(70) Causative
a) sensee wa kodomo o juk-kiro aruk-ase-ta
   teacher TOP child ACC 10-kilometer walk-CAU-PAST
   ‘The teacher made the children walk 10 kilometers.’

Causative-Passive
b) kodomo wa sensee ni juk-kiro aruk-ase-rare-ta
   child TOP teacher DAT 10-kilometer walk-CAU-PSS-PAST
   ‘The children were made to walk 10 kilometers by the teacher.’

(71) Causative
a) okaasan ga boku ni yasai o tabes-ase-ta
   mother NOM I DAT vegetable ACC eat-CAU-PAST
   ‘My mother made me eat vegetables.’

Causative-Passive
b) boku wa okaasan ni yasai o tabes-ase-rare-ta
   I TOP mother DAT vegetable ACC eat-CAU-PSS-PAST
   ‘I was made to eat vegetables by my mother.’

5. Benefactive construction

5.1. Basic structure

A benefactive sentence conceptually includes a benefactor (the one who performs an act for someone’s sake) and a beneficiary (the one who receives the benefit). The benefactive verb complex consists of the main verb in the -te form and an auxiliary derived from the verb of giving with an outward (-yaru, -ageru, -sashiageru) or inward orientation (-kureru, -kudasaru). When the speaker (or someone who is close to the speaker) is the beneficiary, a verb of giving with inward orientation is used as in (72). Otherwise, a verb of giving with outward orientation is used as in (73) (see Chapter 13:3.3.2).