**ER 12.2 Dæg time**

The five forms of *dæg* mentioned in the text are shown below, on the left. The second column gives an OE example, where you can see its grammatical function. There’s a PDE translation on the right. The examples are taken from the *Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Bosworth, 2013).

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| *dæges* | *dæges eage* | day’s eye = daisy |
| *dæge* | *fram dæge to dæge* | from day to day |
| *dagas* | *Swegen geendode his dagas* | Swegen ended his days |
| *dagena* | *seofon dagena fæsten* | a fast of seven days |
| *dægum* | *in dægum hungers* | in days of hunger |

Grammatical functions which have associated inflections are called ‘cases’. In OE the cases are nominative (for a sentence’s subject), accusative (for the object), genitive (indicating possession). The fourth is dative – a complex idea, covering what is sometimes described as the ‘indirect object’, introduced by words like *from* or *in.* Identify the cases and numbers of the forms shown in the table.Make statements like ‘the genitive plural of *dæg* is \_\_\_\_\_\_’.