Among the š-causatives in Hebrew the most popular one is hšthwy from hwy[8] a word etmyologically misunderstood in the past. Gesenius-Kautzsch list several cases in § 551 and § 85 o, among others שלהבת, "flame," and שבלול, "snail," שקערורת, "hollows." Hans Bauer in his Das Alphabet von Ras Schamra, pp. 65-66, lists a number of Syriac and Jewish-Aramaic formations. W. F. Albright also quotes roots like šbl, šgr, štp, škn, šlk.[8] Zellig Harris sums up the answer to the problem when he says: "The Canaanite languages came from the section which had used h-, except that in Ugaritic (or its parent dialect) the š- form became accepted later on."[9]

Ugaritic distinguishes two sounds ḫ and ḥ. In Hebrew and Phoenician these two sounds appear both as heth. The claim is made that parent-Canaanite did not distinguish between the two sounds because Hebrew and Phoenician do not distinguish them. Therefore Ugaritic could not be a Canaanite dialect. But in the Egyptian transcriptions of Canaanite material of the time of the Ugaritic literature the distinction between ḫ and ḥ is clearly made. Thus we have sufficient proof that in Canaanite usage the two sounds were distinguished just as in Ugaritic. The same holds good also for the th (t) and š sounds of Ugaritic, both appearing in Hebrew and Phoenician as š.

We feel justified in calling Ugaritic a Canaanite dialect and just as we have in Ugaritic leterature a sample of typical Canaanite literature and culture, so have we also in the Ugaritic language an example of a Canaanite dialect. The fact that Hebrew writers sometimes employ whole phrases and even passages found in Ugaritic, with only slight changes, shows that Ugaritic and Hebrew (early Hebrew) were extremely close to each other.