Telecommuting and its advantages

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Telecommuting (also known as teleworking, working from home, mobile work, remote work) is a work arrangement in which the employee doesn’t work in an office. They often work from home, coffee shops, libraries or other places and doesn’t commute or travel to a central place of work.

In the 1990s, telecommuting started to develop. In 1995, a variety of mottos of teleworkers appeared: “work is something you do, not something you travel to”, “work is something we DO, not a place that we GO” and “work is what we do, not where we are”. Businesses, governments and different organizations have decided to use teleworking.

Remote work isn’t the future – it’s the present. Teleworkers in the 21st century often use mobile technology such as laptops, tablets or and smartphones; others sometimes use computers and landline phones at their home. A Reuters poll has discovered “one in five workers around the globe telecommute frequently and nearly 10% work from home every day” [1].

In fact, 34% of U. S. workers would take a pay cut of up to 5% in order to work remotely. And remote workers say they’re happy in their jobs 29% more than on-site workers. The 2019 State of Remote Work report has found remote workers are likely to stay in their current job for the next 5 years 13% more than onsite workers [2].

There are many benefits of telecommuting.

What’s the biggest benefit you see to working remotely?

- 40% - Flexible schedule
- 30% - Working from any location
- 14% - Time with family
- 13% - Working from home
- 3% - Other

1. If you work remotely, you don’t have to waste time on commuting. You don’t have to spend hours in transport in order to arrive at office.

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2. You have a possibility to choose the place, where you would like to work. For example, you can go to the café or stay at home and turn on the radio, TV, music or work in silence. Everything depends on your mood and choice.

3. Another benefit of telecommuting is a flextime. You can decide on your own when you are going to work. Some people work better and faster at night, others in the morning. But not every company suggests flextime if you telecommute. Sometimes it is necessary to answer telephone calls during the exact time, for example.

4. If you have a flextime and you don’t have to sit in an office, you have enough leisure time and you can use it as you wish. You can spend it on your family or friends, on shopping or just relaxation. You have more time on self-development and entertainment.

5. Living this beautiful life, you shouldn’t forget, that anyway the work must be done. That’s why this way of working is acceptable only for self-organized people. It is very important to allocate your time.

6. All previously mentioned advantages lead to another one. It is an improving productivity. It is estimated that employers in the US lose $1.8 trillion a year in productivity. From distractions like water cooler gossip to excessive commuting, health problems and more. It has been proved that remote workers are healthier than office workers. Teleworkers don’t commute and don’t have bad eating habits like having snacks during working hours. That is why, according to some polls, a majority of employers supposes that teleworkers feel less stressed than office workers [3].

7. Both employer and employee benefit from telecommuting. They economize money. An employee doesn’t spend money on transport, morning coffee, lunch in a café, uniform, etc. An employer can avoid office rent, supplies, furniture, lighting and climate control costs, equipment and other expenses.

8. The employers show their confidence in the employees when the employers allow them to work remotely.

9. A low usage of cars decreases air pollution.

On the one hand, telecommuting has a lot of benefits. On the other hand, there are also a great number of drawbacks, such as a high chance of being distracted, a sense of isolation, you to work harder and prove to everyone that you are not sitting at home.

In conclusion, teleworking is expected to become more and more popular. The number of teleworkers will increase in the future. As we can see, remote work is a major benefit for employees because there are plenty of teleworking advantages. The productivity of the employees will increase and the employers will also be able to cut down on a lot of expenses. Although there are some teleworking disadvantages, the positives outweigh the negatives.

Литература

Многие из древнейших китайских логограмм кодируют в своей внутренней форме богатую культурную традицию китайской нации. В связи с этим в ходе анализа семантико-синтаксической структуры иероглифов* необходимо учитывать мифологические, культурные и исторические аспекты развития китайской цивилизации. Цель настоящего исследования – продемонстрировать, каким образом культурный компонент, выступая в качестве экстралингвистического фактора, реализуется в семантике иероглифа. Актуальность обусловлена необходимостью более глубокого понимания семантики и культурных смыслов, воплощенных во внутренней форме каждого конкретного знака, что возможно лишь при комплексном подходе к анализу логограмм.

Итак, для проведения анализа иероглифов, во внутренней форме которых закодирован некий культурный компонент, необходимо: 1) описать внутреннюю форму иероглифического знака; 2) установить логическую связь между внутренней формой логограммы и ее семантикой; 3) представить связь иероглифа с культурным компонентом и объяснить развитие связанной с ним периферийной семантики знака.

Логограмма 光 [guāng] в эпоху главенствования стиля цзягуэнь представляла собой изображение знака 火 [huǒ] ‘огонь’ над головой коленопреклоненного человека 卐 [jié]. Зачастую этимологии утверждают, что знак изображает огонь, горящий на голове человека [3]. Мы же полагаем, что изначально данная логограмма должна описывать некую конкретную ситуацию, при которой человек поддерживает огонь, чтобы тот не потух, на ос-

* В ходе анализа семантики логограмм в рамках настоящего исследования применяются теоретические положения комбинаторной семантики А. Н. Гордея [1]. Впервые для осуществления формализованного анализа внутренней формы логограмм данная теоретическая база применена К. В. Карасёвой [2].