Hi Pasha,  
  
You need to include “*I*” when you compute the energy densities in the electric and magnetic field. In Fourier space  
  
*E\_k = - I / a^2  (V / I )'*     and   *B = \pm k/a^2  V*

(plus or minus according to which helicity; it is irrelevant for our discussion)  
  
I am using the notation of 1202.1469. “*a*” is the scale factor, “*I*” the function in front of the kinetic term, and “*V*” is the canonically normalized field. If you define things in this way, the energy in the electric field is given by  
  
*\rho\_E = 4 \pi / a^4 I^2 \int d k k^2 abs{ ( V / I ) ' }^2*

*\rho\_B = 4 \pi / a^4 I^2 \int d k k^4 abs{ V / I }^2*  
  
You can easily verify this by computing the energy-momentum tensor; you will see that I needs to be included.  
It drops out from “*rho\_B*”, but, as long as it is time dependent, it doesn't drop from “*rho\_E*”.  
  
Notice that “*V*” satisfies

V'' + (k^2 - I''/I ) V = 0  
  
At large scales (*k = 0*) this equation rewrites

V' I - V I' = const  
  
But the lhs is *I^2 (V/I)' = I^2 E*. Therefore *E = const / I^2*, and “*E*” grows a lot if “*I*” decreases a lot.