

Internet-based Crowdsourcing Translation Mode in College Students' Translation Practice

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Abstract:

With the progress of social development, many enterprises are aware of the benefits brought about by the Internet-based crowdsourcing mode, and the online crowdsourcing translation mode is widely used in various fields. It not only reduces the cost of enterprises, but also brings quantitative improvements to translators. The crowdsourcing translation mode has become a hot topic of research for many scholars in recent years, covering analysis on its translator dimension, ethical dimension, technical dimension, and so on. With a focus on the online crowdsourcing translation mode, this paper conducts a study of university students' participation in online crowdsourcing translation practices and explores the gains of university students' participation in crowdsourcing translation platforms so as to encourage them to participate in the practices and improve their comprehensive abilities.

Keywords:

Internet, Crowdsourcing Translation, Translation Practice, Features, Enlightenments

1. Introduction

In recent years, the language service industry has developed rapidly. In the information age, the translation modes have changed. Machine translation, man-machine translation, crowdsourcing translation and other modes are changing the form of language service industry, bringing more development possibilities to translation. At the same time, it puts forward higher requirements for people engaged in translation industry. Among these modes, crowdsourcing translation (CT) is the one that features internet most. CT is a new online collaborative translation mode, which depends on the immediacy of the internet to convey information, the openness of communication and the abundance of massive resources. At present, most of the modes of translation teaching practice in China are school-enterprise cooperation and industry practice. Students are passive and have a few practical opportunities. Thus, for college students with limited practical experience, this online collaborative translation mode is a great opportunity for them to accumulate translation experience and improve their practical abilities.

Based on the CT mode in the context of the internet, this paper will analyze the background and characteristics of CT mode and its applied fields, and investigate college students' engagement in CT. Then it will discuss the enlightenment of the investigation, that is, the improvement of translation skills, the cultivation of text awareness and the application of technology.

2. Analysis of Crowdsourcing Translation Mode Under the Background of Internet

With globalization and informatization becoming the characteristics in our age, translation activities have become the product of globalization, the important bridge of cross-cultural communication and cultural output and dissemination. The internet has gave birth to a new online translation mode -- crowdsourcing translation mode (CT). Compared with the previous translation modes, "CT depends on the platform of internet and its advantage lies in using the complementarity of different skills and resources, connecting individuals through the internet. Through frequent interaction with each other, it finally forms the group wisdom with both breadth and depth of knowledge." [9] CT is booming in the book publishing industry, subtitle translation, social media, non-profit organizations and other application fields, because it highlights the role transformation of translators, the openness of the translation process, the integration of artificial intelligence technology, as well as low cost-effectiveness, freedom of mutual cooperation and high work efficiency.

2.1. The background of crowdsourcing translation mode

In 2006, Jeff Howe, a reporter of Wired magazine in the United States, put forward the concept of "crowdsourcing" for the first time in the article named The Rise of Crowdsourcing. He pointed out that crowdsourcing refers to the act of giving work to non-specific, external groups to cooperate with each other, utilizing the wisdom of groups to achieve specific organizational goals. [1] Generally speaking, it means that a complex task is assigned to different people to complete together, and the operation is modular and efficient. Crowdsourcing platform will gather a large number of social resources, distribute jobs by grabbing orders, make the combination of human resources and jobs to achieve Pareto efficiency, form a network task delivery structure, and finally complete the process assembly and final application of the task in the task contractor. [8]

Since the word "crowdsourcing" was put forward, it has been integrated into various industries, including crowdsourcing logistics, crowdsourcing finance, crowdsourcing e-commerce and so on. When the language service industry encounters the crowdsourcing mode, CT comes into being, which innovates the translation concept and meets the psychological needs of readers. Some scholars also call it "community translation". Mo Aiping and Hao Junjie defined CT as a new cultural phenomenon in the context of the internet, where work previously required to be done by professional translators is left to the online public. [15] Under the background of Web 2.0, the combination of internet and translation system relies on the online group behind the network to accomplish a task together through their online collaboration. It features in anonymity and instantaneity of the network and reconstructs the connection between groups and individuals. Nowadays, the CT mode has gradually matured, which has been adopted by major websites, publishing houses and subtitle groups, and attracted many scholars to study it. In the background of global digital

age, CT mode will continue to play an important role in translation industries and become the trend of online translation.

2.2. Features of crowdsourcing translation mode

As one of the products in the network era, the crowdsourcing mode not only has its own characteristics, but also has the characteristics of network productivity. In this mode, the working time of the staff is more flexible. They can use the network resources and information actively to deal with the tasks quickly, accelerate the speed of information conversion and improve the efficiency of translation. “The CT mode embodies the characteristics of crowdsourcing to a large extent: netizens are voluntary, netizens work together, content producers are also consumers. This new mode endows translation with new functions and meanings. Since then, people have to re-examine and define translation.” [12] At the same time, with the development of artificial intelligence translation technology and globalization, translation is no longer the patent of a few people, instead, more and more people have access to and master the ability of translation, making translation with the characteristics of popularity and universality. Practicing in the translation industry with crowdsourcing mode in your mind, the role, motivation and background of translators participating are different from those in the traditional mode. So it will lead to the difference in quality, which has aroused some scholars’ doubts and sought for the translation quality control scheme. “Crowdsourcing is a form of online collaborative translation, which is the newest, widest and fastest growing translation model in the digital age.” [18]

2.2.1. Changes of the translator’s role

Looking back to the history of human translation, there are various schools of translation intertwined, such as literary school, linguistic school, philosophical school and functional school etc. Different schools have made different demands or views on translators. For example, Friedrich Nietzsche, a German philosopher, thought that the translator should be regarded as a manifestation of power will. They have to judge the value of the original according to their own experience, actively explain the original and add his own understanding in their works. Marcus Tullius Cicero, who was a Roman orator, belonging to literary school, pointed out that translators translate as speakers. Consequently, translators also play different roles. At first, the translator’s status was low. “Philo Judaeus even thought that translating the Bible must be inspired by God to succeed, so he advocated literal translation. [13] In the late 20th century, the emergence of post-modern translation theory led many scholars to study the translator’s position in translation. Then, the public began to pay attention to translator’s identity.

Translators, the subject of CT, play a vital part in CT mode. Unlike the traditional translation mode, translators in CT mode are characterized by non-professionalism, translators as readers and translators’ diversities. In the traditional translation context, translators need to possess certain translation qualifications that can prove that they have relevant translation qualifications before they can translate, which often discourage some potential translators or people with translation interest. Therefore, with the vigorous development of internet technology, the emergence of crowdsourcing platform has lowered the threshold of translation, and once again opened the door of translation practice for translators who were discouraged and got the opportunity of translation work, which is a change.

A professional translator, who is full of knowledge and has accumulated numerous practical experience in translation, always think twice before translating. He reviews the translation skills and strategies he has learned, plus considers the views or comments of publishers, sponsors and readers etc. So he has to think a lot, do it alone at his desk without initiative. On the contrary, amateur translators on crowdsourcing platforms are inexperienced and often participate in translation with the mentality of learning accumulation or out of love for a certain work. They use what they have already learned and only consider their own roles, not stick to dogma, excerpt, translation style, and even be free to choose what they want to translate. There is a kind of certain flexibility. Of course, in this case, in terms of translation quality, there is possibility that readability is lower than that of professional translators. This is the second change.

After all, CT satisfies the needs of translators and helps them get rid of the burdens on them. The translator's role in translation has fully displayed. They have more options to be chosen.

2.2.2. Openness of the translation process

The translation process is a cognitively demanding process that entails producing a target-language text derived from a source-language text. The cognitive activities of translating involve comprehension of (a segment of) a text in one language and the production of (a segment of) a text in another language, and also requiring processes of transfer or switching between the two languages [2]. And the translator's mind or brain is often compared to a "black box" [6], which the translators need to complete the whole translation work before the readers can see the translated work. In most cases, translation process is influenced by factors external to the subjects and their competence, for instance time pressure [5] and the use of translation memory systems [4]. However, under the crowdsourcing mode, the translators can share part of the translated work before he has completed his task and accept the comments of the readers. The whole process of translation is dynamic. As Lu Yan said, "The gap of time and information among the translators, translated works and readers has been filled in the CT mode." [12] In the process of translation, participants can interact and communicate in both directions instantly on the platform. "The interaction between each pair of subjects is mostly parallel. In this way, it not only retains the autonomy of a single subject, but also provides a complementary situation for knowledge exchange and thought collision between subjects, so that dynamic learning and collective mutual assistance can spread all over the network. " [11] Thanks to the flourishing development of internet information technology, the system of translation power has changed, and the mode of translation production has shifted from being closed to open. "The traditional level of management monopoly on information has been broken due to the sharing of information." [17]

2.2.3. Application of artificial intelligence technology

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology has become more popular and always been discussed in society today, which has a profound impact on all walks of life. It helps customers in various industries capitalize on advancement in AI. The development of crowdsourcing mode also depends on digital technology to some extent. Zhu Lin pointed out that the large-scale and customized demand in translation has become the directive impetus of the emergence of CT industry. [22] The development of internet technology, new concept and technological development of cloud computing

technology are the essential conditions. Different translation projects have specialized technical processes and steps, and different technical processes and steps involve different technologies. Before sending the tasks to all sorts of volunteers, the contractors usually use the special tools like word counter and file segmentation. Many famous crowdsourcing platforms have grown bigger with the help of combination of the CT mode and the AI, increasing their number of users. For example, Flitto, the translation app launched by Korean workers, can handle various translation requests and translations. Duolingo, the best free online app for learning a language, is popular among the public. Due to the varying levels of volunteer translation, CT platforms will set up post-editing system to improve the quality of translation. It is something like the post-editing in the machine translation which has become an important development trend of CT.

2.3. Applied fields of crowdsourcing translation mode

Nowadays, there are an increasing number of areas that involve the use of CT, mainly focusing on online language learning, social media, audiovisual teaching, university online courses, subtitle, etc. In China, the well-known online website Yeeyan was the first one that applied the CT mode, followed by Shanghai-based sports website HUPU and Chinese-language Q&A platform Zhihu. At abroad, there are Rakuten Viki, TED and Transifex and so on. In the era of the internet, crowdsourcing translators are also the creators, disseminators and consumers of information. They achieve something impossible in the traditional way on various platforms, decentralizing, streamlining and liberalizing translation work. In a variety of applied fields, volunteered translators are the heart of CT. It is their enthusiasm that lights the sustainable development of CT mode.

2.3.1. Application in publishing industry

The book publishing industry is one of the fields in application to CT mode. The advantages of CT, such as large-scale, fast speed and high quality, have attracted book publishers. The most famous one in China is Yeeyan's "Yeeyan Gutenberg Project" which has successfully promoted the development of publishing books. "The project was officially launched in 2012, following a process of shared copyright, collaborative translation and digital publishing." [20] It is a long-term, multilingual and open collaborative translation project¹. In 2007, Yeeyan was set up by three Chinese engineers working in Silicon Valley, USA. The slogan of this website is "Discovery, Translation, Reading the essence of the Internet beyond Chinese". The website will post recruitment on the website recruiting translators for novels, poetry collections, etc. According to the data of the website, 688,262 users have registered and a total of 455,131 translations have been published. The most sensational one was the translation of the biography of Steve Jobs, which attracted more than 300 translators from all over the world when recruiting volunteers online at that time, and five translators were finally selected to participate in the translation. The translation was completed in just 30 days, which was significantly shorter than the traditional translation mode that might take them six months or one year on it. As of January, 2021, the data on the application "Douban Reading" showed that 550 works have been published in the application, adopting the mode of paying for reading, while translators get the manuscript fee through royalties.

In addition, there is Guokr, which can be known as "nutshell", dedicating to promoting science to the public, and 365 translation company that had acquired by

Alibaba Group in 2015. “The 365 translation company once completed the translation of more than 100,000 words of *Hatching Twitter: A True Story of Money, Power, Friendship, and Betrayal* in just two weeks. And the Chinese version was listed simultaneously with the English version of the United States in early 2014.” [19] “One of the translations of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is translated by the Hogwarts Translation Institution in crowdsourcing translation through the internet.” [16] With the changes of the times, more and more readers turn to electronic reading, which makes digital publishing a trend. What’s more, the high efficiency of collaborative translation also brings more space for CT development.

2.3.2. Application in subtitle translation

As one of the important means of cultural communication, the subtitle translation is in full swing in the field of film and television. Nowadays, with the rising living standard of people’s lives, the demand for culture and entertainment has increased. In that case, the need for subtitle translation is on the rise and becomes a kind of rigid demand. Many TV viewers who have keen interest in a certain drama and have bilingual or multilingual ability will be naturally willing to join the subtitle group and bring their works to the audience at the first time. It is no doubt that this is CT.

In China, there are Yi Dianyuan, RRMJ, Po Lanxiong and Feng Ruan and other subtitle groups. Though some of them are accused of not having copyright to translate, they open the door to look outside for viewers at home and abroad. Let’s take RRMJ as an example. Under the CT mode, the subtitle group has a strict organizational structure and cooperation mode. Usually, the subtitle group recruits volunteers, mostly university students living in North America as “providers”. They help recording newly broadcast movies or TV dramas and transcribing closed captions attached to videos. Different groups will be in charge of different parts. The effective management makes their works always popular among the populace.

At abroad, the famous one is Rakuten Viki video website, a premier destination for millions of viewers watch their favorite TV shows. The website was also transformed from a volunteer team, like RRMJ. It mainly plays authorized movies and TV dramas from various countries after recruiting translators online and translating into as many as 160 languages for various audiences. Now, its operation mode is quite mature. Furthermore, TED, a nonprofit organization devoted to spreading ideas, had set up the “TED Open Translation Project” and invited volunteers from all over the world to translate TED talks. Volunteers can participate as long as they have the ability to translate. “On the platform, more than 6,000 volunteers of 88 different languages have participated in the translation of over 20,000 TED videos. This project initiated by TED is to share wisdom, enlighten ideas and influence the world.” [7]

2.3.3. Application in social media

Translation is the product of globalization and language service has become the basic demand in our daily life. The Internet 2.0 era has driven the development of social media, enhanced people’s communication and accelerated the dissemination of information. Facebook, a well-known social media in the United States, took the lead in applying the CT mode and promoted the further development of this mode. “In 2007, Facebook launched an activity of recruiting social volunteers to provide translation services for the website, uniting people’s wisdom. It transformed the translation system in language service industry and gained success. [14] At first, the website only released the localized English version, but later realized that 60% of

users lived outside the United States. At that time, they began to know the importance of expanding and serving overseas users.

Instead of using professional translators to complete the slow and expensive translation process, Facebook decided to take advantage of its large and diverse users' group and allowed users to translate words or websites into their own mother tongue, allowing other users to vote on the quality of translation. [3]

Thanks to this idea, the user viscosity of Facebook is growing stronger and stronger. As the platform continues to develop, the quality of translation has also improved, achieving a win-win state.

3. Analysis on the Engagement of College Students' Participation in Crowdsourcing Translation Practice

The concept, characteristics and its applications of CT mode have been comprehensively elaborated by the author above. According to the research on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), there are a few scholars who have studied the relationship between the CT mode and the translation practice of college students. For this reason, this thesis attempts to explore college students' participation in the CT mode by using Sojump, an application specialized in researches. And there comes enlightenment to the college students based on the research findings, which can help them improve their ability to use what they have learned.

3.1. Degree of engagement

In this survey, the questionnaire was posted to college students who major in English or translation. As of February, a total of 128 questionnaires were collected, and the effective number of people was 128. The results are as follow.

Women are the main participants in the survey, accounting for 88.28%. On the whole, only 40.63% of respondents have done part-time job about translation. Among those who have translation experience, only 19.53% of them knew CT (see Table 1). Therefore, it is concluded that many college students' participation in the CT mode is quite low. But there has another situation that some of them have taken part in the activity but don't know what the "crowdsourcing translation" is. Because there is only 25 of 128 people having participated in this mode. And in the question of translation projects, there are 33 of 128 people joining one of them. 95 of them haven't done this kind of translation (see Table 2).

Table 1. Question: Do you know crowdsourcing translation?

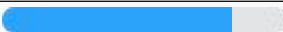
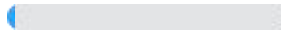
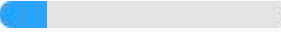
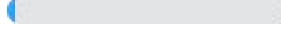
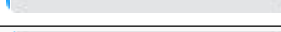
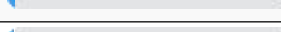
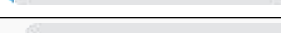
Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	25	 19.53%
No	103	 80.47%

Table 2. Which translation project in the following table have you participated in?

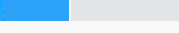
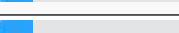
Choice	Total	Rate
None	95	 74.22%
Activities of 365 translation company	12	 9.38%
Guokr	7	 5.47%
Yeeyan Gutenberg Project	6	 4.69%

The crowdsourcing translation projects of university	4	 3.13%
Subtitle translation	21	 16.41%
Translate books in book publishing industry	4	 3.13%
NetEase online open courses	11	 8.59%
Shanghai-based sports website HUPU	2	 1.56%
Zuodao	4	 3.13%
Douban Tongwen Guan	3	 2.34%
TripAdvisor	0	 0%

3.2. Fields of engagement

According to the results, the participants mainly focus on music, film and subtitle and technology (see Table 3).

Table 3. Which one have you participated in?

Choice	Total	Rate
None	21	 60%
Music, TV dramas or films	10	 28.57%
Science and technology	7	 20%
History and culture	3	 8.57%
Finance and trade	6	 17.14%
Media	5	 14.29%
Public welfare projects	5	 14.29%
Software and game localization	2	 5.71%
Others	0	 0%

Data above indicates that 60% of respondent don't choose one of the fields listed in the picture. And 28.57% of participants have participated in the fields of music, TV dramas or films, 20% of participants chose the science and technology. 5.71% of participants chose localization of software and game. Combining figure 2 with figure 3, we can infer that respondents are interested in the field of science and subtitle.

3.3. Effect of engagement

To better analyze the effect of engagement, the author has designed a question particularly, that is, "What is your motivation when participating in this mode?" (see Table 4 and Table 5).

Table 4. What is your motivation of participating in this mode?

Choice	Total	Rate
None	15	 42.86%
Interest	15	 42.86%
Translation skills improvement	16	 45.71%
Quantity of translation	12	 34.29%
Self -value achievement	9	 25.71%

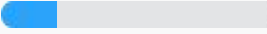
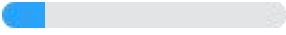
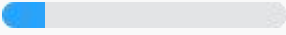
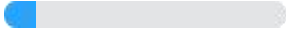
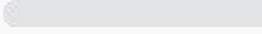
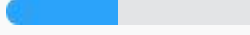
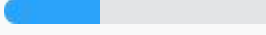
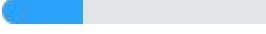
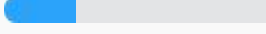
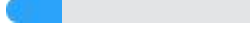
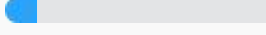
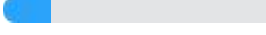
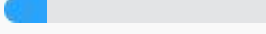
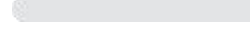
Public welfare	7	 20%
Jobs	5	 14.29%
Money	5	 14.29%
Social network	4	 11.43%
Others	0	 0%

Table 5. *What have you gained after participating in the crowdsourcing translation?*

Choice	Total	Rate
None	15	 42.86%
Colorful life	14	 40%
Gaining new areas of knowledge	15	 42.86%
Understanding of translation process	12	 34.29%
Translation skills improvement	10	 28.57%
Abilities to solve real-life problems	9	 25.71%
Quantity of translation work	7	 20%
Sense of achievement	4	 11.43%
Team spirit cultivation	6	 17.14%
Making new friends	5	 14.29%
Others	0	 0%

According to Table 4, 45.71% of respondents participating in CT mode are mainly for the purpose of improving their translation skills. And 42.86% of the respondents don't choose one of the motivation. Since this is a multiple choice, some of respondents may choose several motivations. So the motivations are mainly concentrated in interest, improving skills and realizing personal value. Different people have different motivations. Professor Zhang Wenhe and Wen Jun once have done similar research before.

In their study, one of their respondents said that because he liked watching Japanese animation, he then became one of the members of the subtitle group. He wanted to watch the latest episodes and improve listening and translation skills. As a result, he got what he wanted. [21]

From Table 5, it is concluded that most of them have gained new knowledge and also enriched their lives. 42.86% of them learned new things and 40% of them had a colorful life. Only 14.29% of them made new friends. In conclusion, participants generally got their expected purpose of participation.

4. Enlightenments of Crowdsourcing Translation Mode in College Students' Translation Practice

As we all know, compared with the professional translators, college students have less advantages over them. What college students have learned in school are some kind of theoretical knowledge, and they are offered a few chance to use them. So the practical experience is quite less than the experienced translators. According to the survey, college students mainly practice in the fields of music and video, news and media, translating or reviewing the works. Most of them are motivated by their interest and desire to improve translation skills.

After analyzing the survey, it is concluded that translators who still are college students have to improve their translation skills, cultivate text awareness and enhance abilities of technology application. Compound talents are needed in the society and college students must develop comprehensively to keep abreast with the times. In addition, only improve ourselves can one deal with all kinds of jobs, narrowing the gap between the theories and practice.

4.1. Improving translation skills

According to the feedback from the questionnaire, 40% of the students admitted that their translations were unqualified, not meeting the demand of the contractors. And 34.29% of the students failed to complete the translation task within the specified time. When further analyzing the results, it is believed that students' translation competence are not enough. Translation is not an easy job, which involves one's mother tongue, bilingual language, and knowledge of cultural background, and attaches great importance to the grammar and writing skills. Therefore, translators should be careful to make their translation fluent, accurate and consistent to the greatest extent.

Due to the nature of CT mode, most of them are amateur translators, which are slightly inferior to professional translators when translating, so the translation quality will be criticized by professionals to a certain extent. However, some CT platforms have requirements for translators while recruiting volunteers, and they need to submit their translations for trial before they can be approved, such as Yeeyan and Global Voice. In order to ensure the quality, Global Voice website will launch a test or give translators a trial. And the test will be sent to experienced translators and management team to assess. So does Duolingo, the online language learning website. It has established a mechanism to ensure translation accuracy, which will integrate users' translations. "It compares the translation similarity of each user on the same sentence, and if the similarity is high, the correct answer can be determined. Furthermore, users can also vote on other people's translations and comprehensively consider the most appropriate one." [12]

Thus, what college students need to do is promoting their translating skills, actively studying the strategies of translation, and practicing in the CT platforms so as to make up the deficient of teaching.

4.2. Cultivating text awareness

The high-speed and efficient operation of CT brings convenience to related industries, in which translators also experience the fun of translation practice. For college translators who are in urgent need of training their practical ability, the text of the CT mode has changed and the mode of CT segmentation expands the "translated text", which is slightly different from the daily translation work. There comes to cultivate the awareness of text awareness.

Before translating, translators usually need to scan and read the whole text, which is an important part of pre-translation work. As for the definition of the text, the linguists' views are widely varied and lack significant consensus. "Halliday and Hasan believed that "text" refers to any oral or written passage of unlimited length that constitutes a unified one in linguistics." [10] While Beaugrande and Dressler thought that the text stands for communicative occurrence. In the CT mode, because the contractors split a task into multiple task, it will easily make translators unable to

understand the whole passage, which leads to their translations lack of consistency and with different translation styles. It is contrary to the views promoted by linguistics school. Profound understanding of the text is an essential part in translation.

4.3. Enhancing abilities of technology application

As the world turns digital, technology has profoundly affected the language service industry. The CT mode based on technology and the internet have alerted contemporary translators to the importance of strengthening their ability to apply technology, and to discuss translation in new ways. The emphasis of college teaching is to cultivate students' professional theoretical knowledge and skills, and language usage, but there are few of practical opportunities for students to practice. On the part of enterprises, they are reluctant to afford too many students' internships to a certain extent, and they are also concerned about students' translation quality, which makes it easy to turn down college students.

However, as the CT mode blooms, it is fantastic that college students can take such a good opportunity to improve themselves by accumulating the translation experience. In the mode, there are various translation tools involved such as translation technology, machine translation engine and terminology management and so on. On subtitle, it involves computer technology like subtitle editing and producing, which requires college students to pay much more attention on translation technology and computer technology in their future.

5. Conclusions

The CT mode under the background of internet provides a new idea for the public, a new choice for translation teaching, and a new platform for college students' translation practice. In the future, in order to enhance the core competence, college students still need to study in every aspects. That is, while strengthening one's own translation skills, it is also necessary to improve the organizational and managerial ability, and technical application ability for sustainable development. It is an effective way to integrate theory with practice for college students to participate in CT practice.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

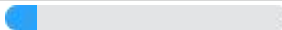
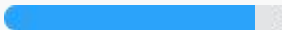
Funding

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Appendix

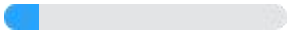
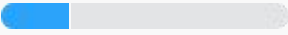
The survey on college students' translation participation in the crowdsourcing translation

1. What's your gender? [single choice]

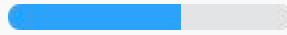
Choice	Total	Rate
Male	15	 11.72%
Female	113	 88.28%

Effective data	128	
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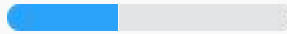
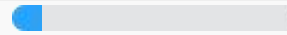
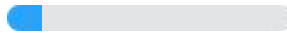
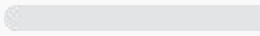
2. What kind of your university? [single choice]

Choice	Total	Rate
Project 985 or 211	17	 13.28%
Key university	31	 24.22%
Ordinary university	80	 62.5%
Effective data	128	

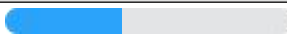
3. Have you done any part-time translation work? [single choice]

Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	49	 38.28%
Never	79	 61.72%
Effective data	128	

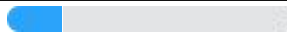
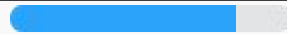
4. Have you got any certificates? [multiple choices]

Choice	Total	Rate
CET-4	14	 28.57%
CET-6	19	 38.78%
TEM-4	18	 36.73%
TEM-8	5	 10.2%
IELTS/TOEFL	6	 12.24%
Others	0	 0%
Effective data	49	

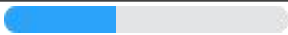
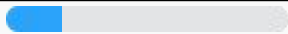
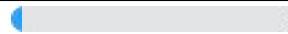
5. Have you taken part in any translation activities? [single choice]

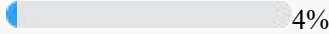
Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	52	 40.63%
No	76	 59.38%
Effective data	128	

6. Do you know “Crowdsourcing translation”? [single choice]

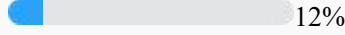
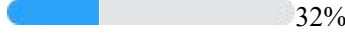
Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	25	 19.53%
No	103	 80.47%
Effective data	128	

7. How much do you know about “Crowdsourcing translation”? [single choice]

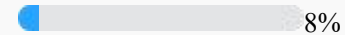
Choice	Total	Rate
Not at all	3	 12%
Not much	5	 20%
General	10	 40%
Much	5	 20%
Total	1	 4%

(Empty)	1	 4%
Effective data	25	

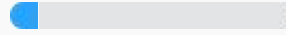
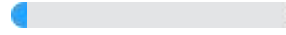
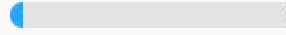
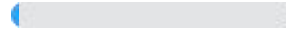
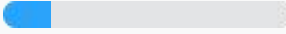
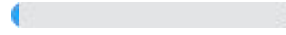
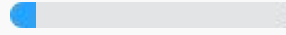
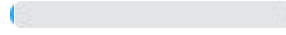
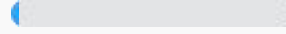
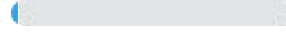
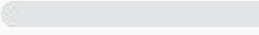
8. Will you choose to have translation activities on the crowdsourcing translation platform? [single choice]

Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	14	 56%
No	3	 12%
Not sure	8	 32%
Effective data	25	

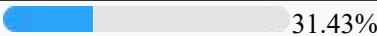
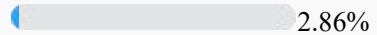
9. Do you want to practice on the crowdsourcing translation platform? [single choice]

Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	13	 52%
No	2	 8%
Not sure	10	 40%
Effective data	25	

10. Which translation project in the following table have you participated in? [multiple choices]

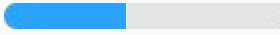
Choice	Total	Rate
None	95	 74.22%
Activities of 365 translation company	12	 9.38%
Guokr	7	 5.47%
Yeeyan Gutenberg Project	6	 4.69%
The crowdsourcing translation projects of university	4	 3.13%
Subtitle translation	21	 16.41%
Translate books in book publishing industry	4	 3.13%
NetEase online open courses	11	 8.59%
Shanghai-based sports website HUPU	2	 1.56%
Zuodao	4	 3.13%
Douban Tongwen Guan	3	 2.34%
TripAdvisor	0	 0%
Effective data	128	

11. How often do you practice on the crowdsourcing translation platform? [single choice]

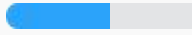
Choice	Total	Rate
None	22	 62.86%
Three months	11	 31.43%
Three to six months	0	 0%
Six to twelve months	1	 2.86%
More than a year	1	 2.86%

Effective data	35	
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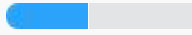
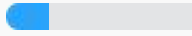
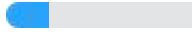
12. What kind of language do you translate? [multiple choices]

Choice	Total	Rate
None	19	 54.29%
English	15	 42.86%
Japanese	7	 20%
South Korean	4	 11.43%
French	3	 8.57%
Russian	2	 5.71%
German	1	 2.86%
Arabic	1	 2.86%
Others	0	0%
Effective data	35	

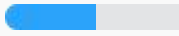
13. What kind of translation you have? [multiple choices]

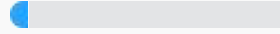
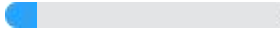
Choice	Total	Rate
None	21	 60%
Chinese to English	13	 37.14%
English to Chinese	10	 28.57%
Others	1	 2.86%
Effective data	35	

14. Which one have you participated in? [multiple choices]

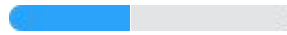
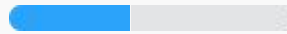
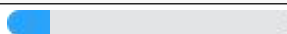
Choice	Total	Rate
None	21	 60%
Music, TV dramas or films	10	 28.57%
Science and technology	7	 20%
History and culture	3	 8.57%
Finance and trade	6	 17.14%
Media	5	 14.29%
Public welfare projects	5	 14.29%
Software and game localization	2	 5.71%
Others	0	0%
Effective data	35	

15. What do your usually do? [multiple choices]

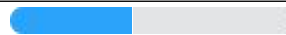
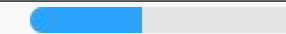
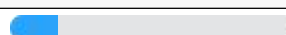
Choice	Total	Rate
None	19	 54.29%
Translation	11	 31.43%
Proofreading	9	 25.71%
Project management	4	 11.43%
QA	4	 11.43%

Others	2	 5.71%
Caption producer	4	 11.43%
Effective data	35	

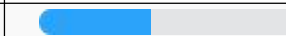
16. What is your motivation of participating in this mode? [multiple choices]

Choice	Total	Rate
None	15	 42.86%
Interest	15	 42.86%
Translation skills improvement	16	 45.71%
Quantity of translation	12	 34.29%
Self -value achievement	9	 25.71%
Public welfare	7	 20%
Jobs	5	 14.29%
Money	5	 14.29%
Social network	4	 11.43%
Others	0	 0%
Effective data	35	

17. What have you gained after participating in the crowdsourcing translation? [multiple choices]

Choice	Total	Rate
None	15	 42.86%
Colorful life	14	 40%
Gaining new areas of knowledge	15	 42.86%
Understanding of translation process	12	 34.29%
Translation skills improvement	10	 28.57%
Abilities to solve real-life problems	9	 25.71%
Quantity of translation work	7	 20%
Sense of achievement	4	 11.43%
Team spirit cultivation	6	 17.14%
Making new friends	5	 14.29%
Others	0	 0%
Effective data	35	

18. What problems have you encountered when participating in crowdsourcing translation? [multiple choices]

Choice	Total	Rate
None	15	 42.86%
Poor quality of translation	14	 40%
Failure to accomplish tasks	12	 34.29%
Large workload with a few salary	8	 22.86%
Difficulty in withdrawing remuneration for translation	9	 25.71%

Conflicts in the team	3	8.57%
Violation of legal rights	0	0%
Others	0	0%
Effective data	35	

19. Does your school have a course that incorporates a crowdsourcing translation mode or introduce crowdsourcing type projects? [single choice]

Choice	Total	Rate
Yes	20	15.87%
No	105	83.33%
(Empathy)	1	0.79%
Effective data	126	

20. Do you have any advice for crowdsourcing translation mode? [fill in the blank]

Answer 1: Intensify promotion

Answer 2: Establish a standardized and reasonable platform

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

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