Japanese syntax 1: "basic" word order

(1) John-ga hon-o yon da
John-SUBJ book-DO read PAST
'John has read the book'/John read the book'

(2) John-ga Mary-ni kono hon-o age ta
John-SUBJ Mary-IO that book-DO give PAST
'John has given that book to Mary/John gave Mary that book'

(3) Mary-ga [kono Nihon kara-no kagaku-no gakusei-o] korosi ta
Mary-SUBJ that Japan from chemistry of student-DO killed PAST
'Mary killed/has killed that student of chemistry from Japan'

(4) Mary-ga totemo ii seiseki-ga hosii des u
Mary-SUBJ very good grade-DO covetous is PRESENT
'Mary is very covetous of a good grade' (i.e. she wants a good grade)

(5) John-ga Paris kara New-York e it ta
John-SUBJ Paris from New-York to went PAST
'John went/has gone from Paris to New York'

(6) Mary-ga John-ga hon-o yon da to omottei ru
Mary-SUBJ John-SUBJ book-DO read PAST that think PRESENT
'Mary thinks that John read the book'

Japanese syntax 2: scrambling

(7) a. Taroo-ga Hanako-ni piza-o age-ta.
    Taro-SUB Hanako-to pizza-OBJ gave
    b. piza-o Taroo-ga Hanako-ni age-ta.
    c. Taroo-ga piza-o Hanako-ni age-ta
    d. piza-o Hanako-ni Taroo-ga age-ta.
    e. Hanako-ni piza-o Taroo-ga age-ta.
    f. Hanako-ni Taroo-ga piza-o age-ta.

(8) Numerals must be next to their NP
a. Gakusei-ga 2-ri piza-o kat-ta.
   students-SUBJ 2-cl pizza-OBJ bought
   'Two students bought pizza.'
   b. *Gakusei-ga piza-o 2-ri kat-ta.

(9) Except...
   a. Gakusei-ga pizza-o 2-tu kat-ta
      student-SUBJ pizza-OBJ 2-cl bought
      'The student bought two pizzas.'
   b. Pizza-o gakusei-ga 2-tu kat-ta [this is acceptable!]

ABBREVIATIONS:
SUBJ subject form (also called "nominative case")
IO indirect object form (also called "dative case")
DO direct object form (also called "accusative case")