



Kentico 9

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Multilingual websites

Content editors

Editing the content of multilingual websites

Learn how to create new language versions of web pages.

Translating content using external services

Translate pages using machine translation or send the pages through an automated process to professional translator agencies.

Administrators

Setting up multilingual websites

Configure your websites to use multiple languages and learn how to set up default cultures for users and visitors.

Setting up a multilingual user interface

Enable and configure multiple languages for the Kentico administration interface.

Configuring translation services

If you want to translate your website content and localization strings using translation services (for example, Google Translate), you first need to configure the services.

Developing unique page templates for specific languages

Pages usually have the same layout across different languages, but you can also create a unique layout and design for each language version.

Developers

Developing custom translation services

If the default translation services provided in Kentico are not enough, you can integrate with any other translation services.

Translating content via REST

You can utilize a REST service to retrieve and submit translations.

Customizing XLIFF export for translations

Customize the XLIFF files that are used for exporting and importing translation data.

Setting up multilingual websites

Kentico websites can host content in multiple languages (cultures). Multilingual websites have separate versions of pages for each language. The system allows you to automatically offer culture versions of the website to visitors based on various settings. Users can also switch between individual languages manually using a dedicated web part.


You can find a list of available cultures in the **Localization** application on the **Cultures** tab. All major cultures are provided by default. You can assign cultures to websites and then translate the content to the respective languages.

Multilingual user and administration interface

The administration interface of Kentico can also be multilingual. To learn more, refer to the [Setting up a multilingual user interface chapter](#).

Setting up multiple cultures for websites

To add more cultures to a website:

1. Open the **Sites** application.
2. Edit () your site.
3. Switch to the **Cultures** tab.
4. Click **Add cultures**.
5. In the selection dialog, choose the cultures you wish to use.
6. Click **Select**.

The cultures are now assigned to the website and editors can start translating pages.



←

General

Domain aliases

Cultures

Assigned objects

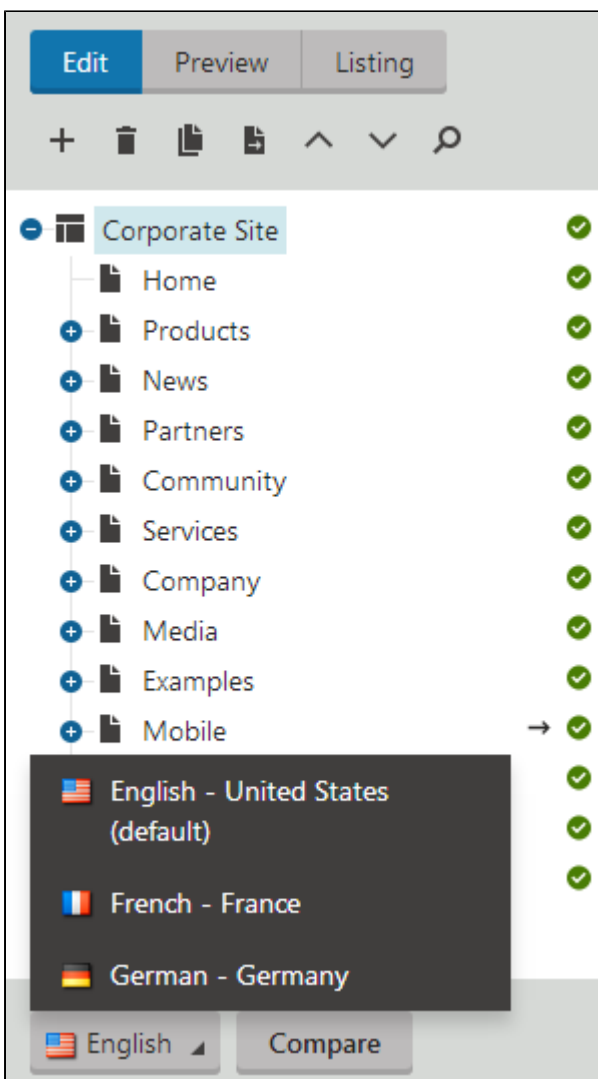
Off-line mode

The website uses the following cultures:

- Culture name
- [English - United States](#)
- [French - France](#)
- [German - Germany](#)

Remove selected ... Add cultures

Open the **Pages** application. You can now switch between languages using the selector below the content tree.



Setting the default content culture

When you create a new website, you specify the default culture in the [New site wizard](#). If you create a website based on a web template, the site uses the culture of the given web template. All default Kentico web templates use **English - United States** as their default culture.

You can modify the default culture settings of a website in:

- **Settings -> Content -> Default content culture**
- **Sites -> Edit a site -> Default content culture**

The two settings are interlinked. Values configured in one section are reflected in the other location.

Setting default languages for users and visitors

You can configure which language version the system displays to users when they arrive on the website.

Configuration for registered users

The website culture displayed to registered website users depends on each user's **Preferred content culture** setting.

Users can change this setting for their account:

- in the administration interface, on the **Details** tab of the **My profile** application
- on the live site via the **My account** web part

Website administrators can adjust the setting for users in the **Users** application (when editing users on the **General** tab).

Depending on this configuration, users either see the content in their preferred culture (if available), or in the website's default content culture (if set to *(default)* or if the preferred culture is not available).

Note: The act of logging in does not change the currently selected culture, so the setting only has an effect if users are already logged in when they first reach the website (e.g. when using [Windows authentication](#)).

Configuration for anonymous visitors

You can also configure the default content culture that the website displays to anonymous visitors. This can be done separately for the main website domain and for individual domain aliases:

- **Sites** -> edit a site -> **General** -> **Visitor culture** - used for visitors accessing the website through a URL containing the main domain name.
- **Sites** -> edit a site -> **Domain Aliases** -> edit an alias -> **Visitor culture** - used for visitors accessing the website through a URL that contains the domain alias.

The values can either be set to one of the cultures available for the website, or to **(Automatic)**, in which case the **user's browser settings** are used (for example, in Internet Explorer, you can set the default language in Tools -> Internet options -> General -> Languages).

Setting the default language for specific domains

Using the **Visitor culture** settings of the site and its domain aliases (described in the section above), you can configure the system to use a different default language based on the current domain. For example, if you use the following domains:

- example.com (main domain)
- example.de (domain alias)
- example.fr (domain alias)

You can set English, German and French as the default cultures for the domain and domain aliases (respectively). Now, when a visitor arrives at *example.fr*, the website automatically displays its French content.

Refer to [Configuring URLs for multilingual websites](#) for additional information about cultures, domains and URLs.

Configuring URLs for multilingual websites

On multilingual websites, all language versions of a page use the same URL by default. This URL is based on the given page's alias path. For example, the home page always has the following URL: */Home*

If you want to see the same page in French, you need to change the culture by entering the URL with an **appropriate query string parameter**: */Home?lang=fr-fr*

Once the language is selected, the system stores the preferred culture code in the visitor's browser using a cookie. This means that the given visitor automatically sees the French version when returning to */Home* or another translated page, even without any parameters in the URL.

Providing language selectors for website visitors


Having to type a URL with a query string manually would be inconvenient for visitors. You can provide a more friendly way for users to switch between cultures [using the Language data source web part](#).

Enforcing separate domains for languages

Having a different **domain name** for each culture is a good way to let visitors know that the particular version of the site is intended for a certain language audience. It is also the best option for multilingual websites with regard to [Search engine optimization](#).

For example, if the English version of your site is available under *domain.com*, the French version could use *domain.fr* and so on. This scenario uses a different countrycode toplevel domain, but you can set any other domain name format, such as unique subdomains for each culture.

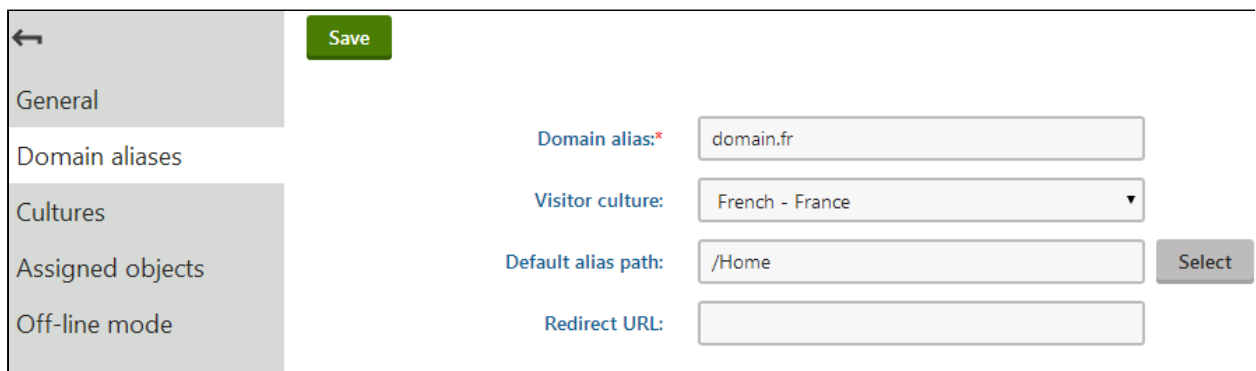
To implement domain separation based on languages:

1. Open the **Sites** application.
2. Edit () your site.
3. On the **General** tab, select your website's primary language in the **Visitor culture** field.
 - This assigns the given language to the site's main domain name.
4. Set up additional domain names for other languages as domain aliases on the **Domain aliases** tab.
 - Just like with the main domain, you can assign a language to each alias by selecting the matching culture in the **Visitor culture** field.

Configuration requirements

When setting up the **Visitor culture** of the site and its aliases, only assign each language to a single domain and do not use the (*Automatic*) value. Otherwise the system cannot determine with certainty which content culture to display.

Also make sure that your domain aliases do *not* use a **Redirect URL** leading to another domain name.



5. Open the **Settings** application.
6. Select the **URLs and SEO** category and enable the **Force domain culture** setting.
7. Click **Save**.

Note: You cannot use forced culture domains in combination with the language URL prefixes described in the next section.

The system now ensures the following:

- The default content culture is selected based on the domain name through which the website is opened.
- All page URLs (e.g. in navigation elements) are generated using the domain name to which the current content culture is assigned.
- When a user selects a different language through one of the language selection web parts, the system redirects the URL to the corresponding domain name.

Authentication with multiple domains

The user context is not carried over when switching between domains on the live site. If you are using standard Forms authentication, registered users who change the content culture while browsing need to log in separately on each language version of the website.

If this is a problem, you can work around it by implementing a single sign-on mechanism for all domains.

Using language prefixes for URLs

If you do not own a different domain name for each language version of the website, but still want to ensure unique URLs for each culture without adding query string parameters, you can use language prefixes. Language prefixes insert a subdirectory into the URL in format **<domain>/<language prefix>/<URL path>**, for example: *<domain>/fr-FR/Home*

To enable language prefixes, go to **Settings -> URLs and SEO**, and enable the **Use language prefix for URLs** setting.

Note: You cannot use language prefixes if the **Force domain culture** setting is enabled.


Unless you check the **Allow URLs without language prefixes** setting, the system automatically redirects all URLs without a language prefix to a corresponding URL that includes a language prefix (according to the current content culture).

If language prefixes are enabled, the language selection web parts used on your site generate links containing the appropriate URL prefix by default. If you wish to configure a specific web part to use links with the standard query string parameter, disable the web part's **Use culture specific URLs** property. Please keep in mind that all other settings still apply, so the resulting URLs may be redirected.

Changing the language prefix text:

By default, the language prefix matches the culture code of the requested language. If a *culture alias* is set for the language, it takes precedence and the system uses the alias instead of the culture code. If you want to change the language prefix for a certain language, the best way is to set a culture alias.

For example, to change the language prefix for the French language to *France*:

1. Open the **Localization** application.
2. Select the **Cultures** tab.
3. Type *fr-fr* into the **Culture code** filter and click **Search**.
4. Edit () the *French - France* culture.
5. Set the **Culture alias** property to *France*.
6. Click **Save**.

The system now displays the language prefix in URLs of French page as for example: `<domain>/France/Home`

Using a custom page URL path for different culture versions

Forcing culture domains or using language prefixes for URLs ensures that you have a different URL for every page culture version. You can use the following approach if the features described above are disabled or if you want different culture versions of pages to have different names in the URL path.

For example, if you want the French home page to have a different URL than the English version:

1. Open the **Pages** application, and select the Home page in the content tree.
2. Select the French language in the selector below the content tree.
3. Open the **Properties -> URLs** tab.
4. In the **Page URL path** section, check **Use custom URL path**.
5. Leave the **Standard URL or wildcard** option selected as the **Path type**.
6. Set the **Path or pattern** value to: */frenchhome*
7. Click **Save**.

Page

Design

Form

URLs ▾

Analytics ▾

Save

Alias

Page alias:^{*}

Home

Page URL Path

Use custom URL path:



Path type:



Standard URL or wildcard



Route



MVC

Path or pattern:

/frenchhome

Extended properties

URL extensions:



Use custom URL extensions

To try out how the custom URL works, sign out and view the English version of the website. If you open the URL `<domain>/frenchhome`, the website automatically switches the culture to French and displays the French version of the home page.

By default, language selection web parts reflect custom URL paths for pages when generating links to the corresponding culture version. If you wish to disable this behavior for a specific web part and have it use links with the standard page URL, disable its **Use culture specific URLs** property.

You can also set [Page aliases](#) for pages dedicated to specific cultures. When the page is accessed through this type of alias, the system always opens it in the corresponding culture.

Note: You may encounter problems when using wildcards in URLs on multilingual sites. You can find more details and a possible solution on the [Wildcard URLs](#) page.

Creating language selectors

To create a language selector on a page, [use](#) the Language data source web part in combination with a Basic repeater web part.

1. Place the **Language data source** web part on a page. The data source generates 'CultureCode', 'CultureName', and 'URL' (the URL is culture specific) fields.
2. Configure the web part and copy the value of the **Web part control ID** property.
3. Place the **Basic repeater** web part on the page and configure it.
4. In the **Data source name** property, paste the copied **Web part control ID** value from the data source web part.
5. In the **Content before** and **Content after** field, add the markup for the language selector. For example:

Content before

```
<div class="language-selection">{% CurrentCulture %}
</div>
<nav role="navigation">
  <ul class="language-items">
```

Content after

```
  </ul>
</nav>
```

6. Access the data source fields in the transformation. For example:

Transformation

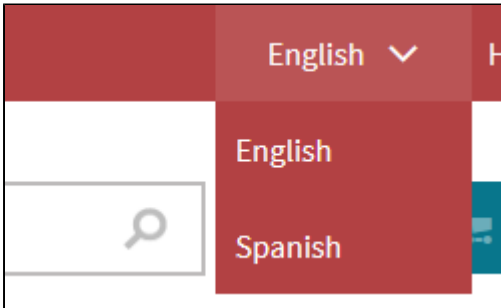
```
{%
  cultureLocalizedName = CultureCode;
  return;
#%}
<li>
  <a title="{% cultureLocalizedName %}" href="{%HTMLEncode(URL)%}" ">{%
  cultureLocalizedName %} </a>
</li>
```

7. **Save & Close.**
8. **Style** the markup in the **CSS stylesheets** application.

The page now lists the available cultures. You can also create resource strings for specific culture codes and access them like this instead:

```
{%  
  cultureLocalizedName = GetResourceString("sitename." + CultureCode);  
  return;  
#%}
```

This will allow you to display custom culture names instead of culture codes. The **Dancing Goat** sample site uses the same approach to build its language selector.



Renaming the language selection parameter

The default name of the language selection parameter is *lang*. To rename the parameter:

1. Add the **CMSLanguageParameterName** key into the */configuration/appSettings* section of your application's **web.config** file.
2. Enter the new name as the key's **value**.

```
<add key="CMSLanguageParameterName" value="sprache" />
```

Even though switching between languages using URL query string parameters is the default approach, it is not recommended for live production websites. Parameters make URLs more confusing and are not friendly toward search engines. Instead, you can configure the system to use one of the options described in [Configuring URLs for multilingual websites](#).

Support for right-to-left languages

If the website is displayed in a language that uses right-to-left direction of written text (typically arabic languages), the RTL CSS class is automatically assigned to the `<body>` element of all pages (`<body class="RTL">`). You may need to add right-to-left specific CSS style modifications to the stylesheet.

RTL in content culture vs. UI culture

The direction of website content is determined by the **Preferred content culture** setting of users.

The direction of the Kentico administration interface depends on the **Preferred user interface culture** setting of users. Currently, right-to-left languages are not fully supported in the administration interface.

Example:

Original LTR style:

```
.xxx  
{  
  text-align: left;  
  float: left;  
  border-right: solid 1px #cccccc;  
}
```

RTL style:

```
.RTL .xxx
{
text-align: right;
float: right;
border-right: none;
border-left: solid 1px #cccccc;
}
```

Adding culture-specific fonts to the editor

If your culture uses specific fonts that are not available in the [WYSIWYG editor](#), you need to add the fonts:

1. Edit the `<web project>\CMS\CMSAdminControls\CKeditor\config.js` file.
2. Set the list of available fonts through the `config.font_names` property. For example:

```
// Leaves the default set of fonts and adds 'Calibri' to the options
config.font_names = 'Arial;Calibri;Comic Sans MS;Courier New;Georgia;Lucida
Sans Unicode;Tahoma;Times New Roman;Trebuchet MS;Verdana';
```

3. Save the file.
4. Clear the cache of your web browser.

Log in to the Kentico administration again. You should see the new fonts in the editor's font list.

Note: Many of the default editor toolbars do not contain the Font selector by default. To learn how to add the selector to individual toolbars, see [Personalizing the editor toolbars and buttons](#).

Defining culture-dependent workflow scopes

Workflows can be defined separately for each language version of your pages by using culture-dependent workflow scopes. A workflow scope determines which pages are affected by a particular workflow.

To learn how to create workflows and workflow scopes, refer to the [Configuring workflows](#) chapter.

The system applies workflow scopes with the following priority (from highest to lowest):

1. Scopes with a specified page type and culture
2. Scopes with a specified page type
3. Scopes with a specified culture
4. Scopes without a specified page type and culture

←

General

Steps

Scope

E-mails

Pages

Versions

Save

General

This scope covers:*

Select

Specified page and its children
 Only specified page
 Only child pages

Type:

Apply workflow on pages in this scope
 Exclude workflow from pages in this scope

Advanced

Page type:


Culture:

Condition:

Edit
Clear

Allowing content editors to edit only specified language versions

The system allows you to specify which language versions of pages users are allowed to edit.

1. Open the **Users** application.
2. **Edit** () the user.
3. Switch to the **Languages** tab and select one of the following options:
 - **User can edit all languages** - the user can edit pages in any language.
 - **User can edit following languages** - you can choose which language versions the user can edit. The *Select site* list allows you to configure the language bindings for specific websites.

←

General

Password

Settings

Sites

Roles

Departments

Notifications

Categories

Friends

Subscriptions

Languages

Membership

User can edit all languages
 User can edit following languages:

Select site: Corporate Site ▼

Language:

Language name

[English - United States](#)

[French - France](#)

Remove selected ... Add languages

Setting up a multilingual user interface

The user interface culture determines the language of the **Kentico administration interface**, as well as other factors like numeric and date formats.

Multilingual website content

If you want to learn more about localization of website content (i.e. pages in the content tree), please refer to the [Setting up multilingual websites](#) chapter.

Managing site cultures

You can manage all cultures in the **Localization** application on the **Cultures** tab. To display only UI cultures, choose **Yes** in the **Is UI culture** filter and click **Search**.

New culture

Culture name:

Culture code:

Culture short name:

Culture alias:

Site name:

Is UI culture:

Reset

Search

Actions	Culture name ▲	Culture code	Culture short name	Culture alias	Is UI culture
  ...	 Afrikaans - South Africa	af-ZA	Afrikaans		Yes
  ...	 Arabic - Iraq	ar-IQ	Arabic		Yes
  ...	 Czech - Czech Republic	cs-CZ	Czech		Yes
  ...	 English - New Zealand	en-NZ	English		Yes
  ...	 English - United States	en-US	English		Yes
  ...	 French - France	fr-FR	French		Yes
  ...	 German - Germany	de-DE	German		Yes
  ...	 Turkish - Turkey	tr-TR	Turkish		Yes

When you create a new culture or edit an existing culture, you can define the following properties:


Property	Description
Culture name	Name displayed for the culture in the administration interface.

Culture code	The standard identifier of the culture in format: <i><language code>-<country/region code></i> You cannot use neutral culture codes that represent languages in general. Enter the culture code of a specific country/region. For example en-US , not en .
Culture short name	A shortcut for the culture.
Culture alias	If set, the culture alias is displayed instead of the culture code in the language selector and in URL language prefixes.
Is UI culture	Indicates if the culture is available as a language option for the administration interface.

Preparing UI cultures

Kentico allows you to manage content in any language, including double-byte (eastern) languages, such as Chinese. All content is stored and published in UNICODE.

To prepare the system to display the administration interface in a different language or at least with different culture settings (e.g. calendar and numeric format):

1. Open the **Localization** application.
2. Select the **Cultures** tab.
3. Edit () the culture you want to use for the administration interface.
4. Select the **Is UI culture** check box.
5. Click **Save**.

Users can now select the new culture as their default UI culture in the **My profile** application using the **Preferred user interface culture** dropdown list. However, if the system does not have a corresponding language pack installed, the administration interface strings will still be displayed in the default language.

Installing downloaded localization packs

Kentico provides only a few selected language packs for the user interface texts with the standard installation. You can find these packs as *resx* files in the `~\CMS\CMSResources` folder. However, you can download localization packs with already translated resource files for some selected languages from [DevNet](#).

After downloading a package:

1. Open the package and copy the *resx* file into the `~\CMS\CMSResources` folder.
2. Restart the application to apply the changes to the user interface:
 - a. Open the **System** application.
 - b. Click **Restart application**.

Translating localization strings manually

To translate the localization strings for the added UI culture into a different language manually:

1. Create a copy of the `~\CMS\CMSResources\cms.resx` file in the same folder and name it `cms.<culture code>.resx` (for example, `cms.he-IL.resx`).
 - This file now stores strings with the text of the administration interface copied from the original culture.
2. Open the copied file and translate the localization strings.
3. After modifying the *.resx* file, restart the application to apply the changes to the user interface:
 - a. Open the **System** application.
 - b. Click **Restart application**.

Setting the default UI culture

The default UI culture is *en-us*. If you configure the system to allow more UI cultures to be used, you can change the default UI culture for users by adding the following key to the `<appSettings>` section of your site's *web.config* file:

```
<add key="CMSDefaultUICulture" value="en-nz" />
```

The value of this key must be a valid culture code (in the example above, *en-nz* represents the **English - New Zealand** culture).

If you wish to change the default UI culture, you also need to rename the `~\CMSResources\CMS.resx` file to `CMS.en-us.resx` and the `CMS.en-nz.resx` file to `CMS.resx`. This is needed because the *CMS.resx* file is used when the (*default*) option is selected as a

user's **Preferred user interface culture**.

When the above mentioned key is used and the CMS.resx file contains the en-nz dictionary, the UI culture will be *en-nz* for users who have their **Preferred user interface culture** set to **(default)**.

Applying a culture to a specific user's UI

You can set the administration interface to a specific culture for each user in the system:

1. Open the **Users** application.
2. Edit () the user.
3. Select the required **Preferred user interface culture** on the **General** tab.
4. Click **Save**.

Users may also select their own user interface culture in the **My profile** application on the **Details** tab, by setting the **Preferred user interface culture**.

When the user signs out and then back in, the system displays the interface according to the new culture settings and with translated strings (once the translation is complete).

Users can also change the culture of their interface by opening the **User menu** and clicking on **Change language**. This selection also changes the **Preferred user interface culture** setting of the given user.

Working with resource strings

Resource strings store the text displayed in the Kentico administration interface (and on the live site in some cases).

- All default resource strings are stored in the **cms.resx** file, which is located in the project's **CMSResources** folder.
- You can define site specific resource string files, as described in [Creating site specific resource strings](#).
- To create resource string files for custom modules, see an example in [Example - Creating a packageable module](#).
- You can edit the resource strings that the system stores in the database in the **Localization** application on the **Resource strings** tab.

Resource string priority

When loading resource strings, the system uses the following priority:

1. database (Localization application) – highest priority
2. site specific resx files
3. resx files of custom modules
4. custom.resx
5. cms.resx

If there are duplicate strings with the same key in all five sources, the system uses the one stored in the database.

To change the priorities, you can add the following key to your web.config:

```
<add key="CMSUseSQLResourceManagerAsPrimary" value="false" />
```

When this key is added, the priorities are as follows:

1. site specific resx files
2. resx files of custom modules
3. custom.resx
4. cms.resx
5. database

Modifying the default UI strings

If you want to modify text in the user interface (including web part dialogs), you can create a **custom.resx** file and store your strings in this file. The keys used to identify the strings must be the same as in **cms.resx** file. This procedure allows you to modify the strings without worrying that your changes will be overwritten during an upgrade to a newer version.

If you need to customize strings in a non-English resource file, your custom file must use a name like **custom.<culture code>.resx** (for example, **custom.fr-fr.resx** for French).

Adding your own strings


If you need to translate custom strings used on your website such as form labels, display names of objects or other static text into other languages, you can create a new resource string:

1. Open the **Localization** application.
2. Choose the default culture in the **Culture** selector.
3. Click **New string**.
4. Type the name of the resource string into the **Key** field.
5. Type the text for the key into the **Translation** field of the corresponding language.
6. Click **Save**.

A new string in the default culture is now displayed in the list.

You can also create new resource strings directly when editing text fields in the administration interface. See [Localizing text fields](#).

Translating resource strings into other languages

1. Open the **Localization** application.
2. Edit () the resource string.
3. If you do not see the desired language, use the **Show translation for** radio buttons to change the category of cultures.
4. Translate the string into the desired language in the corresponding **Translation** field.

Save

General




Key:

Translations

Show translations for: Site cultures UI cultures All cultures

Language:

Search

Language	Translation
 English - United States (default)	<input type="text" value="News"/>
 Czech - Czech Republic	<input type="text" value="Novinky"/>
 German - Germany	<input type="text" value="Nachrichten"/>

5. Click **Save**.

The resource string and its translation are now created and stored in the database.

Loading resource strings in the API

If you need to retrieve the value of a resource string in your custom code, use the **CMS.Helpers.ResHelper.GetString** method.

```
using CMS.Helpers;

...

// Loads the value of the 'stringKey' resource string (in the default culture)
string localizedResult = ResHelper.GetString("stringKey");
```

Creating site specific resource strings

All default resource strings are stored in the *cms.resx* file, which is located in the project's *CMSResources* folder. However, you can also create site specific resource strings and have different strings for each of your website. See [Working with resource strings](#) to see which resource string files have higher priority than others.

Site specific resource strings cannot be edited from Kentico administration interface, only through the created resx files.

To create site specific resource string files:

1. Open your Kentico project in Visual Studio.
2. Open the **App_Data** -> **<siteName>** -> **Resources** (or CMSApp -> App_Data -> <siteName> -> Resources in web application projects) folder.
3. Create a folder named according to the code name of the desired culture (for example *cs-CZ*).
 - Such folders will store resx files for the specified cultures.
4. Right-click the created culture folder to create a culture specific file and select **Add -> New Item**.
 - If you right-click the **Resources** folder and select **Add -> New Item**, you can create a resx file for the default culture.
5. Create a file with an arbitrary name with the **.resx** extension.

The system creates a file with the resource string template (allows adding pairs of resource string Names and Values).

You can now add pairs of resource string names and values which you want to be defined specifically for the site, for example:

- **Name:** *mysite.logonform.username* (the recommended format is *siteCodeName.stringName*)
- **Value:** User name:

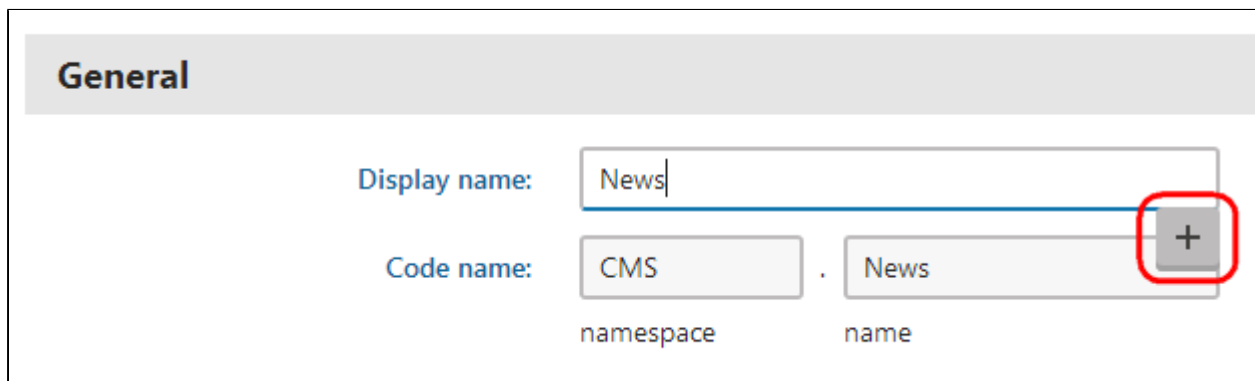
This resource string changes the header of the message displayed on the dashboard in Kentico administration interface.

Localizing text fields

Fields in the Kentico administration interface that contain the *Display names* or *Descriptions* of objects provide a user friendly way to handle localization. This is achieved using action buttons and dialogs that allow you to insert resource strings and edit their text and translations directly.

To add a resource string to a field where localization is supported:

1. Place the cursor into the field and click the **Localize** (**+**) button.



The screenshot shows the 'General' tab of a field configuration. The 'Display name' field contains the text 'News'. Below it, the 'Code name' field is split into two parts: 'namespace' with the value 'CMS' and 'name' with the value 'News'. A red circle highlights a '+' button located to the right of the 'name' field, which is used to localize the text.

2. Choose from the two options:
 - **Create new resource string** - directly creates a new resource string. The identifier (key) of the new string contains a special prefix (custom. by default).
 - **Use existing resource string** - allows you to select an existing resource string. You can choose only strings that are stored

in the database. Resource strings contained in .resx files cannot be accessed this way.

3. Type the resource key name into the displayed dialog or choose an existing resource key.
4. Click **Save & Close**.
5. Edit the text of the resource string for individual cultures.
 - You can use machine [translation services](#) to assist with the translation (if there are any configured for your application).
 - If you do not see the desired language, use the **Show translation for** radio buttons to change the category of cultures.
 - Please keep in mind that modifying an existing resource string also affects all other occurrences of the same string.

Localize string

General

Key:

Translations

Show translations for: Site cultures UI cultures All cultures

Language:

Language	Translation
English - United States (default)	<input type="text" value="News"/>
Czech - Czech Republic	<input type="text" value="Novinky"/>
German - Germany	<input type="text"/>

6. Click **Save & Close** to confirm any changes made to the resource string.
7. **Save** the editing form to confirm the insertion of the string into the field.

The field is now localized and displays a value according to the current culture settings. You can edit the text of the resource string at any time by clicking **Localize other languages** (+) or directly in the form.

To remove the localization string from a field, click **Remove localization** (🗑).

Note: Resource strings created using localization dialogs are always stored in the database. The dialogs cannot be used to interact with strings contained in resource files (.resx) under the **CMSResources** folder.

Localizing text fields using macro expressions

If you need to supply a localized value into a field or text area where localization expressions are supported, you can use expressions in the following formats:

Format	Description	Sample Value
Basic format: { \$key\$ }	Displays the value of the resource string with the specified key. Strings can be viewed and edited in the Localization application or in the .resx files under the CMSResources folder.	{ \$myform.firstname\$ }

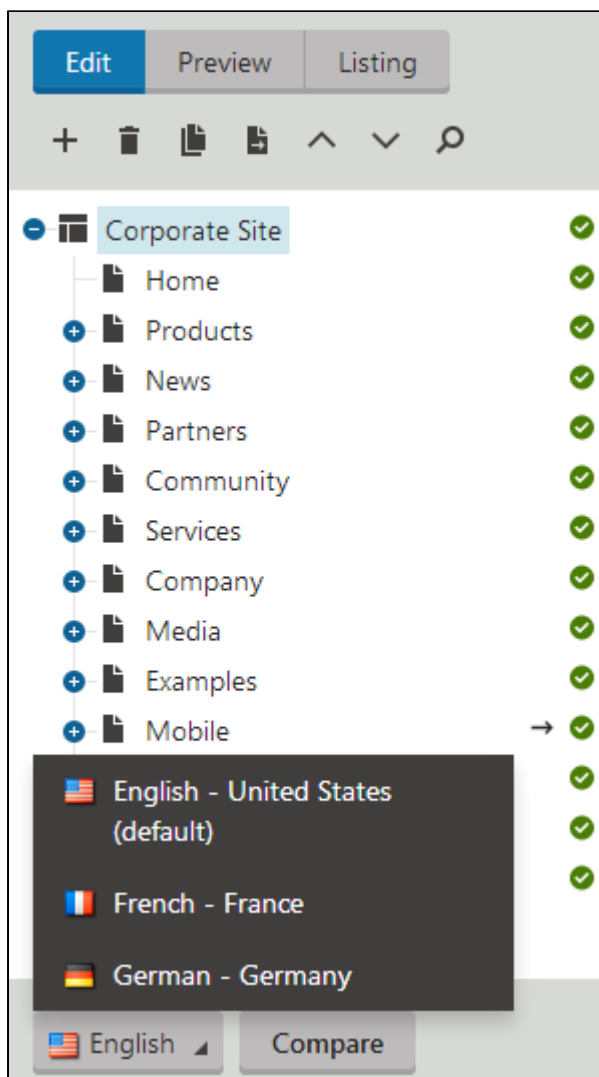
In-place localization: <code>{\$=default_string culture_code=translation culture_code=translation etc.\$}</code>	Displays the strings defined in the expression.	<code>{\$=Hello de-de=Hallo it-it=Ciao\$}</code>
--	---	--

See also: [Macro expressions](#)

Editing the content of multilingual websites

After the site administrator has [specified cultures for a website](#), the content editors can begin to translate the content (web pages) or [assign the translation to translation services](#).

When you open the **Pages** application on a multilingual website, you can see the language selector below the content tree. Use the selector to switch between language versions of the currently selected page.



You can also click **Compare** to edit language versions side-by-side.

Creating multiple language versions of pages

The following example shows how to manually translate a page into the French language:

1. Open the **Pages** application.
2. Select the root page in the content tree and switch to the **French** culture. Since the French version of the page does not exist yet, you can create it through one of the following ways:
 - **Create empty page** - creates a new page of the same type, but without any content.
 - **Copy content from another language** - creates a copy of the page with content loaded from the selected language version. If *Save the new page before editing* is checked, the system adds the new page version and immediately saves the copied content.
 - **Translate using translation service** - with this option, the content of the page's new language version will be provided by an external translation service. See the [Configuring translation services](#) chapter to learn more.

3. Choose to **Copy content from another language**.
4. Select **English - United States**.

The page does not exist in the current culture.

Create empty page
 Copy content from another language

English - United States (default) ▾

Save the new page before editing

Translate using translation service

Create page

5. Click **Create page**.

The French version of the root page has now been created. You can now translate other pages on the website:

1. Choose the **Home** page in the content tree.
2. Select **Copy content from another language**, but this time disable the **Save the new page before editing** option.
3. Click **Create page**.
4. The editing form of the new page version opens. Change the **Page name** to *French Home*.
5. Click **Save**.
6. On the **Page** tab, change the text of the heading in the second editable region to: *Welcome to the French version of the sample Corporate Site*
7. Click **Save**.


You can modify the content of a page's editable regions to be different for each specific language version. It is also possible to translate the content entered on a page's **Form** tab, and even assign culture specific values for many of the page's **Properties**.

If you view the page on the live site, you can see the French version.

You can switch between languages using the language selection links at the top right of the website header.

Creating content for another language

When adding a new language to the website, please be sure to always create a language version for at least the **root** page and the default **home page**. Otherwise, the system cannot display the site correctly.

In the **Pages** application, the content tree displays the **Not translated page** () status icon next to pages that do not exist in the selected culture.

Using the default language version for untranslated pages

You can configure websites to display content from the default language for pages that are not available in the selected language.

1. In the Kentico administration interface, open the **Settings** application.
2. Select the **Content** category.
3. Choose your **Site** enable the **Combine with default culture** setting.
4. Click **Save**.

Now you can sign out and view the French version of the live website again. Pages that are not available in French are displayed in the default culture (English).

Comparing language versions

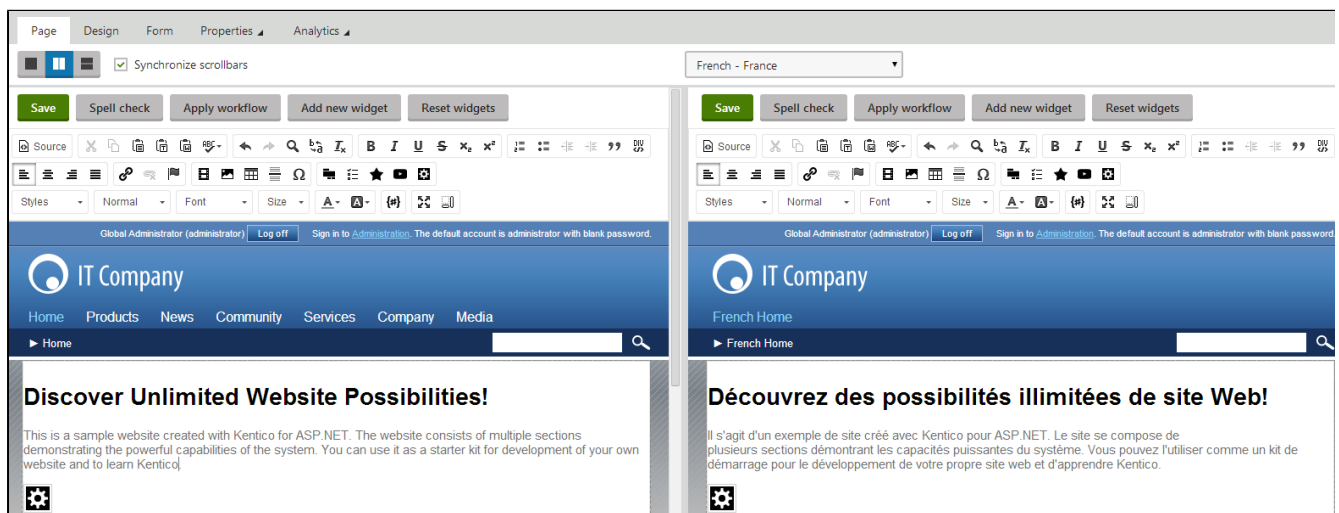
Language version comparison enables content editors to view and edit two different **language versions** of pages side-by-side. This can be convenient when translating website content into multiple languages.

To switch to language version comparison mode in the **Pages** application, select a page and click **Compare** below the content tree.

The system displays a language version comparison toolbar and splits the page editing area below the toolbar into two parts:

- The first displays the page in the language selected in the main selector below the content tree.
- The second displays the language selected on the comparison toolbar.

You can edit both displayed language versions independently at the same time.



The language comparison toolbar provides the following options:

Close comparison mode	Closes the comparison mode and returns to the standard view of a single language version. You can also close the comparison by clicking Compare below the content tree again.
Vertical layout	Splits the editing area vertically.
Horizontal layout	Splits the editing area horizontally.
Synchronize scrollbars	If enabled, scrollbars in both parts of the editing area are synchronized, resulting in the same sections of both language versions being displayed while scrolling.
Language selector	You can choose which language version of the page is compared with the selected language.


- If you select a page whose version in the comparison language is not created yet, the standard **New culture version** dialog appears.
- Language version comparison mode is available in both **Edit** and **Preview** mode.
- The comparison mode is also supported for page **Properties**, except for the **Linked pages**, **Related pages**, **Security** and **Languages** tabs (the page properties on these tabs are shared by all language versions).

Language status overview

The **Listing** mode of the **Pages** application provides an overview of page language versions.

If you select a page in the content tree and switch to **Listing** mode, you can see all child pages.

The **Languages** column displays flags with differently colored backgrounds for all languages available on the website. The flags represent particular language versions of pages and indicate the following statuses:

- **Green - Translated** - the page is available in the given language and up-to-date. The actual language of the page's content has no effect on the status, the system only checks whether the language version exists.
- **Orange - Outdated** - the language version exists for the page, but is outdated. The system considers language versions to be outdated if the default language version of the page has been modified (or published when using workflow) more recently.
- **Red - Not available** - the page does not exist in the given language. You can also see the  icon next to pages in the content tree.

The **Waiting for translation** status indicates that the page exists in the given language, but its content has not been translated yet. The page's content is currently submitted to a [translation service](#).

You can manage the translation submission in the **Translations** application.

Clicking a **Translated** or **Outdated** flag opens the **Page** tab of the appropriate language version of the page. If you click a **Not available** flag, the language version's creation dialog opens.







The **Name** column displays the names of the pages in the currently edited culture. If the page version **does not exist** in this language, the column displays the name from the **default culture**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	≡	Actions	Name	Page type	Children	Modified	Published	Version	Languages	Personas
<input type="checkbox"/>				Home	Page (menu item)	No	7/23/2014 10:08:33 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Products	Page (menu item)	Yes	7/23/2014 10:08:37 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				News (en-US)	Page (menu item)	Yes	6/5/2014 10:15:32 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Partners	Page (menu item)	Yes	7/23/2014 10:08:42 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Community (en-US)	Page (menu item)	Yes	6/30/2011 9:54:16 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Services	Page (menu item)	Yes	7/23/2014 10:08:46 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Company	Page (menu item)	Yes	7/23/2014 10:08:49 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Media	Page (menu item)	Yes	7/23/2014 10:08:53 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Examples (en-US)	Page (menu item)	Yes	2/19/2014 2:26:33 PM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Mobile (en-US) →	Page (menu item)	Yes	8/6/2012 8:50:16 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Other (en-US)	Page (menu item)	Yes	4/13/2011 8:28:04 PM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Special Pages (en-US)	Folder	Yes	6/27/2011 10:27:25 AM	Yes	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Images (en-US)	Folder	Yes	6/27/2011 10:27:48 AM	Yes	-	

The Languages tab

You may also view the language statuses separately for individual pages. To do so, select a page in the content tree in the **Pages** application and switch to the **Properties** -> **Languages** tab. Here you can also use the following actions for individual language versions:

- **Edit culture version** - switches the Pages application to the given language.
- **Create new culture version** - shown for languages in which the page is not available. Clicking the action creates a new version of the page in the given language.
- **Translate page** - opens a dialog where you can submit the page for translation to the given language, using a specified [Translation service](#).

Page		Design		Form		Languages ▾		Analytics ▾	
Actions	Name	Language	Status	Modified	Version	Published			
	Home	 English - United States	Translated	3/4/2014 1:31:24 PM	-	Yes			
	French Home	 French - France	Outdated	3/4/2014 11:36:38 AM	-	Yes			
	-	 German - Germany	Not available	-	-	No			

Items per page

Hiding the Languages tab

The **Languages** tab can be displayed or hidden for members of particular roles. This can be set up using [UI personalization](#).

Configuring translation services

You can automate or outsource the translation of website content using translation services. Translation services allow you to create multilingual sites without having to edit the text in the Kentico administration interface. The system automatically ensures the transfer of data between the website's pages and translation providers. Translation data is exported and imported via files using the standard XML-based XLIFF format.

There are two general categories of translation services:

- **Machine services** - use translation software to programatically convert source text from one language to another. By default, Kentico supports the Microsoft Translator and Google Translate. See [Machine translation - Microsoft Translator](#) and [Machine translation - Google Translate](#).
- **Standard services (human translation)** - provide an automated interface between Kentico and external human translators. By default, you can use the Translations.com service. See [Human translation services - Translations.com](#).

You can also [develop custom services](#).

The main purpose of translation services is to create language versions of the website's pages based on the content in another language.

Enabling translation services

To enable the translation service functionality:

1. Open the **Settings** application.
2. Select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
3. Check **Enable translation services**.
4. Click **Save**.

Translation services settings

You can find the settings related to translation services in the **Settings** application within the **Content -> Translation services** category. For each translation service you intend to use on your website, you have to configure the corresponding settings.

Managing translation services

You can manage translation services in the **Translation services** application.

For creating new translation services, see [Developing custom translation services](#).

Configuring content for translation


Translation services can process the following types of page content:

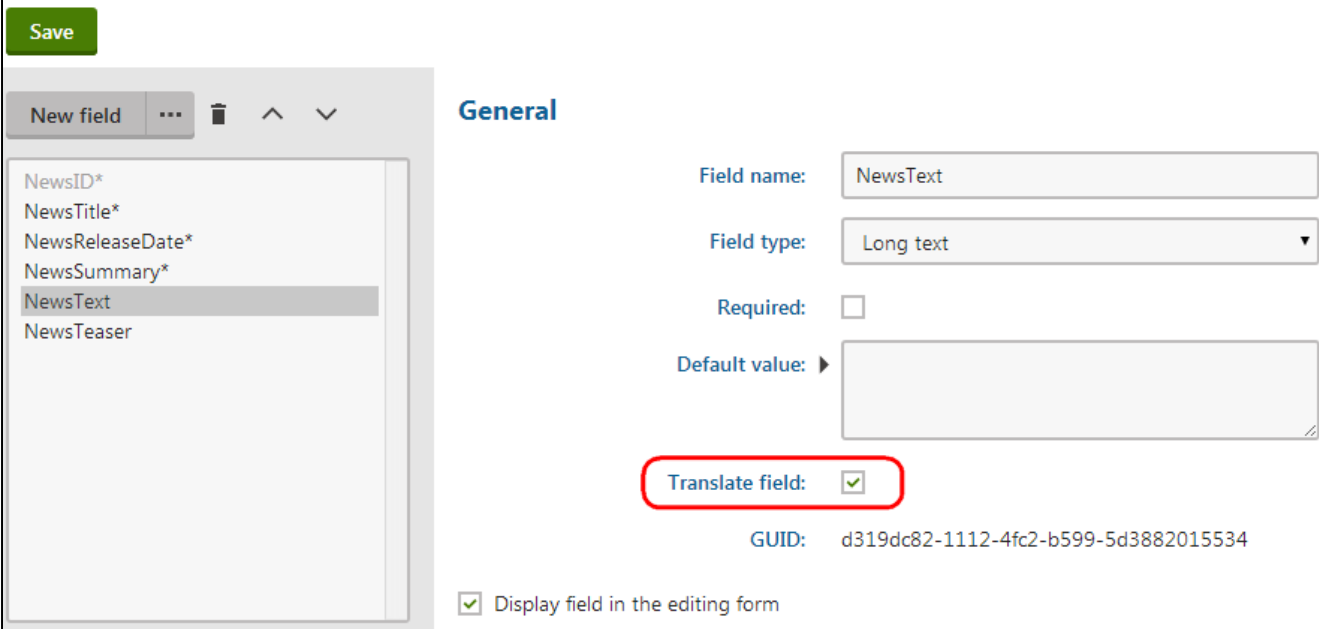
- Content of editable regions
- Values of page fields (entered on the **Form** tab of the Pages application)
- The properties of web parts placed on the given page
- Page file attachments

The system allows you to specify exactly which parts of the content are translated. These settings affect all types of translation services.

Configuring page fields

To choose which page fields are sent for translation, adjust the form definition of individual [page types](#):

1. Open the **Page types** application.
2. Edit () a specific page type.
3. Switch to the **Fields** tab.
4. Select the field that you wish to configure and enable or disable the **Translate field** flag. Translation is only available for fields with the *Text*, *Long text* or *File* **Data type**.
5. Click **Save** to confirm the changes to the field.



The screenshot shows the 'General' configuration page for a field named 'NewsText'. On the left, a list of fields includes 'NewsID*', 'NewsTitle*', 'NewsReleaseDate*', 'NewsSummary*', 'NewsText' (highlighted), and 'NewsTeaser'. The main configuration area on the right includes: 'Field name: NewsText', 'Field type: Long text', 'Required: ', and 'Default value:'. A red box highlights the 'Translate field: ' option. Below this, the GUID is shown as 'd319dc82-1112-4fc2-b599-5d3882015534'. At the bottom, there is a checkbox labeled 'Display field in the editing form' which is also checked. A green 'Save' button is visible in the top left corner of the configuration area.

When users submit pages of the given type for translation, only the content of fields that have the **Translate field** flag enabled is included in the translation.

Configuring web part content

Pages may also contain text added via [Web parts](#) and [Widgets](#). The only way to translate web part content is to localize the values of the corresponding web part properties. You can configure the system to automatically include specific web part properties in translations. This is only recommended for web parts that directly add text onto the page (such as **Static text**).

1. Open the **Settings** application and select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
2. Enable the **Translate web part properties** setting.
3. Click **Save**.
4. Open the **Localization** application and select **Cultures** tab.
5. Enable the **Is UI culture** flag for all content languages that you use on your website (see [Setting up a multilingual user interface](#)).
6. Open the **Web parts** application.
7. Select the appropriate web part and open the **Properties** tab.
8. Enable or disable the **Translate field** flag for individual properties.
 - Translation is only available for properties that use the *Text*, *Long text* or *File Attribute type*.
 - Click **Save** for every modified property.

If a page that contains the given web part is submitted for translation, the system includes the values of all properties that have the **Translate field** flag enabled. When importing the translation, the system creates a [resource string](#) for every translated property, containing the value in the target language. The original text values of the properties are replaced by [localization macros](#), which insert the appropriate resource strings.

Editable text regions

Translation submissions always include the page content entered by users into **Editable text** web parts, regardless of the web part translation settings.

Allowing translation of page attachments

Human translation services allow users to submit [file attachments](#) for translation along with the main content of pages. To configure

attachment translation for your website:

1. Open the **Settings** application and select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
2. Enable the **Allow attachment translation** setting.
3. Specify which types of files should be translated using the **Translation attachments file types** setting.
 - Enter a list of all allowed file extensions separated by semicolons (for example: *txt;docx;pdf*). Leave the setting empty to allow translation for all types of attached files.
4. Click **Save**.

Users can check the **Translate attached files** option when [submitting pages for translation](#), and the system adds all allowed file attachments into the translation source. When the completed translation is imported, the translated file is attached to the appropriate language version of the page.

File format

The system adds file attachments directly into the XLIFF translation source as binary data encoded in Base64 format.

Machine translation - Microsoft Translator

This service uses the [Microsoft \(Bing\) Translator API](#) to translate text. Microsoft Translator offers a free subscription for up to 2 million characters per month, higher editions must be purchased.

Character limit

This service has a 2000 character limit for every translation request. When translating pages, the service submits the content of every field and editable region as a separate unit, so the total number of characters per page is not restricted.

Configuring the Microsoft Translator service

To set up the Microsoft Translator service on your website:

1. Sign up for a subscription to the Microsoft Translator on the [Windows Azure Marketplace](#). You need to create a Windows Live ID account if you do not already have one.
2. Register your website as an application on the [Azure DataMarket](#).

Register your application

* Client ID: UniqueClientID

* Name: John Doe

* Client secret: c1j8koxz47VKMF3Adsrzvlv52pDZTX/cdkky

* Redirect URI: https://www.mydomain.com

Enable subdomain access

Description:

* Required fields

[Cancel](#) [CREATE](#)

3. Log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the **Settings** application.
4. Select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
5. Enter the **Client ID** and **Client secret** of your application into the corresponding settings in the **Microsoft Translator** section.
6. Click **Save**.

You can now [translate pages](#) and [localization strings](#) using the Microsoft Translator service.

Machine translation - Google Translate

This service uses the [Google Translate API](#) to translate text. Google Translate is a paid service.

Character limit

This service has a 2000 character limit for every translation request. When translating pages, the service submits the content of every field and editable region as a separate unit, so the total number of characters per page is not restricted.

Configuring the Google Translate service

To set up the Google Translate service on your website:

1. Sign in to the [Google APIs console](#) using a Google account.
2. Create a new project and activate the **Translate API** service.
3. Obtain your project's API key on **API Access** pane.
4. Log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the **Settings** application.
5. Select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
6. Copy the **API Key** into the corresponding setting in the **Google Translator** section.
7. Click **Save**.

You can now [translate pages](#) and [localization strings](#) using the Google Translate service.

Human translation services - Translations.com

[Translations.com](#) is a worldwide translation provider that offers website localization in over 170 languages. Kentico includes a default service that automatically ensures the transfer of translation data between the system and [Translations.com](#).

To set up the Translation.com service:

1. [Contact a Translations.com representative](#) and arrange a translation project for your website.
2. Log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the **Settings** application.
3. Select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
4. Fill in the information of your Translation.com project into the settings under the **Translations.com** section:
 - Project Director URL
 - Client user name
 - Client user password
 - Project short code
5. Click **Save**.

Canceling and resubmitting page translations

The Translations.com service does not allow canceling of submissions directly in Kentico. If you need to cancel a submissions sent for a translation, do so in the Project director or by contacting the Translations.com support. Note that canceling a portion of a submission on the Translations.com side sets the 'Cancelled' status to the whole submission in Kentico.

Resubmitting a page that a user already sent for a translation to Translations.com always creates a new submission on the Translations.com side. This can result in your account getting billed for each of the submissions if someone already started translating the previous submission on the Translations.com side. On the Kentico side, the system overwrites the earlier submissions so that it downloads only the newest submission from Translations.com.

You can now [submit pages for translation](#) using the Translations.com service.

Translation submission logs

Whenever a user submits a translation to Translations.com, the system creates a record in the event log (**Event log** application). The service also logs any errors that may occur while sending or receiving translation data.

Human translation services - Email translation

The Email translation service delivers the translation data via email. When a user submits a page for translation, the service creates a zip package containing the XLIFF source files and sends it to the specified translators as an attachment of an email message. The email service allows you to exchange data with translators or agencies that do not have their own API for managing submissions.

The system cannot cancel email translation submissions once they have been sent. In these cases, you need to contact the translators directly.

The email translation service does not support automatic retrieval of completed translations. The translators can submit the files by:

- Uploading the zip archive containing the finished translation via a link included in the original assignment email
- Sending the translation (in XLIFF format) to a member of the website's staff, who can then import it manually through the **Translations** application.

Once the translation is imported into the corresponding submission, you can process it to transfer the new content into the pages.

Note: Email translation uses the **Translation services - Submit translation email template**. The service does not work if you delete this template (a template with the code name *translationservice.submittranslation* must exist in the system).

Configuring the email translation service

To set up the email translation service:

1. Ensure that your application is configured to send emails through an appropriate [SMTP server](#).
2. Open the **Settings** application.

3. Select the **Content -> Translation services** category.
4. Fill in the following settings in the **Translation via email** section:

Setting	Description
Translation submission recipients	Sets the addresses to which the system sends translation assignments through the email service. You can enter multiple email addresses separated by semicolons.
Email sender	When sending translation assignment emails, the system automatically sets the sender to the address of the user who submitted the translation. The value of this setting is used if no user address is available, for example in the case of translations submitted automatically or via the API.

5. Click **Save**.

The service sends the translation emails using the specified addresses.

Setting language-specific recipients

If you need to assign different translator addresses for individual languages:

1. Open the **Translation services** application.
2. Create a clone of the *Translation via email* service for each additional language. Click **Other actions (...)** next to the service and select **Clone** in the menu.
3. Edit the services and enter the appropriate translator addresses into the **Translation submission recipients** property. This property overrides the **Email sender** setting.

Save

General

Display name:*

Translation via e-mail - French

Code name:*

EmailTranslationService_French



Service provider:*

CMS.TranslationServices

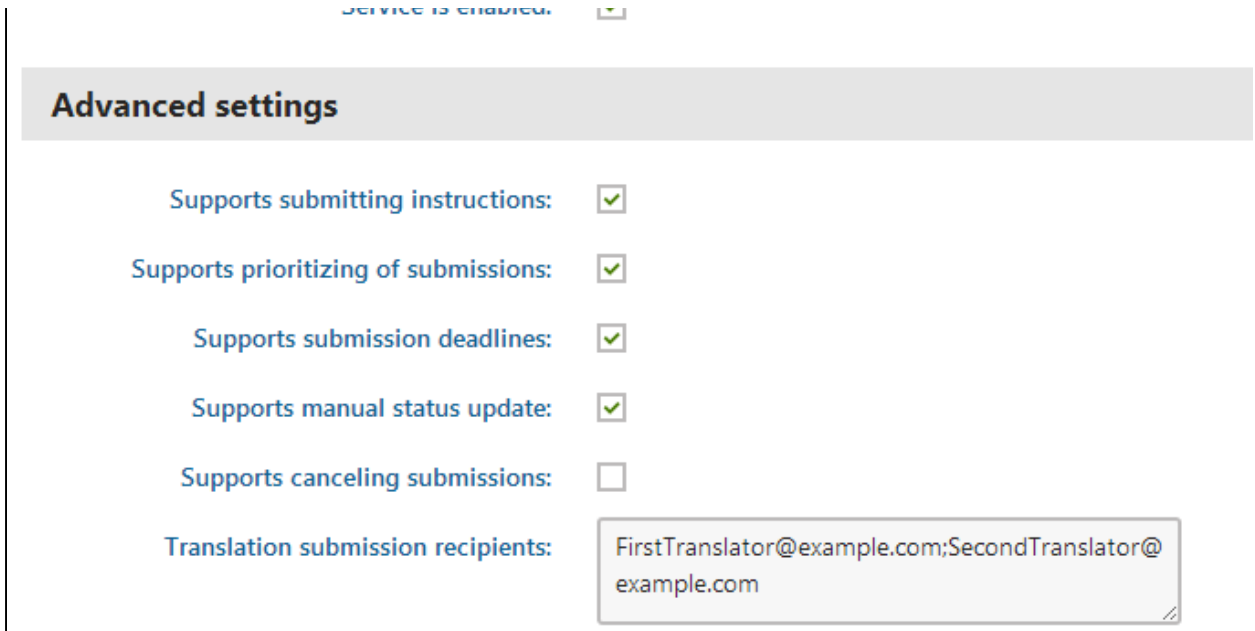
Assembly name.

CMS.TranslationServices.EmailTranslationService

Class.

Is machine translation service:

Service is enabled:



4. Click **Save**.

When submitting pages for translation, users need to select the clone of the email translation service that matches the target language.

Customizing the translation emails

To change the content of the email messages that the service sends to translators, you need to modify the appropriate [email template](#):

1. Open the **Email templates** application.
2. Edit the **Translation services - Submit translation** template.
3. Alter the template according to your specific requirements.
 - You can use [macro expressions](#) to dynamically insert the values of the given translation submission. For example:
 - **{% Submission.SubmissionSourceCulture %}** - returns the culture code of the translation source language.
 - **{% Submission.SubmissionTargetCulture %}** - returns the culture code of the target language.
 - **{% GetTranslationPriority(Submission.SubmissionPriority) %}** - returns the priority set for the submission (low, normal or high).
 - **{% Submission.SubmissionDeadline %}** - returns the date and time of the submission's deadline.
 - **{% Submission.SubmissionInstructions %}** - returns the additional instructions entered for the submission.
 - **{% Submission.SubmissionWordCount %}** - returns the total number of words in the translation source text.
 - **{%SubmissionLink%}** - returns the URL of a system page where users can upload finished translation packages.
4. Click **Save**.
5. (Optional) Follow the steps described for the manual translation service if you wish to [customize the instruction files](#) included in the zip package attached to the emails.

The service sends all translation assignment emails based on the current email and instruction file templates.

Human translation services - Manual translation

The manual service exports the translation data onto the file system. Every translation submission is converted to a zip archive containing *.xlf* files (the source data in XLIFF format) and instructions. You can deliver the translation assignment by:

- Sharing the export folder
- Manually sending the submission package to the translators (the default folder is `~/App_Data/Translations/Export/`)

The service checks for finished translations in a designated import folder. The translators can also manually upload the completed zip package through a system page (the default instructions in the translation package provide a link).

Important!

The package containing the completed translation must have the same names as the original source package for all *.xlf* files and the parent zip archive. The system uses the names as identifiers when importing the translated data.

Configuring the manual translation service

To set up the manual translation service, open the **Settings** application, select the **Content -> Translation services** category and configure the settings in the **Manual translation** section:

Setting	Description
Translation submission export folder	Specifies the path of the folder where the service creates the zip packages with the translation source data (XLIFF files and instructions). If empty, the <code>~/App_Data/Translations/Export/</code> folder is used.
Translations import folder	Sets the path of the folder from which the system imports zip packages containing completed translations. If empty, the <code>~/App_Data/Translations/Import/</code> folder is used.
Delete ZIP after successful download	If enabled, the system deletes the zip packages containing finished translations after importing the XLIFF data.

Customizing the instruction files

In addition to the .xlf files that store the translation source data, the manual translation service places instruction files into the exported zip packages. The instruction files are created as copies of template files found in the `~/App_Data/CMSModules/Translations/Template/` folder under your web project.

By default, the folder contains the **Instructions.html** file. You can modify the content of this file according to your own requirements and even add additional instruction files that the service will include in the zip packages.

You can use [macro expressions](#) in the text of instruction files to dynamically insert the values of the given submission. For example:

- `{% Submission.SubmissionSourceCulture %}` - returns the culture code of the translation source language.
- `{% Submission.SubmissionTargetCulture %}` - returns the culture code of the target language.
- `{% GetTranslationPriority(Submission.SubmissionPriority) %}` - returns the priority set for the submission (low, normal or high).
- `{% Submission.SubmissionDeadline %}` - returns the date and time of the submission's deadline.
- `{% Submission.SubmissionInstructions %}` - returns the additional instructions entered for the submission.
- `{% Submission.SubmissionWordCount %}` - returns the total number of words in the translation source text.
- `{%SubmissionLink%}` - returns the URL of a system page where users can upload finished translation packages.

Translating content using external services

You can automate or outsource the translation of website content using translation services. The system automatically ensures the transfer of data between the website's pages and translation providers. Translation data is exported and imported via files using the standard XML-based [XLIFF](#) format.

There are two general categories of translation services:

- **Machine services** - use translation software to programmatically convert source text from one language to another. By default, Kentico supports [Microsoft Translator \(Bing\)](#) and [Google Translator](#).
- **Standard services (human translation)** - provide an automated interface between the system and external human translators. By default, Kentico supports [Translations.com](#), E-mail translation and Manual translation.

The main purpose of translation services is to create language versions of the website's pages based on the content in another language. There are several different ways to submit pages for translation.

You can integrate page translation via services into your [workflow](#) process. Advanced workflow offers action steps that allow you to [automatically manage page translations](#).

There are two predefined workflows (in the **Workflows application**) that you can configure and apply to your website:

- **Translation - Default language version** - automatically sends pages for translation via a selected service when a user approves the default language version.
- **Translation - Import to other language versions** - periodically checks for translations completed by standard services and imports them into the appropriate pages when ready.

Requirements

- The **Enable translation services** setting must be enabled in **Settings -> Content -> Translation services**.
- The chosen type of translation service must be configured in **Settings -> Content -> Translation services**. See [Configuring translation services](#).
- Your website needs to be [configured for multiple content cultures](#), including all languages that you plan to use.

Translating pages to other languages

You can create new language versions of pages using a translation service in:

- [The Pages application](#)
- [The Translations application](#) - use this if you want to submit page translations and view the status of ongoing translation submissions in the same interface. Applies to **standard services** (Manual translation, E-mail translation, Translations.com) only.
- [Page listing](#) - allows you to submit multiple pages for translation in a single operation.

Translating pages in the Pages application

1. Open the **Pages** application.
2. Select the page that you wish to translate in the content tree.
3. Switch to the target language using the selector below the content tree.
4. Select **Translate using translation service**.
5. Choose one of the available translation services. If you cannot see the desired option:
 - a. Make sure the configuration is correct in **Settings -> Content -> Translation services**. See [Configuring translation services](#) for details on configuring translation services.
 - b. (Translation.com, Microsoft Translator, and Google Translator service) Check the **Event log** application for incorrect credentials errors.
6. Fill in the details for the translation (some of the options may not be supported by the selected service):

Translate from	If the page already exists in more than one language, you can choose which one the service uses as the source for the translation.
Human translation parameters	
Translate attached files	Enable this option to submit the page's file attachments for translation along with the main content. The system adds file attachments directly into the XLIFF translation source as binary data encoded in Base64 format.
Priority	Sets the priority of the translation (low, normal or high).
Translation deadline	Specifies a deadline date for the translation.
Instructions for translators	Here you can enter additional instructions for human translators.


The screenshot shows the 'Pages' application interface. On the left is a content tree with folders like 'Corporate Site', 'Home', 'Products', 'News', 'Partners', 'Community', 'Services', 'Company', 'Media', 'Examples', 'Mobile', 'Other', 'Special Pages', and 'Images'. The main area displays a form for translating a page. The form title is 'The page does not exist in the current culture. You can create'. The form has several sections:

- Translation Service Selection:** Three radio buttons: 'Create empty page', 'Copy content from another language', and 'Translate using translation service' (which is selected).
- Service Options:** Under 'Translate using translation service', there are two radio buttons: 'Google Translator (machine translation)' and 'Manual translation' (which is selected).
- Translate from:** A dropdown menu set to 'English - United States (default)'. A red asterisk indicates it is required.
- Translate attached files:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Priority:** A dropdown menu set to 'Normal'.
- Translation deadline:** A date and time picker set to '10/17/2014 10:51:25 AM'.
- Instructions for translators:** A large text area for entering instructions.

 At the bottom of the form is a green 'Submit for translation' button.

7. Click **Submit for translation**.

The system adds the new language version of the page.

- Machine services immediately insert the translated content into the new page version.
- When using standard (human) translation services, the system initially creates the new page version as a copy of the source language. The content tree shows the *Waiting for translation* status icon () next to pages in this state. You can manage the translation through a submission ticket in the **Translations** application. Once the service completes the translation, you can process the submission to transfer the new content into the appropriate language version of the page.


Creating submissions in the Translations application

You cannot use machine translation services (Google Translate or Microsoft Translator) in the submissions dialog. Translate pages using machine translation services directly in the **Pages** application.

1. Open the Translations application.
2. Click **Create new submission**.
3. **Select** the page that you want to translate. You can also type the path directly in the field.
4. Choose one of the available translation services.
 - a. Make sure the configuration is correct in **Settings -> Content -> Translation services**. See [Configuring translation services](#) for details on configuring translation services.
 - b. (Translation.com service) Check the **Event log** application for incorrect credentials errors.
5. Fill in the details for the translation (some of the options may not be supported by the selected service):

Translate from	If the page already exists in more than one language, you can choose which one the service uses as the source for the translation.
Translate to	Select the target languages of the translation.
Human translation parameters	
Translate attached files	Enable this option to submit the page's file attachments for translation along with the main content. The system adds file attachments directly into the XLIFF translation source as binary data encoded in Base64 format.
Priority	Sets the priority of the translation (low, normal or high).
Translation deadline	Specifies a deadline date for the translation.
Instructions for translators	Here you can enter additional instructions for human translators.

6. Click **Translate**.

The system adds the new language version of the page. The system initially creates the new page version as a copy of the source language. Once the service completes the translation, you can process the submission to transfer the new content into the appropriate language version of the page. The content tree shows the *Waiting for translation* status icon () next to pages in this state.

Translating multiple pages

To translate more than one page using a single action:

1. Open the **Pages** application.
2. Switch to **Listing** mode.
3. Select the *parent* of the pages that you wish to translate in the content tree.
4. Switch to the target language using the selector below the content tree.
5. Mark pages for translation using the check boxes next to the listed items.
6. Select the **Translate** action below the page list.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Choose a service and specify the parameters of the translation.
 - Make sure the configuration is correct in **Settings -> Content -> Translation services**. See [Configuring translation services](#) for details on configuring translation services.
 - (Translation.com service) Check the **Event log** application for incorrect credentials errors.
9. When submitting multiple pages for translation, you can also enable or disable the following options:

Skip already translated pages	If checked, pages that already exist in the target language are not submitted for translation. Disable this option to overwrite the current content of the pages with the text returned by the translation service.
Send all pages within one submission	If enabled, the system includes all listed pages in a single translation submission. Otherwise, separate submissions are created for individual pages. Only applicable when using a human translation service.

The screenshot shows the 'Translate pages' interface. On the left, a content tree is visible with 'News' selected. The right pane, titled 'Translate pages', lists the selected items: 'Apple iPad 2 In Stock', 'Community Website Section', 'Company Growth Exceeds Expectations', and 'New Consulting Services'. Below the list, there are several configuration options:

- Skip already translated pages:** A checked checkbox.
- Translation service to use:** 'Manual translation' is selected over 'Google Translator (machine translation)'.
- Translate from:** A dropdown menu set to 'English - United States (default)'.
- Translate to:** A dropdown menu set to 'French - France'.
- Send all pages within one submission:** A checked checkbox.
- Translate attached files:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Priority:** A dropdown menu set to 'Normal'.
- Translation deadline:** A date and time picker set to '10/17/2014 10:45:44 AM'.
- Instructions for translators:** A large empty text area.

 At the bottom, there are buttons for 'French', 'Compare', 'Translate', and 'Cancel'.

10. Click **Translate**.

The translation process works the same way as for single items, but the system performs it for all selected pages.


Resubmitting pages sent for translation

The system allows you to resubmit pages already sent for translation (for example, if you edited the page and want to translate the modified version instead).

You can resubmit pages for translation in:



- [The Pages application](#)
- [The Translations application](#) (standard translation services only)

Resubmitting translations in the Pages application

1. Open the **Pages** application.
2. Select the modified page in the content tree.
3. Open the **Properties** -> **Languages** tab.
4. Click the **Translate page** () action for the language version that you wish to re-submit.
5. Choose a service and specify the parameters of the translation.
6. Click **Translate**.

The system submits the page for translation just like when creating a new language version. The text returned by the translation service overwrites the original content of the page in the selected language.

Resubmitting translations in the Translations application


1. Open the **Translations** application.
2. (Optional) If you want to edit the submission before resubmitting it, click **Edit** () and change the details.
3. If you edited the submission, click **Save and Resubmit**. Otherwise click **Resubmit** () in the list of translation submissions.

						News	 English	 French	3/5/2014 8:03:28 AM	Translation ready
						New Consulting Services	 English	 French	3/5/2014 8:03:04 AM	Waiting for translation
						Home	 English	 French	3/5/2014 8:02:03 AM	Waiting for translation

The system submits the edited page for translation. The new submission replaces the previous one in the submissions list.

Re-translating existing page versions

You can submit pages for translation even if they already exist in the target language. This allows you to use translation services to update the language versions of a page after making changes to its main content.

1. In the **Pages** application, select the page in the content tree.
2. Open the **Properties -> Languages** tab.
3. Click the **Translate page** () action for the language version that you wish to re-translate.
4. Choose a service and specify the parameters of the translation.
5. Click **Translate**.

The system submits the page for translation just like when creating a new language version. The text returned by the translation service overwrites the original content of the page in the selected language.

You may also use the **Properties -> Languages** tab to create new language versions of pages (even if the given page does not exist in the target language).

Translating localization strings using machine translation

The system uses resource strings to localize the names and descriptions of objects, as well as other text in the user interface. You can manage resource strings in the **Localization** application. See [Working with resource strings](#).


You can use machine services to assist in the translation of localization strings. Multilingual resource strings allow you to dynamically display text in the language selected by the current user, both on the live website and inside the Kentico administration interface.

Requirements:

- The system needs to be configured for [multiple website cultures](#) or [multiple UI cultures](#), including all languages that you wish to use in your translations.
- At least one [machine translation service](#) must be enabled and configured for the website.

Example

The following example demonstrates how to insert and translate a string into the display name of a category:

1. Open the **Categories** application.
2. Select a category in the tree and switch to the **General** tab.
3. Place the cursor into the **Display name** field and click **Localize** ().

Categories General Documents

Save

Display name:* Development

Code name: Development

Parent category: (root)

Description: Category contains development related articles

Enabled:

Note

If you cannot see the **Localization** icon, your website is not probably configured for multiple cultures. See [Setting up multilingual websites](#) and [Setting up a multilingual user interface](#).

You also need [permissions](#) for localizing strings (**Localize strings** permissions for the permissions for the **Localization** module).

4. In the **Localize field** dialog, leave the default **Create new resource string** option and type in a name for the resource string.
5. Click **Save & Close**.
 - The **Localize string** dialog shows the content of the string in the default language, and you can fill in a translation for all other available cultures.
6. Place the cursor into the field of a non-default language, and click the icon representing the preferred machine translation service.

Localize string
□ ×

General

Key:

Translations

Show translations for: Site cultures UI cultures All cultures

Language:

Language	Translation
English - United States (default)	<input type="text" value="Development"/>
French - France	<input type="text"/>
German - Germany	<input type="text" value="Entwicklung"/>

The service automatically translates the string's text from the default language.

7. Click **Save & Close** to save the new content of the string.
8. Click **Save** on the category's **General** tab to insert the localization string into the **Display name** field.

Users now see the name of the category translated according to their currently selected language.

You can use the same approach when translating any type of localization string. Machine translation services are also available when editing resource strings directly in the **Localization** application.

Managing standard (human) translation submissions





Standard (human) translation services use **submission tickets** to keep track of translation tasks. The system automatically creates a new submission whenever a user assigns a page (or batch of pages) for translation via a human service.

















































To access a list of all translation submissions created on a specific website, open the **Translations** application.

You can manage the listed submissions through the following actions:

- **Edit** - allows you to modify the details of the submission. For example, you can update the submission's deadline date and then resubmit it to the service.
- **Delete** - removes the translation submission. When deleting submissions that have the *Waiting for translation* status, the system

also performs the *Cancel submission* action.

-  **Export all to zip** - allows you to download a zip package containing the translation source data for all pages in the submission. The data is stored in *.xlf* files using the *XLIFF* format.
-  **Process translations** - inserts the translated content into the corresponding language versions of the pages included in the submission. Only available for submissions that have a completed translation (i.e. those in the *Translation ready* status). See more in [Importing completed human translations](#).
-  **Resubmit to translation service** - resends the translation assignment to the service according to the current settings of the submission and the latest content of the source pages.
-  **Cancel submission** - switches the submission to the canceled status. This also informs the translators that they no longer need to finish the translation. The exact functionality performed when canceling a submission depends on the implementation of the used service.

Actions	Submitted page(s)	Source culture	Target culture(s)	Date of submission	Submission status	Words	Characters	Price	Translation service
     	Services	 English	 French	10/13/2014 2:59:02 PM	Waiting for translation	155	914	N/A	Manual translation
     	Products	 English	 German	10/13/2014 2:58:33 PM	Waiting for translation	104	677	N/A	Translation via e-mail
     	Products	 English	 French	10/13/2014 2:57:47 PM	Translation ready	694	4562	N/A	Translations.com
     	Home	 English	 French	10/13/2014 2:57:46 PM	Waiting for translation	590	3885	N/A	Manual translation
     	Community	 English	 French	10/13/2014 2:57:46 PM	Translation imported	157	995	N/A	Manual translation
     	Apple iPad 2 In Stock (and 3 more)	 English	 French	10/13/2014 2:56:45 PM	Waiting for translation	656	3921	N/A	Manual translation

Importing completed human translations

Because of the waiting period involved in human translation, the system provides an import mechanism that checks the status of translations and retrieves the required data when it is ready. Most human translation services support automatic loading of completed translations.

The translation retrieval process consists of two steps:


1. **Importing the translation data** - loads the *XLIFF* data of the finished translation from the service and transfers it into the matching submission. This does not affect the website's content.
 - Note that the *<trans-unit>* elements in the imported *XLIFF* files need to contain the *<target>* child element with the translated text.
2. **Processing the submission** - inserts the translated content into the actual pages. This overwrites the appropriate language version of the pages that were submitted for translation.

Combining the steps

You can combine both steps of the translation retrieval process by enabling the **Automatically import translated submissions** setting in **Settings > Content -> Translation services**. In this case, the system automatically inserts translated content into pages when the data is imported into submissions.

Warning: This overwrites pages immediately when a service finishes the translations, without the approval of the content administrators.



To import the content of translated submissions:

1. Open the **Translations** application.
 - All untranslated submissions are in the *Waiting for translation* status.
2. Click **Update statuses** above the list of submissions.
 - This imports all completed translations and switches the corresponding submissions to the *Translation ready* status.
 - You can automate the translation status updates by enabling and configuring the **Translation retrieval scheduled task** for your site. With this task running, the system regularly updates all translation submissions according to a predefined time interval.
3. Click **Process translations** () for submissions that are in the *Translation ready* status.

The system transfers the translated content into the corresponding pages and changes the submission status to *Translation imported*.












Manually uploading translation data

The system allows you to directly upload the *XLIFF* translation data into submissions. You can use this approach if you encounter any problems with the translation retrieval, or if your service does not support automatic loading of finished translations.

1. Edit () the given translation submission in the **Translations** application.
2. Load the translated data into the submission. You have two options:
 - To upload an *.xlf* file containing the translated data of a specific page, click **Upload translated XLIFF file** () next to the

matching item in the list of submitted pages.

- If you have the completed translation for the entire submission in a zip archive, upload it by clicking **Import all from ZIP**.

Actions	Page name ▲	Target culture	Words	Characters	Translated
 	Apple iPad 2 In Stock	 French	158	884	No
 	Community Website Section	 French	179	1109	No
 	Company Growth Exceeds Expectations	 French	176	1018	No
 	New Consulting Services	 French	143	910	No

Export all to ZIP **Import all from ZIP**

If the upload is successful, the submission switches to the *Translation ready* status. You can then process the submission to transfer the translated content into the website's pages.

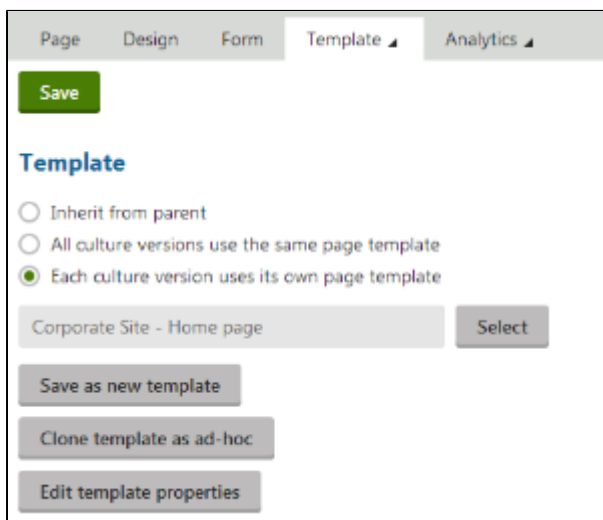
Developing unique page templates for specific languages

When creating a new language version of a page, you usually only edit the original page on the level of page content, i.e. translate the text on the **Page** or **Form** tabs of the **Pages** application. However, you can also make major changes to the basic layout and design of each culture version by using a different page template. By default, pages share the same page template for all of their language versions.

The following steps demonstrate how to assign a unique page template to a specific language version of a page and then modify it as required.

Prerequisite: You first need to [set up multiple cultures for the website](#).

1. Open the **Pages** application (the example uses the sample Corporate site).
2. Select the **Home** page in the content tree and make sure you are in **Edit** mode.
3. Switch to the **Properties** -> **Template** tab.
4. Choose the **Each culture version uses its own page template** option for the page.
5. Click **Save**.



This setting is shared between all versions of the page, so it is not important which language is currently selected.

Create the Home page in the chosen language, for example French:

1. Switch to the French language using the selector below the content tree.
2. Select **Copy content from another language** and **English - United States**.
3. Click **Create page**.

The system creates the page and switches you back to the Template tab, but this time for the French language version of the page.

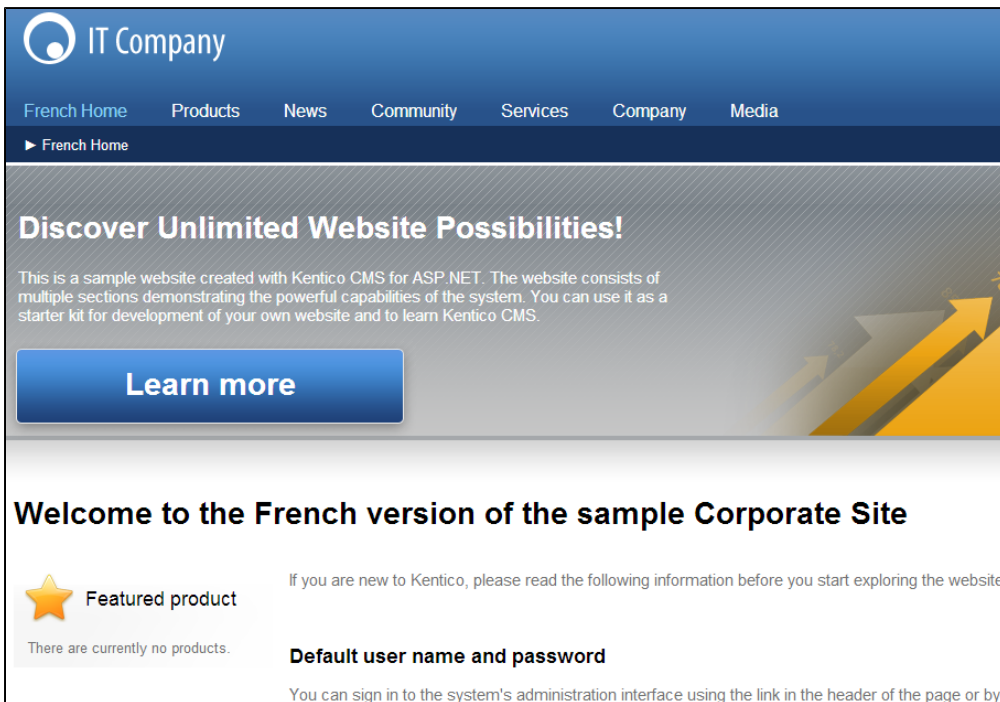
Now you can create a page template for the specific language:

1. Click **Clone template as adhoc**.
 - This creates a separate copy of the current Home page template and assigns it to the French version of the page.
 - You can now change the design of the French page without affecting the other language versions.

Cloning the template used by the default culture version provides a convenient starting point from which you can quickly make modifications, but it is also possible to select a completely different template if necessary.

2. Switch to the page's **Design** tab.
3. Add an **Editable text** web part into the **Actions zone**.
4. Switch to the **Page** tab. Notice there is an additional editable region.
5. Cut the header text from the bottom region and paste it into the new empty region.
6. Click **Save** to confirm the change.

You can now sign out and view the Home page in the French language. The header text is now aligned on the left and placed above the remaining content.



If you switch to English, the page is unchanged, because it still uses the original template.

This is only a simple example of a modification that can be done when the language version has a separate page template. There are many other possibilities, such as setting different properties for web parts or editing the overall layout of the page.

Changing the date and time format

Kentico always displays date and time values according to the culture context. The following are examples of a single date and time value in the formats of various cultures:

4/17/2015 1:00:00 PM (en-US)
17/04/2015 13:00:00 (en-GB)
17.4.2015 13:00:00 (cs-CZ)
2015/04/17 13:00:00 (ja-JP)


The system uses two different culture contexts:

- Inside the administration interface, the date and time format depends on the preferred **user interface culture** of each user
- On the live site, dates are displayed according to the **content culture** that is currently selected by the visitor

Note: Kentico only determines the culture in which dates are displayed. The exact format of date and time values in the given culture is defined by the localization settings of the client operating system.

Allowing cultures for the administration UI

Users with the Global administrator [privilege level](#) can configure which cultures are available for the administration interface:

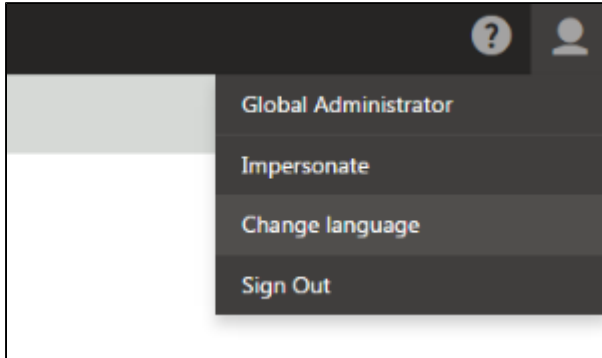
1. Open the **Localization** application.
2. Select the **Cultures** tab.
3. Edit () the culture that you wish to use for date and time formats.
4. Select the **Is UI culture** check box.
5. Click **Save**.

Users can now select the given culture as their UI culture.

Changing the preferred UI culture

To switch the preferred UI culture for your own user account in Kentico:

1. Open the user menu on the right side of the header anywhere in the Kentico administration interface.



2. Click the culture that you wish to use in the list of available options.

The application reloads the interface in the given culture. All date and time values in the administration interface are now displayed according to the given culture's format.

Example

For example, to change the date and time format to *English - United Kingdom (en-GB)* for editors in the administration interface:

1. A global administrator needs to allow the *English - United Kingdom (en-GB)* culture as a UI culture in the **Localization** application.
2. Individual editors can change their preferred UI culture at any time.