and you can cathc it, and the wicked lay a pit for the right-
eous to fall into. But there are only two or three cases
where it has that meaning. There are no more cases where it
can be proven to have that meaning. The LXX, the Greek
translation made c. 200 B.C., translated it in just two or
three cases as "pit." But in all the other cases it trans-
lated it either as death or as corruption, or some similar,
i.e. corruption, destruciion, death. That is what the LXX
translated it in the overwhelming majority of cases -- Jews
in 200 B.C. who were a lot closer to the knowledge of
Hebrew than anybody living today. That's the way they
translated that word. Npw why should one word have two such
different meanings as "corruption" or "destruction" and
a "hole in the ground for an animal to fall into?" Why should
it have two such distinct meanings? Well I mentioned yester-
day the case of our English word "light" which is used in
two very different meanings. A big book can be light if it
is light colored. The little book can be light if it is easy
to carry! Entirely distinct meanings because they come from
two entirely different sources. Now in this case there is
a Heb. word schachath which means to become corrupt, from
which you can derive the noun schachath "corruption" or
"death." or "destruction." There is also the Heb. word shuach
a far less common word which means "to dig." In fact it
is never used in its primary form, but there are secondary
forms derived from shuach meaning "dig." So it is easy to
seehow you can get the noun schachath -- the ach is frequently