

Multilingual WordPress

for developers

Dennis Ploetner

i18n & L10n **Multilingual WordPress** 01 for developers **API Functions** 02 **Translation Files** 03 **Load Text Domains** 04 **User Settings** 05 **Plugin Territory** 06 **Final Tips & Best Practices** 07

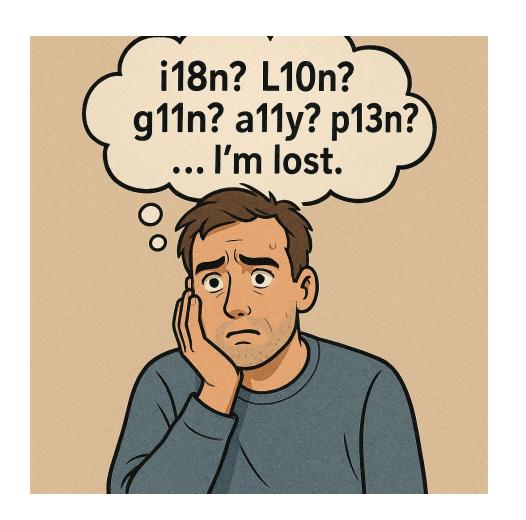


Try it yourself

Explore the Companion Plugin

Scan the QR code to explore the code examples from this session.

Everything is available in the GitHub repository!



i18n & L10n: What's the Difference?

i18n

The act or process of making a product suitable for international markets, typically by making text messages easily translatable and ensuring support of non-Latin character sets.

It can be done.

Developer Zone

L10n

The act or process of making a product suitable for use in a particular country or region.

It has been done.

Translator Zone

API Functions

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

```
$translated_string = __(
    original: 'Demo__ Text',
    'multilingual-wp4devs'
);
$translated_string_with_context = _x(
    text: 'Demo_x Text',
    context: 'Demo Context',
    domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs'
);
$stars = rand( 1, 5 );
_n(
    single: '%d star',
    plural: '%d stars',
    $stars,
    domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs'
);
```

);

```
echo esc_html__( text: 'Demo__ Text', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' );
echo esc_attr__( text: 'Demo__ Text', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' );
esc_html_e( text: 'Demo_e Text', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' );
esc_attr_e( text: 'Demo_e Text', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' );
echo esc_html_x(
    text: 'Demo_x Text',
    context: 'Demo Context',
    domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs'
);
echo esc_attr_x(
    text: 'Demo_x Text',
    context: 'Demo Context',
    domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs'
);
```

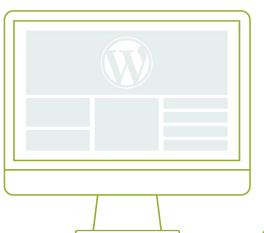
How to be nice to translators

Give context, not just strings



Use translator comments to clarify meaning, tone, or placeholders - they make a big difference in translation quality.



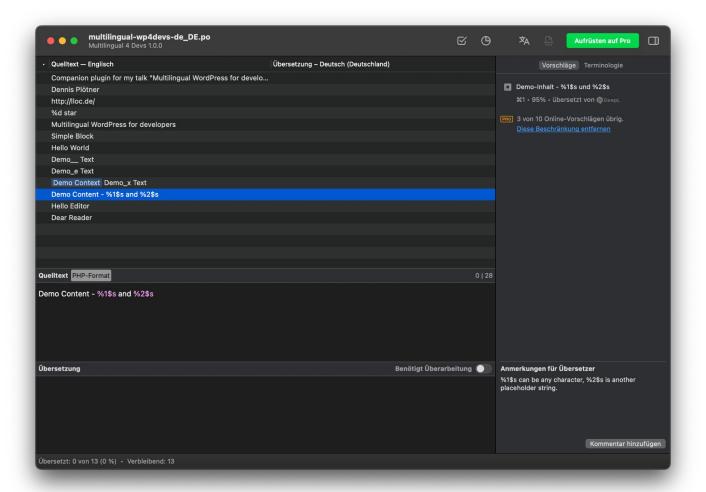






```
$stars = wp_rand( 1, 5 );
$stars_str = sprintf(
    // translators: %d is an integer for a star-rating.
    _n( single: '%d star', plural: '%d stars', $stars, domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' ),
    $stars
);
$demo_str = sprintf(
    // translators: %1$s can be any character, %2$s is another placeholder string.
    __( original: 'Demo Content - %1$s and %2$s', 'multilingual-wp4devs' ),
    'B'
```

);



And what about JS?

Internationalization isn't just for PHP

WordPress offers a dedicated i18n package for JavaScript — bringing translation functions to blocks, plugins, and custom scripts.



```
import { __ } from '@wordpress/i18n';
import { registerBlockType } from '@wordpress/blocks';
registerBlockType( blockNameOrMetadata: 'lloc/multilingual-wp4devs', settings: {
    apiVersion: 3,
    title: __( text: 'Simple Block', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' ),
    category: 'widgets',
    edit: () => {
        return { __( text: 'Hello Editor', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' ) };
    },
    save: () => {
        return { __( text: 'Dear Reader', domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs' ) };
    },
});
```

There is more to explore

Dig deeper into WordPress i18n for PHP and JavaScript

All the PHP core functions in depth: /wp-includes/l10n.php

Explore the JavaScript API powering translations: npmjs.com/package/@wordpress/il8n



Translation files

Overview of .pot, .po, .mo, .json & .l10n.php files

What these files are for

.pot

Template file with all translatable strings (no translations yet)

oq.

Editable file with original + translated strings

.mo

Machine-readable binary file generated from .po

.json

JavaScript translation files in JED format, generated from .po files. These files are used to provide <u>localized strings in JavaScript</u>, enabling internationalization support for scripts in WordPress.

.l10n.php

Introduced in WordPress 6.5, these PHP-based translation files offer <u>improved performance</u>, leading to faster translation loading times.

```
• ● ● multilingual-wp4devs — wp i18n --help — wp — less • php /usr/local/bin/wp i18n --help — 111×28
NAME
 wp i18n
DESCRIPTION
 Provides internationalization tools for WordPress projects.
 Unless overridden, these commands run on the 'before_wp_load' hook, just before the WP load process begins.
SYNOPSIS
 wp i18n <command>
SUBCOMMANDS
                Extract JavaScript strings from PO files and add them to individual JSON files.
 make-json
 make-mo
                Create MO files from PO files.
 make-php
                Create PHP files from PO files.
 make-pot
                Create a POT file for a WordPress project.
 update-po
                Update PO files from a POT file.
EXAMPLES
   # Create a POT file for the WordPress plugin/theme in the current directory
   $ wp i18n make-pot . languages/my-plugin.pot
```

Load text domains

How and when

```
/**
 * The hook 'init' should be used to load the plugin's translation files.
 * Don't use 'plugins_loaded' since it will create a warning!
add_action(
    hook_name: 'init',
    static function () {
        load_plugin_textdomain(
             domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs',
             deprecated: false,
             plugin_rel_path: __DIR__ . '/languages'
        );
    }
);
```

```
wp_register_script(
    handle: 'multilingual-wp4devs-script',
    plugins_url( path: 'js/index.js', plugin: __FILE__ ),
    array( 'wp-blocks', 'react', 'wp-i18n', 'wp-block-editor' ),
    ver: '1.0.0',
    args: true
);
register_block_type(
    block_type: 'lloc/multilingual-wp4devs',
    array(
        'api_version' => 3,
        'editor_script' => 'multilingual-wp4devs-script',
);
wp_set_script_translations(
    handle: 'multilingual-wp4devs-script',
    domain: 'multilingual-wp4devs',
    path: plugin_dir_path( file: __FILE__ ) . 'languages'
);
```

```
<?php
/**
  * Multilingual WordPress for developers
  *
  * [...]
  *
  * Text Domain: multilingual-wp4devs
  * Domain Path: /languages/
  */</pre>
```

Skipping load_*_textdomain()

When WordPress handles translation loading for you

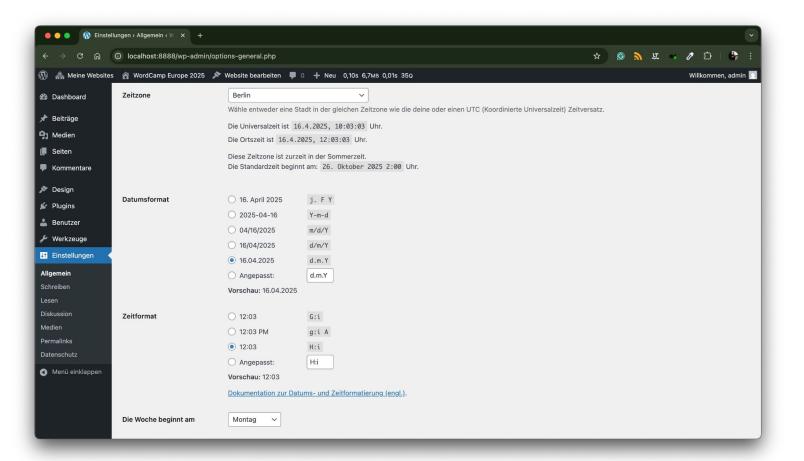
Your plugin or theme is hosted on WordPress.org and requires WP 4.6+

OR

It includes Text Domain and Domain Path headers and requires WP 6.8+

User Settings

What should I consider?



```
$date = date_i18n(
    qet_option( option: 'date_format' )
);
echo esc_html( $date );
$timestamp = mktime( hour: 13, minute: 42, second: 23, month: 7, day: 17, year: 2025 );
$date
           = date_i18n(
    get_option( option: 'date_format' ),
    $timestamp
);
echo esc_html( $date );
```

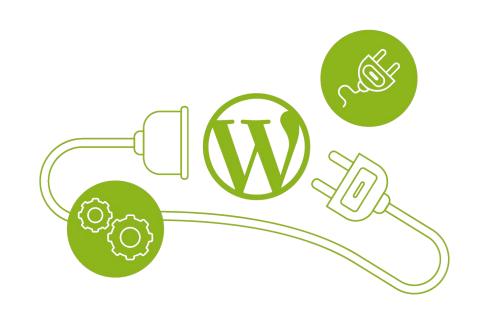
```
<?php
$number = number_format_i18n( number: 1234567.89 );
echo esc_html( $number );
$number = number_format_i18n(
    number: 1234567.89,
    decimals: 2
echo esc_html( $number );
```

Plugin territory

Multilingual Architectures

So, WordPress does not support multilingual content in core (yet)?

It is all about **relations**!



Dealing with Multilingual Content...

...using a regular single-site WordPress website can be fairly straightforward...

Single Site Approach

Pros:

- One interface for all languages
- Lower technical barrier
- Shared theme & plugin setup

- Vendorlock-in
- Performance issues at scale
- Complex relationships (content, plugins & themes)

Dealing with Multilingual Content...

... using Multisite may be the more complex, but also more sophisticated & scalable approach...

Multisite Approach

Pros:

- Close to core behavior
- Full content separation
- Scales well for large projects

- Complex to set up and maintain
- May seem less editor-friendly
- Custom work needed for shared content

Dealing with Multilingual Content...

... by paying extra for SaaS solutions to deal with the multilingual complexity for you...

SaaS Solutions

Pros:

- Quick setup
- Automatic translations
- Minimal changes to site structure

- Privacy concerns
- Ongoing subscription costs
- Limited customization options

To summarize...

All approaches to multilingualism have their pros and cons. Find out which one suits your project!

Single Site Approach

Pros:

- "Easier"
- Shared resources
- Unified content management

Cons:

- Vendorlock-in
- Performance

Multisite Approach

Pros:

- Core WP
- Scalable
- Separated content

Cons:

- Complex
- Less intuitive

SaaS Solutions

Pros:

- Fast & simple setup
- Auto-translations
- Low impact on the site structure

- Costs
- Privacy

4 Key Tips for Multilingual WordPress Development

Internationalization & Architecture

Think about internationalization from the start.

Choose the appropriate site architecture for your needs.

Translator Context

Provide clear and ample context to translators for accurate string & content localization.

Secure Outputs

Always escape your outputs to avoid translation and security issues.

Thorough Testing

Test your multilingual setup carefully across languages and interfaces.

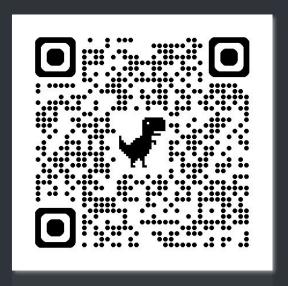
Got questions, multilingual headaches, or success stories?

Let's hear them!









Dennis Ploetner (<u>@realloc</u>)



Thank you!