CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter will describe several reasons that influence of the author when she wrote his biography. After, finding the authentic facts and trying to correlate Jane's novel with her experiences, her feelings, her impressions like optimism, love story, disappointed through biographical criticism.

The Travelling to Infinity is an honest memoir by Jane Hawking, first wife of the most famous and remarkable scientist of our age, Stephen Hawking. In the book Jane recounts the story of their extraordinary marriage, Stephen's fight with a rare motor neuron disease which rendered him disabled, the various elements of marriage, the impact of fame and power on relationships, her traumatic divorce, and her reconciliation with Stephen. She talks about her husband with respect and honesty and how they managed to live an ordinary life despite all the odds.

Overall an inspiring tale at the core, this book is about a woman whose entire being can be summed up in three words: courage, compassion, and commitment.

The writer hopes to gain profound knowledge about the biographical fact clearly. After having background and a few influences when the authors wrote his biography, then through reading the novel more intensively is intended to reveal a fact that influencing Jane was published the novel. The writer uses a standard biography to reach the goals of the study.

In this analysis the researcher find some indications that relating to one of type categories in authorship biography that has been discussed in the previous chapter. Biographical informative and critical reflect the true experiences of the author to the story. Jane who has the background of a writer and a former graduate of Spanish literature, therefore she has a good talent in writing. She tries to keep the authenticity of the story that experienced during marriage with Stephen.

Accumulative becomes the first indication because Jane uses the most common category to write a biography and Jane in her novel can inspire and amaze anyone who has read the biography. Stephen became an important figure as being a famous physicist and has many works that until now still in use therefore critical biography has a role in his novel Jane Here the researcher wants to answer questions above.

3.1 Depression

Jane reveals a collection of memories that have been formed for years. It conveys the message of an English family in the late twentieth century

As well as in the acclaim that Stephen enjoyed. As the words flowed, I discovered that the voice and the register were there within me, ready and waiting to surface and express that mass of memories accumulated over the years. They were memories which might simply be seen to relate the saga of an English family in the latter part of the twentieth century. Much of it would be quite ordinary, quite common to most people's lives, were it not for two factors: motor-neuron disease and genius. (287)

Jane realizes that his family is not normal but genius makes his forget about the sadness, fatigue, frustration and despair of motor neurological disease in his husband Jane can't do anything when her family is on the verge of divorce from media coverage that seems to attack her.

Alone in my room after the first wave of attack had finally subsided, helplessness reduced me to hot, angry tears. My spirit rebelled at the shallowness of so many of the people who had recently come into our lives. (275)

They had never come face to face with successions of multiple crises.

They had never had to confront the overwhelming trauma of living in the face of death.

One day is where Jane is tired when she has to fight for her to take care of Stephen and his son

The reality of everyday life always began the night before, when, after giving Stephen his medications and putting him to bed, I would lay out the breakfast things for the children. (148)

In the morning she would get Stephen out of bed, dress him and give him a cup of tea and his early-morning vitamins, before taking Lucy to school on the back of my bike. On my return, usually laden with shopping, she would give Stephen his breakfast and attend to his personal needs before he went to work.

Jane was complained, their family desperately needs donations in terms of wealth and energy and to facilitating every activity they do.

We became even more dependent on family, students and friends in the daily battle to function as a family. Stephen did acquire the wheelchair he wanted – from philanthropic funds, not through the National Health Service – and, discreetly accompanied by a student, rode to work in it every morning (149).

That Stephen was at last able to enjoy the basic human right to move about freely, as and when and where he chose, was not a result of any government provision or benefit, it was the result only of his own hard work and of his own success in physics.

By the 1980s, Hawking's marriage had been strained for many years. Jane felt overwhelmed by the intrusion into their family life of the required nurses and assistants. The impact of his celebrity was challenging for colleagues and family members. In the late 1980s, Hawking had grown close to one of his nurses, Elaine Mason, to the dismay of some colleagues, caregivers, and family members, who were disturbed by her strength of personality and protectiveness. Hawking told Jane that he was leaving her for Mason and departed the family home in February 1990. After his divorce from Jane in 1995, Hawking married Mason in September, declaring, "It's wonderful – I have married the woman I love

Day after day, the truth forced itself remorselessly on me that his smiles and his interest were reserved for Elaine, and I had no doubt that he was being encouraged to despise me because I was flawed and did not conform to the image of perfection with which he was constantly being tantalized. He was being persuaded that I was no longer of any use to him, that I was good for nothing. Elaine was in a position of strength: her responsibilities were minimal and she could indulge Stephen by doing anything he asked; she could wheedle and coax, and her specialized training enabled her to attend to his every whim. Since his work and his physical condition were his two principal preoccupations, my role was logically much diminished, and hers was ostensibly greatly enhanced. (273).

One of her divorce factors when Stephen decides to divorce and chooses

Elaine to take care of him

In this exceptionally open, moving, and often funny memoir, Jane

Hawking confronts not only the acutely complicated and painful dilemmas of her

first marriage, but also the relationship's fault lines exposed by the pervasive

effects of fame and wealth.

"Clearly here was someone, like me, who tended to stumble through life and managed to see the funny side of situations. Someone who, like me, was fairly shy, yet not averse to expressing his opinions; someone who unlike me had a developed sense of his own worth and had the effrontery to convey it," (149)

quotes Jane revealing her love for Stephen. Despite knowing that Stephen might survive for only two years, she decides to marry him. Though, this decision is a bit difficult for the reader to understand since her relationship with Stephen had barely started when they decided to marry. However, her deep love is evident when she quotes,

3.2 Optimism

Jane has also talked about the optimism of his relationship that they are not a normal family. It's in her personality, she realises, to care for others and, while submerging herself in nurturing Stephen cost her and her children dearly, caring is not a role she will ever give up - though she seems to have learned to keep it in perspective. "I never sacrificed myself, I did what I did out of love," she says.

Could I help him fulfil himself and find even a brief happiness? (113)

True to her words indeed, Jane helps Stephen in fulfilling himself. She dresses him, feeds him with her own hands, takes Stephen to attend the lectures while he reclines his head on her shoulder, holding her arm as support while walking, accompanies him on all his travels abroad, and manages the household while simultaneously raising their children. However, while playing the various roles, she somehow loses her individuality. As she says,

But in the process I was beginning to lose my own identity. I could no longer call count myself as a Hispanist or even a linguist, and I felt that I did not command respect anywhere, in California or Cambridge. (157)

When she tried to find herself and retain her individuality, she was accused of being selfish and an unfaithful partner. Jane's perspective is true and she gives her all to her family; however, as a reader, one fails to understand her love for Stephen. It feels more akin to compassion than love. Further, Jane fails to distinguish reason from emotion and intellect from the heart. She laments a lot when she is not able to give enough time to Stephen while being a mother or to her children while being a wife. She gets too hard on herself at times, making the book feel more like a lamentation at times rather than her journey with Stephen Hawking

These quotation below Jane states that it is better for her to telling the story when spend much time with Stephen at the time by her perspectives. (287)

My initial reluctance to tackle a biography arising from diffidence about the loss of privacy that the exercise might entail gave way before the gradual awareness that I had no choice in the matter. My privacy was compromised anyhow, because my life was already

public property as a result of Stephen's fame, and it would be only a matter of time before biographers started to investigate the personal story behind his genius and his survival: that would inevitably include me. I had no reason to suppose that they would treat me with any more consideration than the press had in the past. (310)

Indeed motor-neuron disease provided a further equally powerful motive for putting pen to paper, in the desire to awaken politicians and government officials to the heart-rending reality faced daily in an uncaring society by disabled people and their careers the battles with officialdom, the lonely struggles to maintain a sense of dignity, the tiredness, the frustration and the anguished scream of despair.

One day in Moscow Jane missed a speech from Bill loveless that he considered a good leader; Bill will retire from church in the spring. One of his speeches reflects the story that Jane experienced with Stephen at the time.

He had a fund of wisdom of which I had only scratched the surface; indeed, one of his last sermons, on the theme of the search for a quiet mind, had impressed me deeply. In it he uncovered every aspect of my own lack of peace: my concerns, my fears – for Stephen, for my children and for myself, my inability to rest, the tensions and the cares, the frustrations and the uncertainties. He also broached that other group of emotional disturbances associated with an unquiet mind, those evoked by guilt, to which I was no stranger. Self-reproach trailed me like a menacing shadow. I listened for whatever scraps of comfort he could throw in my direction. Live in the present, he said (243).

Those sentence make Jane confident and she had has told love for everyone, abundant maternal love for each of the children, love for Stephen as well as love for Jonathan. Love had many facets, Agape as well as Eros, and I wanted to continue to prove my love for Stephen by doing my best for him, but sometimes

that love became so entangled with the legion of worries generated by the responsibility for his care that it was hard to know where anxiety ended and love began.

3.3 Experience

In Seattle 1995, after divorce was completed it is also being last season for Jane. When she was move to France Jane thought to wrote a book detailed "Travelling to Infinity" about relationship and life with the scientist, Stephen Hawking

That I began to contemplate writing the long memoir of my life with Stephen. I was surprised therefore to find an invitation from a publisher to do just that awaiting me back in Cambridge. That September the words flowed quickly and passionately, as if urging me to free myself of a past that had often scaled the giddy peaks of impossible achievement and yet had plumbed the depths of heartbreak and despair. I had to exorcise that past and clearly define the end of a long era before embarking on a new future, and it was to their credit that the publication team allowed me to tell my story spontaneously. That first edition represented a great and cathartic outpouring of optimism, euphoria, despondency and grief. (245)

Jane should be run out from along his past and start a new sheet. Inside the story represent the outpouring, optimism, euphoria, despair and great sorrow

Officially, Jane Hawking published a memoir, describing her marriage to Hawking and its breakdown. Its revelations caused a sensation in the media, but as was his usual practice regarding his personal life, Hawking made no public comment except to say that he did not read biographies about himself. After his second marriage, Hawking's family felt excluded and marginalised from his life.

For a period of about five years in the early 2000s, his family and staff became increasingly worried that he was being physically abused

soon after the divorce had been finalized and a year after the eventual publication of At Home in France, that I began to contemplate writing the long memoir of my life with Stephen. I was surprised therefore to find an invitation from a publisher to do just that awaiting me back in Cambridge (286).

I had no reason to suppose that they would treat me with any more consideration than the press had in the past. It would therefore be far better for me to tell my own story in my own way. I would be revealing truths which were so deeply and painfully personal that I could not bear to think that their music might resound only with the ring of the chaudron fêlé, Flaubert's cracked kettle (287).

As a result of the literary work was published. She is received much of supporting letters, mostly from women who empathized, cares about her situation. The novel also imagined how the struggles woman has married with a genius man and recounted the story of their own often troubled lives. This study try to answer the influence of the author's as reflected in her life experience.

Among the sources of conflict between them were: religion (she was a believer, he a fervent atheist), his family (described as definitely not nice to her), and his devotion to physics:

I sensed that there was yet another partner lurking in our already overcrowded marriage. The fourth partner first appeared in the form of a trusted and quiescent friend, signalling the way to success and fulfilment for those who followed her. In fact she proved to be a relentless rival, as exacting as any mistress, an inexorable Siren, luring her devotees into deep pools of obsession. She was none other than Physics, cited by Einstein's first wife as the correspondent in divorce proceedings.

She describes how, during his work on black holes leading up to the discovery of Hawking radiation, Stephen would isolate himself.

Stephen was diagnosed with ALS, a form of Motor Neurone Disease, shortly after his 21st birthday. In spite of being wheelchair bound and dependent on a computerised voice system for communication Stephen Hawking continues to combine family life (he has three children and three grandchildren), and his research into theoretical physics together with an extensive programme of travel and public lectures. He still hopes to make it into space one day.

Suddenly Diana asked, "Have you heard about Stephen?" "Oh, yes," said Elizabeth, "it's awful, isn't it?" I realized that they were talking about Stephen Hawking. "What do you mean?" I asked. "I haven't heard anything." "Well, apparently he's been in hospital for two weeks — Bart's I think, because that's where his father trained and that's where Mary is training." Diana explained, "He kept stumbling and couldn't tie his shoelaces." She paused. "They did lots of horrible tests and have found that he's suffering from some terrible, paralyzing incurable disease. It's a bit like multiple sclerosis, but it's not multiple sclerosis and they reckon he's probably only got a couple of years to live." (235)

Although known at school as "Einstein", Hawking was not initially successful academically. With time, he began to show considerable aptitude for scientific subjects and, inspired by Tahta, decided to read mathematics at university. Hawking's father advised him to study medicine, concerned that there were few jobs for mathematics graduates. He also wanted his son to attend University College, Oxford, his own almamater. As it was not possible to read mathematics there at the time, Hawking decided to study physics and chemistry. Despite his headmaster's advice to wait until the next year, Hawking was awarded a scholarship after taking the examinations in March 1959.

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Jane married and took on the responsibilities associated with a brilliant but increasingly ill man. The rigors of their lives and the physical and emotional hardships were perhaps made more difficult, rather than less, with a husband who was a scientific genius. Everyday people would have most of the same strains but presumably not the added pressure of a brain which far outstripped anyone else's. Jane's persistence and determination and her family's support are remarkable. The sheer generosity of Stephen Hawking's students and colleagues is also amazing.

3.4 Love Story

It was an unusual marriage and in exceptional circumstances," Jane says now. "You only need a few wild-cards thrown into the mix. We were surrounded by influences and interests that came between Stephen and me. The nurse who

became his wife was seeking to undermine me and there were wider influences too, following the runaway success of A Brief History of Time."

The Hawking's separation in 1990 and later divorce was widely covered in the media, and the book doesn't dwell on the depressing details. Stephen went to live with one of his nurses, Elaine Mason (who at the time was married), and later married her. Jane later married Jonathan Jones, a musician she had met a decade earlier, partly through her church choir, and who developed a close relationship with her and the rest of the Hawking family during the 80s. but it appears that Stephen is now in the process of getting divorced from Mason, and has re-entered Jane's life.

The press finally learnt of our separation, literally as the result of an accident. One night, as Stephen was on his way back to his flat, he and the nurse in attendance (not Elaine) were knocked down by a speeding taxi. The wheelchair was overturned and he was left lying in the road in the dark. It was a miracle that he suffered nothing worse than a broken shoulder and spent only a couple of days in hospital. Inevitably the press got to hear of the accident, and naturally they wanted to know why his home was no longer at West Road. Reporters and cameramen, especially from the tabloids, came clustering round the gate like a pack of baying hounds, scenting scandal and terrifying Tim and me. We were being hunted. It was thanks to the good sense of the head porter at Harvey Court that they were put off the scent, and Jonathan, of whose existence they were unaware, managed to escape out of the back door. (282)

Another issue, as appear in the novel. Jonathan became part of the family, sharing the workload of caring for Stephen with Jane, and helping bring up the children. He had been widowed a couple of years before they met. "What brought us together," says Jane, "was loneliness. We were both very lonely people, and then we found one another."

Throughout the story, it's get annoyed with Stephen Hawking's selfish disregard of his wife's needs and lack of recognition of her academic ability which is evident throughout the memoir. While not reaching Stephen's standard of genius, it's plain that Jane is no slouch intellectually. However she sacrifices a great deal for her husband's well-being both physically and intellectually. He appears not to have reciprocated her generosity or regard.

Jane realizes that getting closer to his relationship with Jonathan will make her feel uncomfortable because she still has the responsibility to keep Stephen.

Naturally my relationship with Jonathan featured large in the increasingly extravagant web of wile and deceit that was being woven and, as far as that was concerned, there was little I could say in my own defense, since clearly in the eyes of the world our relationship was a guilty one (277).

When the relationship Jane was getting closer to Stephen is a form of expression of disappointment as well as a sense of boredom that she felt. For Jane, a practising Christian with a deep faith, there was no shame in being involved with Jonathan. After many years of giving her all, emotionally and physically, to Stephen - whose condescending and entirely self-absorbed nature were qualities that Jane has never griped about - she was like a thirsty plant. The arrival of a man who not only loved but also nurtured her was almost a miracle in her eyes.

By December 1977, Jane had met organist Jonathan Hellyer Jones when singing in a Church choir. Hellyer Jones became close to the Hawking family, and by the mid-1980s, he and Jane had developed romantic feelings for each other.

Often during the course of each week we would come across each other quite by accident and wonder at the extraordinary coincidences which seemed to be bringing us together. We would stand by the roadside, talking, oblivious to what it was we were supposed to be doing or where we were going. We had so much to discuss, his bereavement, his loneliness, his musical ambitions on the one hand, and my fears for Stephen and the children and my despair at the difficulty of doing everything that was required of me with tolerance and patience on the other.

According to Jane, her husband was accepting of the situation, stating "he would not object so long as I continued to love him". Jane and Hellyer Jones determined not to break up the family, and their relationship remained platonic for a long period. Jane was sacrificed 28 years of her life to keeping Stephen alive and nurturing his career, has been maligned following revelations around the time of their divorce. she had an affair with a family friend who joined the household as one of Stephen's carers. The fact that Stephen wanted an open marriage and encouraged the relationship between Jane and Jonathan.

Jane is a formidable woman. Most of people were think that it is very fortunate to have a husband from a famous physician. Jane has an important role in every stepping career success that continues to increase even though the illness is not finished.

That I would not be well enough to travel, as he made such a superhuman effort to overcome all obstacles, it was difficult for him to see why others, above all his wife, should not be capable of similar exertion and will power, especially since all other illnesses were insignificant by comparison with motor-neuron disease. It was clear that I could no longer live up to his expectations (253).

There was one function which she could not miss, however ill she felt: that was the launch of A Brief History of Time, scheduled to take place at a lunch

party for family and friends at the Royal Society on 16th June, a week after the shingles struck.

Any voice belonged to a nurse who used to care for Hawking; she parted company with him, reluctantly, after Elaine became the second Mrs Hawking in 1995.

Reports reached me that the nurse was already announcing her forthcoming marriage to Stephen (277).

I was threatened with being thrown out of the family home, and my role in Stephen's life was being systematically denied, as if all reference to me, all memory of me, had to be erased from all the records (278).

She is the reason I left "Hawking said". It's impossible to reconcile the way she treated Stephen with the ethics of our profession. She doesn't want to say anymore because it brings back painful memories.

Jane is a student who focuses on the field of literature. No wonder if he found a poem that reflects what kind of similarity is being felt with their family at that time.

Jane is a student who focuses on the field of literature. No wonder if he found a poem that reflects what kind of similarity is being felt with his family at that time (151).

By the same story that Jane can express and have a new friends in the every activities that are done by herself.

Jane was suffering the turbulence of the mind when she was disturbed by the behavior of the Stephen family should she get the appreciation when to trouble treating the disease inside Stephen and take care of the son.

I was wrong. On our first visit to their rectory, they treated us, Stephen, the children and me, as if we were the most welcome visitors, as if they were really pleased to see us. Never did they pass even the slightest hint of judgment on us or on our situation (188).

As the pain gradually increases, This problem begins when Jane prefers the Jonathan family of the Stephen family to help all the troublesome affairs. One day, she thinks of her relationship with Jonathan - a musician a few years younger than she - as a gift she deserves after so many years of hardship and neglect. "Without him I would have been at the bottom of the river, I'm really grateful I have a very happy contented life." It's rarely talked about, but marriages in which one person is the "carer" soon become unbalanced, so that all the power and influence is with the spouse being cared for. Jane's own needs were utterly neglected by everyone except her parents, both of whom have died in the past year. Throughout her marriage, she kept the quintessentially English stiff upper lip. She was a fighter, continually confronting Cambridge intelligentsia with the reality of Stephen's needs

The fortune crisis does not seem beside Stephen's family; Stephen seen my annoyance as the days went on. Lucky after receiving help from David Mason, he is a skilled computer engineer and can make wheelchair tools utter sentences that will be typed on the screen.

There were recurring crises when the newly invented mechanism developed teething troubles, just as there were recurring crises with Stephen's own state of health. If David Mason were not called round as a matter of urgency at all hours of the day, then it was our faithful friend, John Stark, the chest consultant, or long-suffering Dr Swan or another duty doctor from the surgery, who would be summoned at all hours of the night. Physiotherapists were called out at weekends and our local chemist was roused after closing hours. In short, we floundered in an endless state of crisis throughout November into December, with its usual round of school carol services and other preparations for Christmas. We were again piloting our boat across troubled waters. These uncharted waters were shrouded in darkness (230).

Jane says that some of her energy and time is just for Stephen; she was relieved to be able to make Stephen get back to talking with the tools designed by David Mason.

Jane thinks the analogy is correct. She tells how, after the initial 20 years of marriage in which the young couple struggled to survive with scant outside help, Stephen's sudden celebrity changed everything. After caring for him single-handedly for decades, Jane found herself surrounded by a staff of nurses 24/7 who turned their home into a hospital-like institution.

Besides, being a personal nurse Jane who was takes care every day about Stephen's condition and as well as taking care of their son too. She is active as a writer, and sometimes also often helps the future of Stephen to work on the script.

Keeping the home going while ministering to Stephen in hospital was by no means the full extent of my responsibilities. There were many pieces of business to be sorted out, not least the future of Stephen's book. It existed in a first manuscript draft which had been accepted by a publisher. As soon as the contract was signed, in the summer of 1985, a New York editor started working on the manuscript, and his letter outlining preliminary criticisms was waiting for Stephen on our return to England (223).

She was approached one of Stephen's former students named Brian Whitt, to enlist his help with the rewriting. With the help that often comes from various parties makes it easier to treat Stephen and do other important things.

Hawking has been mastered a big ego inside his personality and sometimes also become sensitive to a thing. On the one hand, his pathetic physical state expressed all too clearly his need for constant loving reassurance; on the other, he made himself inaccessible, barricading himself behind defiance and resentment

It was natural that he would want to reassert himself, but no one was disputing his right to be king of the universe and master of the house. It was difficult therefore to understand why he seemed to want to make the daily routine even more fraught than usual by means of various disobliging ploys, which usually involved deliberately stationing his wheelchair in the most obstructive position imaginable (230).

Hawking has told to Jane that He needs a special room for himself and is far from any activity to improve his skills to developing physics.

One day she found people as well as doctors who know the conditions of Stephen more deeply. With situations like this often not need a friend who can give advice and support to his family.

I recounted my dismay at Stephen's apparently unreasonable attitudes to a doctor friend, who replied, "Just think, Jane, what he has been through! He nearly died; he was kept alive by machines and drugs. Can you tell me that all that would have no effect on his brain? There must have been times when his brain was starved of oxygen and it's more than likely that that shortage caused minute, undetectable lesions which are now affecting his behavior and his emotional reactions, although, thankfully for him, his intellect is intact (231).

Has become a responsibilities and this continues till right now that Stephen can fight with his disease it's aided by drugs and tools. It's no wonder Jane often worried about the circumstances of Stephen at that time. Some people don't want to know about it. The carer of the disabled person is always in the background. People don't want to hear about the sleaze and the nitty-gritty and the hardship. They want to think he did it all himself." Jane's partnership with Stephen began to be eroded when - ironically - her 20 years' worth of calls for nursing assistance in the home were finally heeded by the Cambridge hierarchy, assistance enhanced when Stephen became wealthy.

Created by doctors in Russia and Cambridge, the programme uses brain-mapping to find the part of the brain that is malfunctioning, then introduces mental exercises and mild electrical stimulation to regenerate that part of the brain. So far, the treatment has brought about a remarkable improvement in her grandson William's mental capacities and behaviour and, Jane hopes, it will one day be widely available.

Because of the insufficiency of time and the slowness of communication, she got into the habit of preparing what she wanted to say to Stephen in advance. She hoped that by presenting him with a succinct and logical argument, she could simplify the matter, be it financial or family.

Stephen objected to this, implying that yet again I was denying him his rights. He would insist on returning to first principles and would

dispute my reasoning at every stage, sure of the superiority of his own arguments. Thus, minor matters became major issues, and the cheerfully optimistic frame of mind in which I had entered his room would quickly disintegrate into defeat and disillusionment. As Stephen recovered his power of speech, I became nervously withdrawn again, unsure of myself and so uncertain of my opinions that I ceased to voice them, as much the victim of psychological pressure as Stephen was the victim of illness (233).

Jane cannot do anything to stop what the hawking is talking about; she feels like having a nightmare and cannot get out from the situation. It was a very, very painful and difficult time. Stephen was being manipulated by outside forces and I was reduced to a frazzle. I'm not sure I could have gone on living in the way we did. I had probably got to the end of my tether," she says.

3.5 Divorce

According to Jane the one that causes him to be temperamental is the presence of one nurse who excessively influences Stephen and deliberately makes every difference between their families. While Jane refuses to comment on these events, they do indicate the extraordinary tensions around Stephen as he became an icon with a competitive court of assistants and nurses around him, some of whom appear to have behaved like groupies fighting amongst themselves

He had resented my refusal to go to America with him in March when Tim and I had gone skiing and, since his return, the communication lines between us had become brittle and taut. My suggestion that he should sack some of the troublemakers among the nurses met with the blank, incontestable reply, "I need good nurses". When I offered to collaborate with him on a proposed autobiography, a project which I hoped would bring us closer together, his reaction was dismissive: "I should be glad of your opinion." Only then did I start to perceive the truth of what other nurses had been trying to tell me for some time, namely that one of their number was exerting undue influence over

Stephen, deliberately provoking and exploiting every disagreement between us (246).

From quotation above has proven that Jane was bored with Stephen attitude. Should Stephen realize that Jane request to dismiss one of the nurses who has influenced his mind. Actually Jane has a brilliant idea for keeping their family harmony but Stephen replied "i need a good nurse"

Stephen hawking's lack of respect and regard for his wife and her significant contributions to his achievements. His fame seems to reflect this grandiose view of himself, which is perhaps the real reason why he becomes besotted by his nurse. Stephen and Jane had, for several years, lived in an open ménage à trois with Jonathan - until Elaine arrived on the scene. It was Elaine, says Jane, who fomented bitterness about the situation and convinced Stephen to ask for a divorce. To paraphrase her book, Jane's perception at this time was that Stephen wasn't thinking straight about his emotional life.

The novel is mostly not a book about physics though, but very much about what it was like to struggle with caring for someone coping with a grave disability, a difficult and not always rewarding task even in this remarkable case of someone who has overcome obstacles and achieved about the highest pinnacle of success possible.

It's probably fair to say that without Jane Hawking, Stephen Hawking is unlikely to have survived to discover black holes, think in 11 dimensions, become the most famous physicist after Einstein and play himself in The Simpsons. When she married him in 1965 at the age of 21 - he was 23 - the young couple had already been told that Stephen, who has motor neurone disease, had perhaps three years to live and that there was no treatment possible.

