

חיוב תוכחה

Your obligation to admonish

“If one sees his friend committing a transgression due to ignorance, he must enlighten him and explain to him the transgression. This applies even to any Issur D’Rabbanan whether it is a Gezeira or a true Issur”

(סי"ק"י ס"ק קי"ט & ע"ג)

פתיחי תשובה

“Anyone who assists others in doing good is himself saved from sin.....additionally the merits of many who do good because of him will be on his account”

(פרק ה' מש"כ"א)

מסכת אבות

“Whoever chastises his friend for the sake of Heaven is worthy of the portion of the Holy One Blessed Be He and moreover, merits a mantle of grace to be over him”

(דף כ"ה)

מסכת תמיד

“He [one who admonishes] is worthy of the portion of the Holy One Blessed Be He ... And he causes goodness and blessings to come to the world”

(דף כ"ה)

מסכת תמיד

“Better that they should sin unintentionally applies if done in private. If it is in public and others might learn from him, he must be admonished even if he is transgressing a D’Rabbanan.”

(או"ח תר"ח, ספר חסידים א')

חכמת שלמה

“One must rebuke those who learn or say Tachanunim during the Chazan’s repetition of Shemone Esrei”

(סי"קכ"ד ס"ק ו')

שלחן ערוך הרב

“According to the ability that a man has to influence others with his rebuke and he does not admonish them, every sin, great and small, that they commit will be considered as if he had committed them”

(דף נ"ה, ס' חינוך מו' רמ"ט, יו"ד סי' של"ה, ס"ק מו"ח)

מסכת שבת