Kate Chopin (1850–1904) is an American writer best known for her stories about the inner lives of sensitive, daring women. Her novel The Awakening and her short stories are read today in countries around the world, and she is widely recognized as one of America’s essential authors.  
Her short stories were well received in in the 1890s and were published by some of America’s most prestigious magazines—Vogue, the Atlantic Monthly, Harper’s Young People, the Youth’s Companion, and the Century. A few stories were syndicated by the American Press Association. Many of her stories also appeared in her two published collections, Bayou Folk (1894) and A Night in Acadie (1897), both of which received good reviews from critics across the country who praised them for their graceful descriptions of the lives of Creoles, Acadians, African-Americans, and other people in Louisiana. Twenty-six of her stories are children’s stories—those published in or intended for children’s or family magazines—the Youth’s Companion and others. By the late 1890s Kate Chopin was well known among American readers of magazine fiction.  
**A foremother of feminist literature**

Chopin is admired as one of the foremothers of twentieth century feminist literature. She may not have considered herself a feminist as such; she simply thought that women’s desires and ambitions were just as valid as men’s.  
As such, in her fiction, she focused on women’s constant struggles to forge an identity of their own, especially within the rigid constraints of Southern culture.  
Though Chopin’s body of work is primarily fiction, her stories presented profound and very real observations. She allowed the range of human experience she viewed in everyday life to come through in her writing.  
Here, from Unveiling Kate Chopin by Emily Toth, considered to be her definitive biography, is an encapsulation of the legacy that has been cemented by The Awakening:  
“Now recognized as an American classic, Kate Chopin’s story [The Awakening] was welcomed by most women, but despised by most men. The two women who reviewed it publicly, Willa Cather and Frances Porcher, praised the author’s writing talents, but felt they had to deplore her uniquely sensational plot.

A century later, though, The Awakening‘s plot seems very familiar — the tale of a wife and mother who begins to realize that her life is unfulfilling and meaningless. She turns to art and adultery, but neither one fully satisfies her hunger. Ultimately she figures out how to elude everyone’s demands, and she does.  
Kate Chopin anticipated so much: daytime dramas, women’s pictures, The Feminine Mystique, open marriages, women’s liberation, talk shows, Mars vs. Venus, self-help and consciousness raising. But in 1899, she was a lonely pioneer.  
Overwhelmingly, reviewers called Chopin’s heroine colossally selfish, stupid and mean. Some even left out The Awakening in articles about her career. Inevitably, with men as the powerful reviewers, publishers, editors, and gatekeepers, this view prevailed. Kate Chopin died in 1904, and The Awakening was soon out of print. It was reprinted only once, half a century later, through the efforts of an editor at Putnam Publishing whose name is lost to history.  
And then, in 1969, a Norwegian scholar named Per Seyersted published Chopin’s complete works and the first modern biography, as the women’s liberation movement was sweeping the United States. Sixty- five years after her death, Kate Chopin became a star.”  
Her early novel At Fault (1890) was not much noticed, but The Awakening (1899) was widely condemned. Critics called it morbid, vulgar, and disagreeable. Chopin’s work was mostly forgotten after her death, but, beginning in the 1950s, scholars rediscovered it and praised it for its truthful depictions of women’s lives.  
**Chronology**  
**1850** Born on February 8 to Eliza Faris O'Flaherty, a well connected St. Louisiana with French roots, and Captain Thomas O'Flaherty, a businessman from Ireland.

**1855** Enters St. Louis Academy of the Sacred Heart. Father is killed in train accident.

**1861** Confirmed in the Catholic Church by Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick.

**1863** Grandmother dies in January; half-brother George dies of typhoid fever.

**1867** Begins keeping a commonplace book of poems, essays,sketches, criticism, etc.

**1868** Graduates from Sacred Heart Academy.

**1869-1870** Attends debutante parties, learns to smoke, and writes her first story, "Emancipation: A Life Fable," a short story about freedom and restriction.

**1870** Marries Oscar Chopin; keeps journal of European honeymoon; moves to New Orleans; Oscar's father dies in November.

**1871-1878** Has five sons, Jean, Oscar Charles, George, Frederick, and Felix. Oscar Charles becomes a professional cartoonist for the *San Francisco Examiner* and his daughter Kate, becomes a talented artist.

**1879** Oscar closes his business in New Orleans and they move to Cloutierville where he runs several small plantations and a general store.

**1882** Oscar dies of malaria, leaving Kate with a heavy debt and six young boys.

**1883-1884** Kate tries to run Oscar's businesses and finally decides to move home to her mother's.

**1885** Her mother dies. The attending doctor, Dr. Kolbenheyer, who is the model for Dr. Mandelet in The Awakening, continues to visit Chopin and encourage her writing.

**1888** Begins reading Maupassant and writes "Euphrase."

**1889** Publishes her first poem, "If It Might Be," in America. Writes four stories and publishes each of them.

**1890-1892** Joins the Wednesday Club, founded by Charlotte Stearns Eliot, T.S Eliot's mother, but resigns two years later. Satire of club women appears in several of her stories, and in *The Awakening* in the depiction of Mrs. Highcamp's daughter.

**1891** Writes "Mrs. Mobry's Reason" and "A Shameful Affair," which are published in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*in 1893. Publishes more stories in *Youth's Companion* and *Harper's Young People*.  
 **Kate Chopin and How the Feminist Movement Inspired Her Writings**

Her husband was exhausted from economic concern in 1882, died of malaria, Kate brought up a $ 12,000 late fee and six children alone. Despite all the things Kate is experiencing, she decided to manage Oscar 's business on its own in order to wipe out the affairs to wipe out all the debts they owed. After her husband 's death, Kate was rumored to be suffering from a married man, which was the subject of her writing. In 1884, Kate and her children returned to Holy  
Kate Chopin is an American writer who writes novels and short stories. Her work is extraordinary, and some of her biggest works are based on the feminist movement. As one of the most influential writers in the feminist movement, Kate Chopin is known all over the world. She gained great attention from scholars and students, and her work has been translated into various languages. Kate Chopin is an American writer who writes novels and short stories. Her work is extraordinary, and some of her biggest works are based on the feminist movement. As one of the most influential writers in the feminist movement, Kate Chopin is known all over the world. She gained great attention from scholars and students, and her work has been translated into various languages.  
This research includes an analysis of the character of feminist in the work of Kate Chopin. The purpose of this research is to analyze the main female characters as a feminist's role and analyze the feminist's characters in short stories of "Awakening" by Kate Chopin by analyzing the contribution of feminist's role to plot development It is to do. The research topics in this research are to show how the role of feminist is reflected in Kate Chopin's "Awakening", how the role of feminist is to develop plots in Kate Chopin's "Awakening" short story It affects. The design of the research was descriptive design. The result of this study shows that the person of the feminist is Edna Ponterie from the role of "Awakening" by Kate Chopin. Her conversation is regarded as a feminist, ignoring the patriarchal social boundaries of women's behavior and seeking to fulfill her inner feelings on self-rights, self-necessity, and freedom and autonomy.  
  
**How Kate Chopin’s writings impact the readers and the world**  
After Kate Chopin died her writings went on the down low but now they are back and used in english classes around the United States and the world. Kate Chopin’s writing influenced her readers to look at life and take it all in. Kate wrote about life and how she saw it and impacted how her readers looked at life, During her time of writing in the 19th century kate influenced women to look at life and to do the best the can too make the best out of their life.

**Kate Chopin's Regret as a sample of the feminist movement.**

Kate Chopin's regret: According to her explanation of Chopin, how do you explain Mamzelle Aurelie? See the specific details of the story. The "inner self" that she saw at the end of the story was clearly in contrast to what we saw at the beginning. The story of Kate Chopin is "I am sorry" about a single married woman who is responsible for suddenly taking care of his neighbors' children. In that story, Chopin showed us a strong and independent person.  
With "repentance" by Kate Chopin, the author wishes to tell the reader that the theme is regret, this is the title of the story. In this story, you can see that the life of Mamzelle Aurélie is very lonely in the world without family. Initially, she never regretted having chosen not to get married. She is very satisfied with her life. But one day her feelings changed when her neighbor handed her child to Mamzelle Aurélie to take care of her. From there, Mamzelle Aurélie began a real life. When she is with children, she can feel all her happiness. But after two weeks the children went out with their mother. Mamzelle Aurélie cried like a man. This shows her regret as she can know the motherhood of love and happiness instinct at the age of 50.  
Various stories written by Kate Chopin repeatedly have free themes and new women. The short story theme "Sorry" can also contribute to this theme. Through the short story, Kate Chopin draws a theme to the audience and shows a negative correlation between marriage, children and freedom. The story of Kate Chopin is "I am sorry" about a single married woman who is responsible for suddenly taking care of his neighbors' children. In this short story, the author is talking about life, she does not rely on men for her life to enjoy her independence and liberation  
(Chopin, "Regret" 259). However, when the author created a regretful moment to the hero, he took a different view of the situation. She later decided to live independent and continued to regret not having started a family.  
Everyone has a family or at least one family so everyone can talk about their family. "Unfortunately," My Oedipus Complex "by Kate Chopin and Frank O'Connor are two very different stories about the same thing - family." Regret, "a story about an old lady, she also married children Never had I been taking care of my neighbor's child for a while, and I met him for the first time, and "My Edipus Complex", this is a short story about a little boy, he is not a father but a mother's feelings There are two very different ways to show that a complete family is  
necessary.  
**Regret Analyzing**The tittle of the short story regret by Kate Chopin presents a fifty- year old Mamzelle Aurelie who unmarried women. She has never had a man and lives alone on her farm with some animals and Negroes working with her. One day, her nearest neighbor, Odile brought her four children to her house and left them in Mamzelle Aurelie’s care because of a dangerous illness of her mother. This is why Mamzelle Aurelie, who has never ever has children before has to keep them. For the next two weeks, Mamzelle Aurelie had to learn to care for the children and be accustomed to their presence and noises. At the end of two weeks, Odlie came back and released Mamzelle Aurelie from her responsibility, but Mamzelle Aurelie felt the loneliness in the absence of the four children, and she cried “like a man, not even noticing her dog liciking her hand.

**TYPE OF STORY**

In “regret’ by Kate Chopin the type of story that the author use is textually explicit.

**STORY STRUCTURE**

Theme

In Kate Chopin “Regret” the theme that the author wants to tell the reader is regret which is the title of this story. In this story we can see that Mamzelle Aurélie life was quite alone in the world without her family. At the beginning, she never regret with her choice of not marrying. She was happy with her life that she had. But her feeling was changes when one day her neighbor given her children to Mamzelle Aurélie for her care. From there, Mamzelle Aurélie began to truly life. When with the children, she can feel all the joy of life. But after two weeks, the children had left with her mother. Mamzelle Aurélie was cried like a man. It show that her feeling of regret because she only can know about love and joy instinct a motherhood when she at fifty years old.

Style

From the story, there are many style of the language that author used to create an effect in this story. At the beginning, the author chooses phrases and words to describe the Mamzelle Aurelie in masculine appearences. She has “a good strong figure, ruddy cheeks” and “a determind eye” ( pg 1, line 2). She wears “a man’s hat, “a blue army overcoat” and even sometimes “top-boots”. Other than that to describe Mamzelle Aurelie is at least middle-aged because she has “hair that was changing from brown to gray” ( pg 1, line 2 ).

The author also used a simile to give an appreciation for beautiful or effective of language. This can be proof in text “When she ordered them one and all to bed as she would have shooed the chickens into the hen-house” ( pg 2, line 14 ). At this time she doesn’t know how to treat the children. The others are simile of one the children’s “warm breath beating against her cheek like the fanning of a bird’s wing” ( pg 3, line 2 ). This has the effect feeling the old woman emotions.

Futhermore, the metaphor are used in these story to compared the children with animals”. When mamzelle Aurelie thought that her responsibility was just o feed the children, she found out that “little children are not little pigs” ( pg 2, line 3 )and needed attention from her unlike pig do. In the final paragraph, “evening shadows were creeping and deeping around her solitary figure” ( pg 3, line 22 ), signifying that she was nearing the late part of her life and she was all alone.

On the other hand, the author also use many dialogues is probably some kind of old slang that difficult to understand. Proof of this can be found in the text when Odile ask for help to take care of her children “I would n botha you with `em if it was any itha way to do! Make `em mine you ( pg 1,line 21 ). Other than that when Mamzelle spoke with aunt Ruby “me, I’d rather manage a dozen plantation than fo’ chil’ren. It’s terrassent! Bonte’! Don’t’t tal to me about chil’ren!” ( pg 2, line 23 ),the language used in the dialogues is probably some kind of old slang.

Initiating Event-Plot

In “Regret” by Kate Chopin, it has a nice plot of story. The beginning of this story is about Mamzelle Aurélie character. The author began this story with portrait of main character, Mamzelle Aurélie. Although Mamzelle Aurélie was fifty years old, but her character was so rugged because we can see that she wore a man hat, an old blue army overcoat and sometimes topboots. Mamzelle Aurélie was never married. She was quite alone in the world without husband or children.

Rising Action

All changes begin with the arrival of Mamzelle Aurlie's neighbour. "One morning Mamzelle Aurlie stood upon her gallery..." Mamzelle Aurlie used to live alone without being responsible of taking care for anyone. She is indeed disgusted by the children whom she treats as little animals: "She began by feeding them."; "But little children are not little pigs." She really doesn't like children in her house: "I tell you, Aunt Ruby," Mamzelle Aurlie informed her cook in confidence; "me, l'd rather manage a dozen plantation' than fo' chil'ren. It's terrassent! Bont! don't talk to me about chil'ren!" But her character did not stay the same. Her personality developed throughout the story.

In the beginning Mamzelie Aurlie

her that she does a wrong decision when declined the proposal and how loneliness of her life. She very happy with the presence of the child but when her mother come back to take the children, she realized her mistake and regret about her past life.

Falling Action

That was the moment when Mamzelle Aurlie realizes the real value in her life: "she becomes so stuck to the children, that the fact of their departure shocks her". Her life becomes even emptier then it was before: "She let her head fall down upon her bended arm, and began to cry. Oh, but she cried!" She abandons herself to tears, but her manlike character is still evident: "Not softly, as women often do. She cried like a man, with scos that seemed to tear her very soul

Conflict

was beginning when Mamzelle Aurélie neighbor left her children for her care. At the first time she become motherhood, she dislike to take care of the children. But after a few days, she had learned to care the children and familiar with the children acts.

The climate had began when she feel joy her life with the children. But after two week her neighbor, Odile was comes back and took her child with her. At this time, Mamzelle Aurélie began her feel of joy was gone.

The ending of this story the author writes about Mamzelle Aurélie feeling. Mamzelle Aurélie was so regret with her life. This is because she began to realize with truly life when she was motherhood. She became loneliness again when the children left her and she was regret when she thinking about her life before this.

3.4 Attempt

The author begins the story with a portrait of Mamzelle Aurelie to describe she has many masculine appearance and her character which there is no feminity in her description. She also unmarried woman who runs an entire farm and lives on her farm with her animals, her dog call Ponto and the negroes who lived in her cabins and worked her crops. This shows how her life had revolved mainly with animals, influencing the way she treated the children when she suddenly given the responsibility of caring for a neighbor’s small children. At first she tries to deal with the children almost as if they were another variety of farm animal. Thus, when they arrive, she determined ” a line of action which should be identical with a line of duty” (pg 1, line 34 ).

The arrival of Odile children, was changed Mamzelle Aurelie character. At the beginning she has a great problem to manage those children. Now she must face them with more feminie aspects of herself as she transforms from military officer to motherhood. She slowly works to change over in the women. Caring for the children requires that she awaken the feminie aspects of her nature that had been dormant. Therefore she brings out her white aprons and “got down her sewing-basket, which she seldom used” (pg 2,line 35 )to mend the children’s clothes. She also washes their feet before bed, tells them stories and even lets the youngest sleep with her. But after the children go back to her mother she becomes very sad and starts crying. Then she realized that she had regretted that she has made the wrong choices in her life.

**LITERARY CRITICISM**

4.1 The Emotional Response

In the “Regret”, by Kate Chopin uses many kind of emotional response such as regret, happy, sad, pity, angry and fed up. The character that I had chosen is Mamzelle Aurélie as a main character in this story. I agree with her character that she felt in this story. Why she felt sad, happy, pity, angry and fed up in this story? Firstly, based on our reading, the character show that she pity with the children, “She began by feeding them” (pg 8, line 5) that the first action she take when caring of the children. Secondly, Mamzelle Aurélie emotinal change when she have to manage the children and have to understand the behaviour of the children. “I tell u Aunt Ruby,” Mamzelle Aurélie informed her cook in confidence; “me, I’d rather manage a dozen plantations than four children” (pg 13, line 1), shown that Mamzelle Aurélie get angry and fed up to managing the children. Other than that, when the children stay with her in two weeks, she feel normal and happy, based on (pg 17, line 1) “But at the end of two weeks Mamzelle Aurélie had grown quite used to these thing, and she no longer complained”. Besides that, “the excitement was all over, and they were gone” (pg 19, line 1) show that Mamzelle Aurélie happy with the children although she felt hard to manage them at the first. After that, when the children were gone, Mamzelle Aurélie felt so sad because the excitement with the children was all over ” she let her head fall down upon her bended arm, and began to cry. Oh, but she cried! Not softly, as women often do” (pg 20, line 4) this paragraph show that she really sad and love the children even in the short time together.

4.2 The Interpretative Response

Loving, soft, warm hearted, beautiful are characteristics portraying by a women or as a wife. Unfortunately Mamzelle Aurélie has an opposite character like a normal woman. In this story of ‘regret’ Mamzelle Aurélie realize that her life is lacks something that will give happiness, loving and caring for the children.

The author emphasize on the disadvantage of low in knowledge and education for the women. At the beginning of the story when Mamzelle Aurélie without undoubting she declined the proposal when someone need her as a wife and do not realize the future mistake that she will go through without feel regret.

Experience to raising child is unfamiliar with Mamzelle Aurélie, she treat Odile child like a military. She spoken in a loud voice and commanding until make Marcelette cry. Meanwhile at the night “she order them one and all to bed as she would have shooed the chicken into the hen-house” (pg 11, line 1).

The contrasting symbols from the story show the changes that have occur on feeling and attitude of Mamzelle Aurélie when the four children of Odile leave in two week on her house. At the beginning “she wore a man’s hat about the farm, and an old blue army overcoat and sometimes topboots” moreover she changes it into maternal role like “she wear white aprons that she not worn for year” (pg 15, line 1) and “she got down her sewing-basket” (pg 15, line 3). After a short time, she also enjoy with the laughing, crying and echo of the children voice in the house. The time of the children coming and out from the house, is also symbolic. Firstly the white sunlight was beating, “some chickens were scratching in the grass” and “there was a pleasant odor of pinks in the air” but at the end of the story the environment become darken, the red sunset, the blue-gray purple mist and purple mist across The sadness when the children back to their house is also symbolic, the excitement and happiness for baby-sit for two week give very regret feeling to the Mamzelle Aurélie when she declined the proposal at the young age.

**CONCLUCION**

The presence of the children in Mamzelle Aurélie house gives an effect to her. Odile’s children awaken her maternal instinct. Mamzelle Aurélie is an independence and unmarried woman. When she get responsibility from Odile, it like that the fate want to show to her that she does a wrong decision when declined the proposal and how loneliness of her life. She very happy with the presence of the child but when her mother come back to take the children, she realized her mistake and regret about her past life.

For the conclusion, the short story “Regret” by Kate Chopin was very interesting story. There are a lot of lesson that we can get by reading this story. Futhermore, when we read this story, we can get the main idea that the author wants to show us in “regret”.