

Bride is like her mother in every way, we can see the foreshadowing from earlier progress. The Bride straight away appears uninterested in the marriage for reasons of love, and can be interpreted to see the marriage as a duty she must fulfil as a woman. Whenever we are presented with the Bridegroom showing her some affection, she is reluctant to it and pushes him away. This may show that even though she claims to want a family with the Bridegroom, she is still unsure about the decision and doesn't want to conform to the society's expectations of a stay-at-home stereotypical wife.

Lorca gives even more power to women by representing the supernatural, and as described in the stage directions the Beggar Woman is death itself. The representation of the supernatural in theatre at that time has been newly introduced and was deemed to be called modernism, even though the play is based on real events, it still chooses to depart from it.⁷ Therefore it is quite ironic that a woman, who is the source of life, is also shown to be a symbol of death. Since the Mother has not taken action, and has not warned her son about the Bride, he is forced to meet the fate that is the same as his brother's and father's.

Beggar Woman: They're opening the coffins, and white linen
waits, spread on bedroom floors,
For the weight of bodies with torn throats. (III, i. 139-141)

These supernatural predictions of what will happen to Leonardo and the Bridegroom end up coming true. Through this character, Lorca implies that death is necessary when it comes to allowing plot to move forward, using a woman, a symbol of life, may also suggest that death is

⁷ Anderson, Reed, *Federico García Lorca*, London: Macmillan, 1984.