obviously going to want to create seven more sentences using this pattern, aren’t you?”
- “This pattern is very interesting, isn’t it?”

Rhetorical questions subtly invite agreement by framing a statement in a way that makes the listener feel compelled to say “yes.” It’s a persuasive technique that helps create rapport and alignment.

Awareness Pattern

Rule: Use this pattern to guide the person’s mind toward noticing something you want them to perceive. You focus their attention on a specific thought, feeling, or sensation using this

structure.

Examples:

- “You don’t know it yet, but that wonderful feeling is already happening!”
- “You don’t know it yet, but you’re already falling in love.”
- “You haven’t realized it yet, but there’s definitely something happening between us.”
- “Have you noticed there’s a strong connection when we’re together?”
- “Have you paid attention to this amazing feeling we’re enjoying together? It’s fascinating!”
- “Maybe you haven’t felt what I’m feeling yet, but when you discover this emotion that’s happening right now... you’ll be truly fascinated!”
- “When you become aware of the sensations and emotions you’re feeling for me, you’ll be incredibly captivated.”
- “Notice the chemistry we have when we’re together.”
- “Notice that this price is much lower than what this product is truly worth.”
- “Notice how powerful the awareness pattern is.”

This pattern directs attention toward something specific, helping the listener to become more aware of their feelings, sensations, or the situation, all while subtly guiding them to the realization you want.

Timeline Pattern

Rule: Use this pattern to intensify or weaken a person’s feelings by shifting the verb tense. Changing the time frame can either associate or dissociate the person from a sensation, making it stronger or less impactful. It can also be used to shift a current feeling into the past, creating confusion.

Examples:

- “You’re feeling great.”
- “You have been feeling great.”
- “You were feeling great.”
- “Yes, you were feeling awful.”
- “Yes, you have been feeling awful.”
- “Yes, you’re feeling awful.”
- “Welcome to our store. What will you be looking for today?”
- “Welcome to our store. What are you looking for today?”

- “Welcome to our store. What will you be buying today?”
- “Welcome to our store. What are you buying today?”
- “The price of our product was high, wasn’t it?”
- “What did you say your name was again?”
- “The competitor’s product is and will continue to be the most expensive.”
- “That person is making you feel bad, and staying with them will only make you feel worse.”
- “I know you were feeling bad about the things I did.”
- “I know you’re feeling bad about the things I did.”
- “Yes, you had the problem.”
- “Yes, you’re having the problem.”
- “Are you telling me you used to get jealous when you saw your wife looking at someone else?”
- “Are you telling me you get jealous when you see your wife looking at someone else?”
- “Are you worried because you’re having this problem?”
- “Were you worried because you had that problem?”
- “I understand... So you’re telling me you have been depressed.”
- “I understand... So you’re telling me you’re depressed.”
- “You were feeling motivated to create seven more sentences using this pattern.”
- “You’re feeling motivated to create seven more sentences using this pattern.”

This pattern manipulates time to either amplify or diminish an emotion, making it a useful tool in shaping how the person feels about an experience.

Judgment Pattern

Rule: Use this pattern to presuppose a specific feeling or emotion in the person. It subtly implies that they are already experiencing the sensation you’re describing.

Examples:

- “It’s so nice to see that you’re feeling relaxed.”
- “I wonder if you realize how relaxed you are.”
- “It’s great to see that you’re feeling happier.”
- “It’s wonderful to know that you’re getting excited.”
- “I can see that you’re feeling more secure... now.”
- “It’s so good to see you entering a deep trance.”
- “It’s great to see you becoming fascinated with me.”
- “It’s great to feel that there’s chemistry between us, especially coming from you.”

- “I can see how much you’re already feeling these emotions and sensations.”
- “I see that you’re feeling much better now.”
- “It’s great to feel that you’re enjoying my company.”
- “It’s great to feel that you liked this house.”
- “It’s wonderful to see that you’re becoming more interested in Hypnosis.”
- “It’s so good to know that you’re enjoying learning hypnotic language and that you’re eager to create seven more sentences using this pattern.”

This pattern works by embedding assumptions that the person is already experiencing a certain state or emotion, helping to solidify those feelings in their mind.

Intensifiers

Rule: Use intensifiers to amplify a specific state, feeling, sensation, or thought. This pattern strengthens the impact of the idea you’re presenting.

Examples:

- “You’ll naturally discover that the more you laugh, the more comfortable and relaxed you feel in this conversation.”
- “Maybe you haven’t realized yet, but the more curious you become about this, the more excited and eager you are to see me again for another pleasant conversation.”
- “You’ll naturally find that the more you read these examples, the more compelled and fascinated you feel to create your own sentences. And that feels really good.”

This pattern helps to gradually increase the intensity of a feeling or sensation, making it stronger as the person engages with the experience.

Presuppositions

Rule: Use this pattern to assume a feeling, sensation, or thought, as though it’s already true or inevitable. This allows the person to internalize the idea without resistance.

Examples:

- “It really is a great product.”
- “There truly isn’t another product like this on the market.”
- “This is certainly your best choice.”
- “You clearly have great taste and will choose our product.”

- “Certainly, our service is the best you can find.”
- “There’s no car with these qualities and conditions anywhere else.”
- “We have the lowest price in the market.”
- “We’ll beat any offer.”
- “See how perfect this house is for you.”
- “Certainly, you want to have fun tonight.”
- “It’s obvious that you know the competition charges much more for this service.”
- “It’s definitely the best product on the market.”
- “You’ve finally found the car you were looking for.”
- “Are you still interested in buying our product?”
- “Have you already made your contribution?”
- “Have you already given me your phone number?”
- “Have you already told me your name?”
- “Have you already paid the bill?”
- “If you like our product, will you want to buy it again?”
- “How interested are you in having fun tonight?”
- “When did you start your investment fund?”
- “When are you going to give me your phone number?”
- “When are you going to pay the restaurant bill?”
- “When are you going to take this beautiful car home?”
- “When you buy this car, you’ll be extremely happy.”
- “After buying this car, will you show it to your wife or friends first?”
- “Would you like to sit down while we close the sale?”
- “After buying this beautiful shirt, you’ll want to check out the pants that are on an unmissable deal.”
- “I’d like to talk to you about the options before you buy this car.”
- “Would you prefer to buy this car before or after taking it for a test drive?”
- “Will you pay in full or in installments?”
- “You’re standing here, looking at this laptop, and you can imagine how practical it will be in your life.”
- “Just by looking at this car model makes you want to buy it.”
- “Now that you’re inside the car, start it up and feel how great it is to drive.”
- “This house will make your life much more comfortable and joyful.”
- “Just by reading these sentences makes you want to create seven more using the presupposition pattern.”

Presuppositions allow you to assume that the person is already thinking or feeling what you want them to, effectively bypassing any resistance by framing the idea as a given.

Embedded Questions

Rule: Use this pattern to ask something indirectly, making it difficult for the person to refuse the question. It's a subtle way to guide them toward providing the answer you want.

Examples:

- "I'd like to know what time it is."
- "I'm curious to know what you like to drink."
- "I'm wondering where you'd like to go tonight."
- "I don't really know what you see in your boyfriend."
- "I don't know what time you'll want to leave."
- "I'd honestly like to know if you'd be up for dinner with me tonight."
- "I'd really like to know your phone number."
- "I keep wondering if you know how much I like you."
- "I don't know if you're going to give me your phone number."
- "I wonder what time it is."
- "I don't know if you can or can't picture yourself in this beautiful car."
- "I don't know if you can or can't picture yourself beside a man who understands you and makes you the happiest woman in the world."
- "I'm curious to know if you'll want to go out with me one of these days."
- "I'm curious to know if you're going to create seven sentences using embedded questions."

Embedded questions allow you to slip in inquiries without directly asking them, making it feel more like an internal thought or curiosity, which makes it harder for the person to reject the idea.

Conclusion

Hypnotic language, as you've seen, is an incredibly powerful tool that allows you to subtly influence and guide someone's thoughts, emotions, and actions. By embedding suggestions, asking indirect questions, presupposing feelings, and using a variety of other techniques, you can bypass the conscious mind and tap directly into the subconscious. Whether you're aiming to build rapport, create attraction, or influence decisions, mastering these patterns will give you a significant advantage in shaping interactions and achieving your desired outcomes.

As you practice these techniques, remember that the key to their effectiveness lies in

subtlety and timing. The more naturally you can incorporate these patterns into your conversations, the more seamless and impactful your influence will become.

Feel free to revisit these examples and refine your use of each technique. And remember, once you've mastered these forms of hypnotic language, you'll have a persuasive edge in any situation.