In the Kentico E-commerce Solution, you can translate various e-commerce objects when running a multilingual store. Learn how to enter different content for different languages. There are three different approaches when maintaining multilingual stores:

- Maintaining multilingual products and their details
- Maintaining other multilingual e-commerce data
- Maintaining multilingual texts, such as e-commerce notifications or invoices

> ℹ You can see the interface for multilingual stores only when your store is configured to use multiple cultures (languages). See more in Configuring multilingual stores.

Maintaining multilingual products

> ℹ This section describes translation of products created in the default way (i.e. an SKU linked with a page). Products stored as stand-alone SKUs need to be translated as multilingual texts with resource strings.
>
> To translate the names and descriptions of product options or product variants, you need to use resource strings and the approach described in the Maintaining other multilingual e-commerce data section.

Getting familiar with the multilingual product interface

You can translate products either from the **Products** application or from the **Pages** application. In both applications, you can see a selector with which you can switch languages.
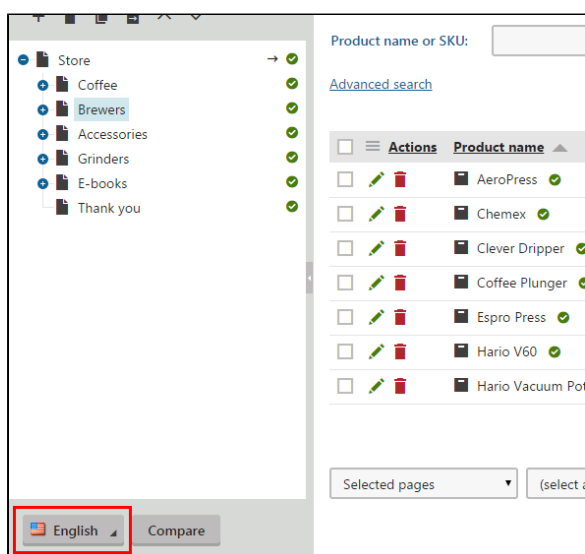
You can recognize translated and not translated products simply by looking at the product tree. The translated products are labeled with a green tick (✓), the not translated products are labeled with an *A* character in a frame.
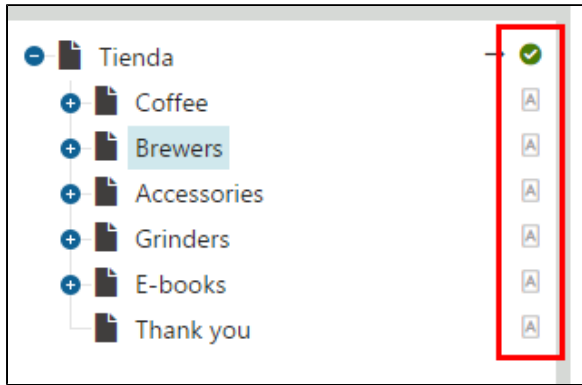
You can also see the translation status of a specific item by looking at the **Languages** column in the product listing. If you hover your mouse over a specific culture icon, additional information appears.
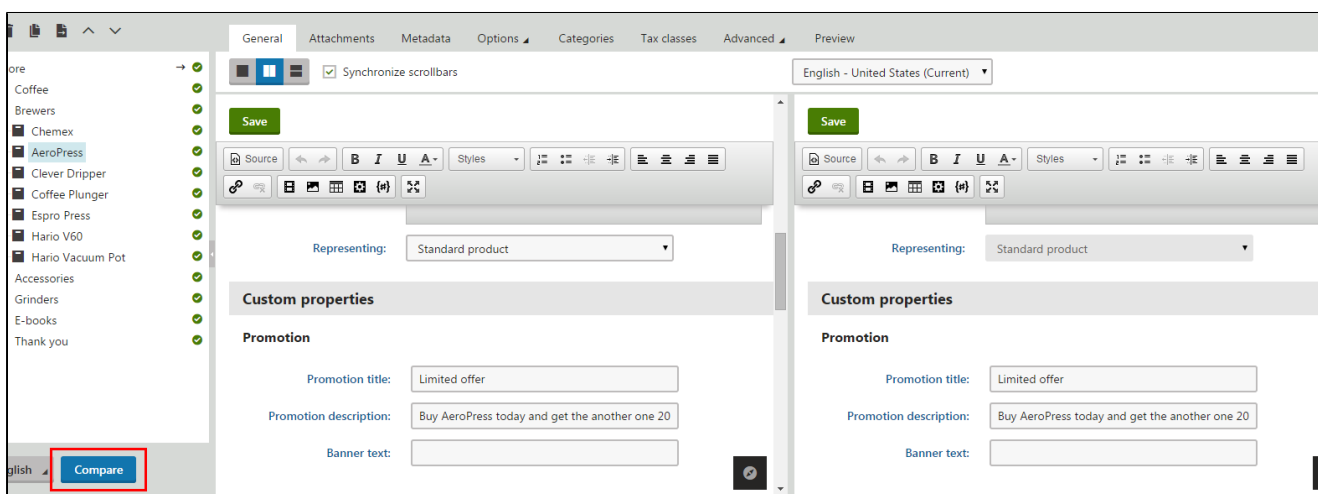

> ✅ Get more information about language versions in [Language status overview](#).

Translating products

If you edit a non-translated product, the system offers several options:

- *Create an 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 you select the *Save the new page before editing*, the system adds the new page version and immediately saves the copied content.
- *Translate using translation service* – the content of the page will be provided by an external translation service. The translation service needs to be [configured](#) first.

After you click **Create page**, you are ready to edit the page. To make translations easier, click **Compare** to see content of two language versions next to each other.

> ✅ Learn more information about comparing two language versions in [Comparing language versions](#).

Editing multilingual products under workflow

[Workflow](#) is a sequence of steps that define the life cycle of pages and products. It allows you to set up a reviewing and approval process to ensure the quality of content.
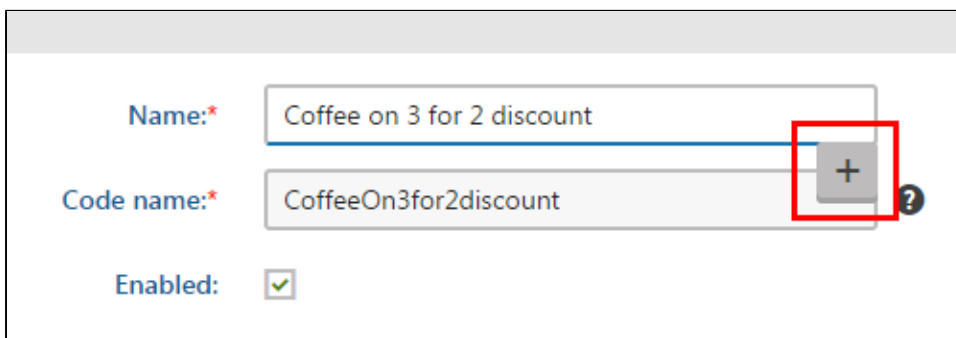
Workflow covers product properties in the **General** section (with some exceptions) and overall page settings. If your multilingual products are under workflow, the product properties are **NOT shared between different language versions** of a single product. Any updates of the product **Price** (or other key properties) need to be made separately for each language version. Alternatively, your developers can set up some form of automatic synchronization mechanism.

Maintaining other multilingual e-commerce data

The **Display name** and **Description** fields in the administration interface of all e-commerce data provide a user-friendly way to handle localization.
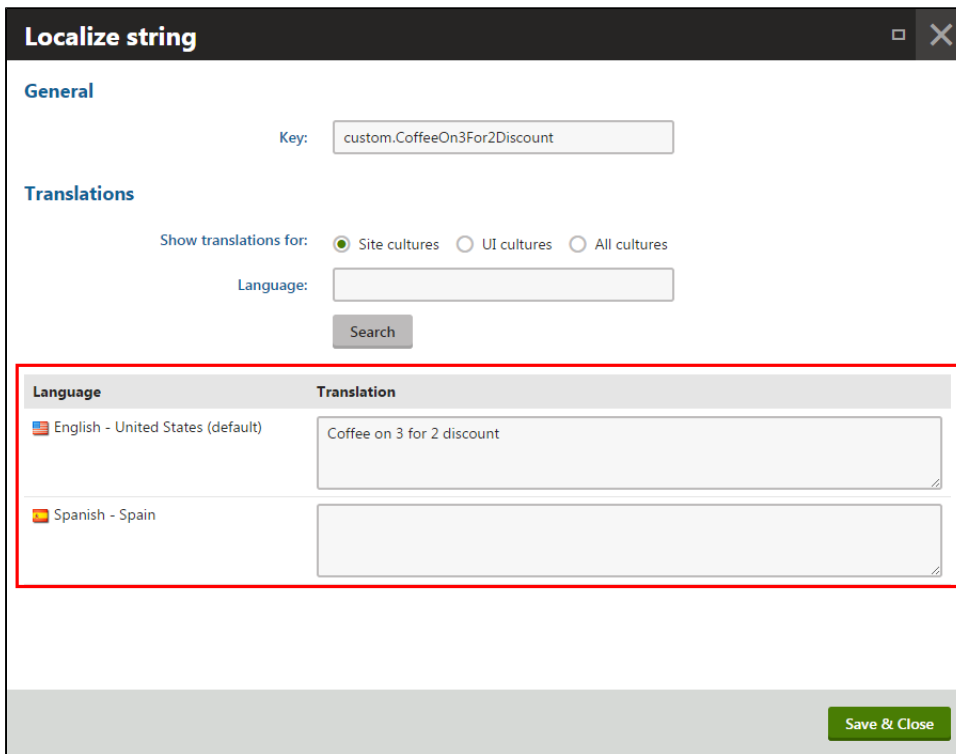
For example, if you want to localize a specific [Buy X Get Y discount](#):

1. Open the **Buy X Get Y discounts** application.
2. **Edit** (✏️) a Buy X Get Y discount.
3. Click to the **Name** field.
4. Click **Localize** (**+**) in the grey square that just appeared.

- The **Localize field** dialog opens.

5. Leave the default *Create new resource string* option.
   - If you prepared a resource string beforehand, select *Use existing resource key* and select the key.

6. Click **Save & Close**.
   - The **Localize string** dialog opens.

7. In the dialog, all activated languages are displayed and you can type the translation for every language.
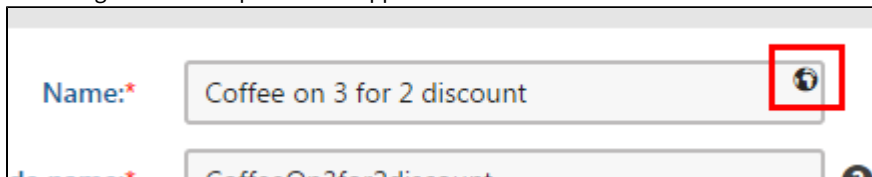
8. Click **Save & Close**.
   - The dialog closes and a planet icon appears in the field.

9. Click **Save** to save the discount.

The name of the discount is now displayed differently according to user's current language.

Similarly you can localize other e-commerce data.

> ✓ See more information about multilingual display names and descriptions in Localizing text fields.

Maintaining multilingual texts

For editing content of longer texts, typically invoices or emails, you can use resource strings. The following example edits an email notification.

1. To create a resource string, open the **Localization** application.
2. On the **Resource string** tab, click **New string**.
3. Type a key in the **Key** field. For example, *custom.Hello*.

4. Type variants to desired languages, for example *Hello* in the **English** field and *Hola* in the **Spanish** field.

5. Click **Save** to save the resource string.
6. Open the **Email templates** application.
7. Click **Edit** (✏) to modify a specific notification.
8. In the **HTML version** or **Plain text version** field, type the resource string in the following format:

```
{$custom.Hello$}
```

9. Click **Save** to save the email template.

The notification now sends emails with *hello* in English or Spanish, according to the current user's settings. You can set similarly also other texts.

> ✅ Learn more information about resource strings in [Working with resource strings](#).