

v.9: "Therefore, my heart is glad and my honor rejoices."

- "Glad" is a stative, showing this comes into existence and then continues to exist.

- "Honor" is a parallel to "soul" (cf. Gen. 49:6).

v.9: "Also my flesh will dwell securely."

- "Flesh" is body.

- Where will his body dwell securely? In the grave (below).

v.10: "Because you Lord, will not abandon me to Sheol."

- "Me" translates "my soul." Appears 70 times as a personal pronoun in the OT.

- See shift in manner of addressing the Lord when death is near.

- This verse explains why the speaker's body will be secure.

- "Sheol" can mean the place of departed spirits, or the grave.

- Must be the grave in Num. 16:30-33 (Korah et al. and possessions "go down alive" to Sheol--buried alive).

- Also Eccl. 9:10 "No wisdom in Sheol (grave)."

- Ezek. 32:27 describes the honorable burial of men where their weapons are laid under their heads.

v.10: "You will not permit you pious one to see the pit."

- If "pit," would be from 𐤏𐤍𐤔, meaning "to sink down."

- Thus 𐤏𐤍𐤔 (pit) here means a hole in the ground. Is figurative of Sheol as the grave.

- Could also be from 𐤏𐤍𐤔, meaning "to destroy, ruin." In the Piel and Hiphil, "to spoil or ruin, or to pervert or corrupt."

- The noun 𐤏𐤍𐤔 could be from either root, as it would be pointed the same. BDB takes it as from "pit" does not even mention the possibility of "corruption."

- See Job 17:14 "To 𐤏𐤍𐤔 I have called, you are my Father; to the worm, you are my mother."

- In context and imagery, Job has called Sheol a house in which he lies down. His companions in the house are "corruption" (decay) and "worms" (enjoying themselves). To take "pit" here cannot refer back to Sheol as it blows the imagery.