

Easily Translatable CMS Platforms – A Comprehensive Evaluation

In an increasingly global web, **content management systems (CMSs)** must handle multiple languages seamlessly. This report analyzes popular CMS platforms (based on the [W3Techs usage rankings](#)) alongside niche CMSs known for localization features. We evaluate each on two criteria:

1. **GUI Localization** – How many languages the CMS administration interface supports out-of-the-box.
2. **Multilingual Content Management** – How easily the CMS allows creation of a multilingual site (native capabilities vs. reliance on plugins, and the complexity of setup).

Below, we group CMSs into open-source, proprietary/SaaS, enterprise, and headless categories. Each CMS section notes the number of interface languages available and the approach to managing user-generated content in multiple languages, with citations for factual details. A summary table at the end ranks the CMSs on these factors and gives an overall “*localization-friendliness*” score.

Open-Source CMS Platforms

WordPress

WordPress is the world’s most-used CMS, and its interface is available in **over 70 languages** ¹ thanks to a large volunteer community. This makes the admin dashboard accessible to users worldwide. However, WordPress **does not natively support multilingual content** on the front-end – you can only run one site language at a time out-of-the-box. To create a multilingual WordPress site, users must install third-party plugins (e.g. WPML, Polylang, or TranslatePress). These plugins integrate tightly with WordPress and make it possible to translate pages, posts, menus, etc., into multiple languages ². The process is reasonably well-documented and user-friendly, but it does add some setup steps. In summary, WordPress offers an extensively localized admin UI but **relies on plugins for content translation**, meaning multilingual setup is achievable but not “plug-and-play.” (Overall, many consider it moderate in localization ease, given the plethora of translation plugins available.)

Joomla

Joomla is often praised as one of the **best CMS options for multilingual support**. Its core software has been translated into *dozens* of languages and supports installing language packs from the admin panel ³. As of Joomla 5 (2024), there are around **48 official interface languages** available ⁴, covering a broad range of global locales. Crucially, Joomla **supports multiple front-end languages out-of-the-box** – no additional extension is required to publish content in different languages ⁵. Using Joomla’s built-in Language Manager, admins can install new languages, create content languages, and assign each article or menu to a language. Joomla’s multilingual feature includes a language switcher module and the ability to associate content translations. Setting up a multilingual Joomla site is straightforward: one enables the multilingual plugin and creates parallel content items for each language. **No third-party plugins are needed**, and the process is well-documented in official guides. This native approach makes Joomla very friendly for localization, with only a modest amount of configuration needed to manage translated content.

Drupal

Drupal has **strong multilingual capabilities built into its core**, especially since Drupal 8+. Upon installation, Drupal lets you choose a base language (over **100 languages are supported** for the interface) ⁶. The core includes multiple language modules that can be enabled for comprehensive localization. These cover interface translation, content translation, configuration translation, and language selection features ⁷ ⁸. In practice, this means you can translate not only pages and articles, but also menus, form labels, and even fields or configuration text, all within Drupal's admin UI. Setting up a multilingual Drupal site involves enabling the locale and content translation modules and adding desired languages – steps which are well-documented on Drupal.org ⁹. Once configured, Drupal provides a language switcher and **allows translating content entities (nodes, taxonomy, comments, etc.) natively**. The Drupal admin interface itself has community translations for most languages (100+ available) and will automatically show in the user's preferred language if installed ⁶. Because these features are integrated into core, **Drupal can handle complex multilingual sites** (including right-to-left scripts and locale-specific content variations) with relatively low reliance on external plugins. The trade-off is that the initial configuration can be a bit technical, but overall Drupal is considered top-tier in localization support.

TYPO3

TYPO3 is an open-source CMS renowned for enterprise-level capabilities, and it is **recognized for its multi-language features** ¹⁰. Its backend admin interface supports **over 60 languages** ¹⁰, ensuring editors across the globe can work in their native language (including support for right-to-left languages in recent versions). TYPO3 has **built-in multilingual site management**: you can configure any page to have translations in multiple languages, and the CMS provides tools to handle navigation, site structure, and content in each locale. Administrators can easily add new languages via the backend ("Maintenance → Manage Language Packs") and download localization packs for the CMS labels. On the content side, TYPO3 uses a concept of "language overlays" (or separate localized versions of each page) with fallbacks. This means each piece of content can be translated, and if a translation is missing, you can configure fallback behavior. Recent TYPO3 releases (v12+) have improved the multilingual workflow with more automatic fallbacks and streamlined configuration ¹¹. In practice, setting up a multilingual TYPO3 site requires some initial integrator work (defining site language configurations and copying page trees for each language), but **no extra extension is needed** – it's a core feature. Given its robust handling of complex sites and broad backend language support, TYPO3 is extremely localization-friendly (though the learning curve of TYPO3 administration is higher, which is expected for an enterprise-grade CMS).

Plone

Plone is a less-mainstream open-source CMS (Python-based) that nonetheless has **particularly strong localization support**. Plone's interface and built-in features are translated into **more than 60 languages** ¹². This means administrators and editors can navigate the backend in a wide variety of languages out-of-the-box. For content, Plone provides an add-on called *plone.app.multilingual* (included by default in Plone 5 and above) which offers a unified interface for managing content translations ¹³. When multilingual support is enabled, Plone automatically sets up language-specific sections of the site (e.g. language root folders) and allows editors to create translations of pages or items in different languages. A language switcher is provided, and content can be associated as translations of each other. Plone's approach is **very robust** – almost any object in the CMS (pages, folders, etc.) can have a translated version, and the system keeps track of translation relationships. The downside is that Plone, being an advanced CMS, may require a bit of technical setup to activate the multilingual add-on (via its buildout configuration). However, once enabled, **the process of translating content is user-friendly**

and well-integrated into the editing experience. Plone's extensive language coverage and mature translation workflow make it a standout for localization in the niche of high-security, enterprise Python CMSs.

Other Notable Open-Source CMS: Several smaller open-source CMSs also offer multilingual capabilities:

- **Craft CMS** – Although not free (commercial license), Craft is source-available and popular with developers. It supports localization by using a **multi-site approach**, where each site corresponds to a language locale ¹⁴. This design allows high flexibility (different structure or design per language if needed) at the cost of a slightly more complex setup. Craft's admin UI can be switched to various languages (community-provided translations), and content across sites can be linked for translation purposes. The approach is powerful for customization – developers can tailor each language site – but may require more work to maintain parallel sites.
- **ProcessWire** – An open-source PHP CMS with a lightweight footprint, ProcessWire includes **multilingual support in its core admin**. Administrators can install language packs and translate the backend, and the system provides “multi-language fields” so that each piece of content (page field, title, body, etc.) can hold values in different languages ¹⁵. A language switcher and content duplication tools are provided to ease translation. This means a single page in ProcessWire can have versions in, say, English, Spanish, and French, all managed from one interface. The translation process is quite straightforward from the admin panel, making ProcessWire a good choice for smaller multilingual sites.
- **SilverStripe** – This PHP-based CMS/framework uses an i18n class in its core to facilitate localization ¹⁶. SilverStripe's admin interface can be localized (language packs exist for many languages), and developers can leverage the built-in i18n functions to serve content in multiple languages. In practice, implementing a multilingual SilverStripe site often involves using the “Fluent” module (an official module that provides a user interface for managing translations of pages and data objects). With Fluent, SilverStripe can handle multiple languages relatively seamlessly, allowing content authors to switch languages and translate content fields. While not *out-of-the-box* in the base install, the availability of a first-party module means multilingual support is readily achievable without heavy custom coding.
- **Others** – *Grav* (flat-file CMS) and *OctoberCMS* (Laravel-based) have community plugins for multilingual sites. For example, OctoberCMS users can install plugins to manage translated content (October provides a plugin ecosystem, and it advertises a “myriad of i18n plugins” for content translation ¹⁷). These smaller CMSs might require an extension or a bit of configuration, but they are used in scenarios where a simpler file-based or lightweight system is needed with multilingual content. They demonstrate that even niche CMS solutions are evolving to meet multilingual requirements.

Proprietary and SaaS CMS Platforms

Shopify

Shopify is a hosted e-commerce CMS that has embraced multilingual features in recent years. The Shopify **admin interface** is offered in **20 languages** (including major languages like Chinese, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, etc.) ¹⁸ ¹⁹, so store owners can manage their shop in their preferred language. In terms of content, Shopify introduced a native multilingual content system

around 2019–2020. Merchants can now **add multiple languages** to their store from the Settings, and then translate product descriptions, pages, and other content for each language. When a language is published, Shopify will generate separate locale-specific URLs (e.g. `example.com/fr/...`) and automatically add `hreflang` tags for SEO ²⁰ ²¹. The platform does not automatically translate text, but it provides a built-in **Translate & Adapt** app (by Shopify) and supports third-party translation apps ²² ²³ to streamline the translation process. The ease-of-use is fairly high: a store owner can enable a new language in a few clicks, then either manually input translations through a simple interface or use an app to crowdsource/auto-translate. **No custom coding is needed** to get a functional multilingual store. There are a few limitations (for example, certain elements like product tags cannot be translated and remain constant across languages ²³), but overall **Shopify's native multilingual support is robust and user-friendly** for an e-commerce solution. It allows small business owners to reach international customers with minimal technical overhead beyond translating their content.

Wix

Wix, a popular website builder SaaS, provides **Wix Multilingual**, a feature that enables managing a site in many languages. The Wix **account dashboard and editor** interface itself is available in about **21 languages** (English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Japanese, Korean, Turkish, Chinese, Thai, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, Czech, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Ukrainian) ²⁴. This ensures that users designing their site can do so in a familiar language. For site content, Wix Multilingual supports **over 180 target languages** for your site's visitors ²⁵. In practice, this means you can create versions of your pages in virtually any language (Wix follows the ISO 639-1 standard for language codes). Setting up multilingual content in Wix is quite straightforward: you enable Multilingual in your site settings, choose the primary and additional languages, and Wix will duplicate the site structure for each new language automatically ²⁶ ²⁷. Users can then manually translate text on each page variant using the Wix Editor. Wix also offers an **Auto-Translate** option through third-party services (e.g., Google Translate integration) to machine-translate content which the site owner can then fine-tune ²⁵. The platform provides a language switcher element that can be added to the site for visitors to toggle languages. Because Wix handles the heavy lifting of creating and linking the multilingual pages, **the process requires little technical skill** – it's mostly a matter of translating the content. The combination of a localized editor UI and an easy multilingual site feature makes Wix a strong choice for users seeking a quick, code-free multilingual website, although it may not have the deep customization or complex content structure capabilities of some open-source CMSs.

Squarespace

Squarespace is a well-known hosted website builder, but it is **not very localization-friendly** compared to its peers. The Squarespace platform interface is only available in **6 languages** (English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish) ²⁸ – enough for basic coverage, but notably missing many languages that other systems support. More importantly, **Squarespace lacks native support for serving a website in multiple languages** ²⁷. There is no built-in way to have language-specific versions of pages with a language switcher. Users who need a multilingual Squarespace site have two main workarounds: 1) **Manually duplicating pages** for each language and organizing them (for example, creating one set of pages under an `/en/` folder and copies under a `/es/` folder), then manually linking language versions of each page ²⁷. This approach can work for small sites but becomes unwieldy as content grows (it requires the site owner to update multiple pages in parallel for any content change). 2) **Third-party translation overlays** – Squarespace has an official integration with Weglot, a paid third-party service ²⁹. Weglot can automatically translate content and provide a language switcher, essentially handling the multilingual aspect outside of Squarespace and injecting translations. While this is easier than manual duplication, it comes with additional costs and potential limitations on design/customization. In short, **Squarespace's own toolkit does not cater to**

multilingual content. The company's support documentation even recommends the above methods as the solution. This is a significant disadvantage if you need a truly bilingual or global site. For users determined to use Squarespace, a small brochure site could be managed with duplicated pages, but anything complex would likely require moving to another platform or using an external translation solution. Squarespace's overall localization friendliness is thus quite low.

Other Proprietary CMS Platforms

- **Webflow** – Another popular visual website builder, Webflow's situation is similar to Squarespace. The designer interface is in English (with plans for more languages), and there is no native multilingual site support as of 2025. Users must clone pages for each language or employ scripts and services like Weglot ³⁰. Webflow now has some community solutions (e.g., "Polyflow" or "Linguana" plugins) ³¹ ³², but these are add-ons to compensate for the lack of a built-in feature.
- **Shopify Competitors (BigCommerce, etc.)** – BigCommerce has historically lagged in multilingual support. It advertises "multilingual capabilities" through its **multi-storefront** feature (allowing separate storefronts for different languages or regions) ³³, but within a single store it doesn't natively offer the same seamless translated content management that Shopify does. Many BigCommerce users resort to third-party apps or separate stores for each language ³⁴ ³⁵. Similarly, other e-commerce builders like **Wix Stores, Squarespace Commerce, or Weebly** rely on the underlying site builder's limited i18n features (or lack thereof).
- **Proprietary Open-Source Hybrid CMS** – Some commercial CMS products are source-available. **Craft CMS**, mentioned above, is one example (often used for its excellent localization and customizability). Another is **Kentico Xperience** (a .NET enterprise CMS) which includes built-in multilingual capabilities (content tree can have multiple language versions, and the admin UI can be localized with language packs) ³⁶ ³⁷. These systems typically have strong localization features to compete in global markets, even if their market share is smaller.

Enterprise CMS Solutions

Adobe Experience Manager (AEM)

Adobe Experience Manager is an enterprise-grade CMS used by large organizations, and it is designed with global audiences in mind. The AEM author environment (where content editors work) supports multiple interface languages via an internationalization dictionary – Adobe provides translations for **major languages like English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, etc.** out-of-the-box ³⁸. This allows content authors in regional offices to use AEM's interface in their preferred language. More significantly, AEM excels in **multilingual content management and translation workflow**. It has a concept of "Language Copies" and "Live Copies" as part of its **Sites** module: you can maintain one master version of content and create language-specific copies that inherit changes or can diverge as needed. AEM integrates with professional translation services – for example, it can export content in standard XLIFF format for translators and then re-import translations ³⁹. Adobe provides a built-in tool called the "Microsoft Translator" (in older versions) or allows integration with translation connectors on their cloud (for instance, connectors for services like Translations.com or Lionbridge). In practice, an enterprise using AEM might set up a workflow where a content author creates a page in the source language, then initiates a translation job. AEM will package the content and send it to a translation provider, then automatically populate the translated copy on the site when ready ³⁹. Other features include automatic generation of language switcher components, managing regional asset variations, and handling right-to-left text in templates. The initial setup and configuration of AEM for multilingual

use is complex (usually handled by an implementation partner or Adobe expert), but once in place, it provides a **highly streamlined process for content translation and publishing**. For example, marketing teams can launch a new product page in a dozen languages by using AEM's translation workflows rather than manually copying content. With its enterprise focus, AEM's localization friendliness is **extremely high in capability (handling large-scale, multilingual sites with ease)**, though it assumes a professional level of technical support to configure.

Sitecore

Sitecore is another enterprise CMS known for managing multi-country, multi-language websites. The Sitecore content authoring interface (Content Editor and Experience Editor) supports localization, though the number of **out-of-the-box UI languages** is small: typically **4 core languages (English, Danish, German, Japanese)** are included for most versions ⁴⁰, with additional language packs (such as French, Dutch, Chinese, etc.) available for specific releases or as add-ons ⁴⁰. This means a Sitecore admin may need to import a language pack if, say, a content author wants the backend in French. For content, Sitecore's architecture is inherently multilingual. It allows you to define any number of content languages in the system. Each content item in Sitecore can have multiple language versions – essentially parallel versions of the item identified by language code. For example, you might have a single “About Us” item with an English version, a Spanish version, and a Japanese version, all under the same content tree node. Sitecore provides a language switcher in the author interface to toggle which language version you are editing, and it will serve the appropriate version on the live site based on URL or user preference. **No additional plugin is needed to enable this; it's a core feature**. Sitecore also introduced a native language fallback mechanism (from version 8.1 onward) to reuse content from a default language if a translation is not available ⁴¹. Managing a multilingual Sitecore site does require planning: one has to set up language domains or prefixes for each locale, and often implement custom logic for language selectors on the website. For large organizations, Sitecore has connectors for translation services (for instance, a connector for Lionbridge is mentioned as a way to automate sending content for translation) ⁴². Content authors can work directly in Sitecore to enter translations, or external translators can use export/import tools. Overall, Sitecore is **very powerful in handling multilingual content** (it can easily support dozens of languages on a single site structure), but it typically requires a skilled development team to fully leverage. Its localization friendliness is high in terms of features, slightly lower in terms of ease — it's best utilized by enterprises with the resources to configure proper workflows and governance for translated content.

Other Enterprise CMS

- **Kentico Xperience / Kontent** – Kentico (now split into Xperience for traditional CMS and Kontent for headless) has long offered built-in multilingual support. In Kentico Xperience, admins can add languages in the settings, and the content tree will allow parallel versions of pages in each language. The editing form shows fields for each enabled language, and the CMS handles switching and language-specific URLs automatically. The GUI can be switched to various languages via language packs. This makes Kentico quite straightforward for editors once set up ³⁷.
- **Liferay DXP** – Liferay (a portal/enterprise CMS) also provides strong internationalization. It allows interface localization and offers Language components to translate web content and even user interface labels for custom applications.
- **Oracle WebCenter Sites, Microsoft SharePoint, OpenText TeamSite** and other enterprise systems generally have modules or features for multilingual content, but their usage is more

specialized. For instance, SharePoint is often used for intranets and supports multilingual UI and variations for pages (though configuration can be non-trivial).

In summary, **enterprise CMS platforms prioritize localization capabilities** because large companies often operate multilingual sites. They excel in supporting complex translation workflows, content localization at scale, and integration with professional translation services. The flip side is that they require expert implementation – the average user wouldn't deploy Sitecore or AEM on their own – but within a properly set up environment, content authors benefit from very streamlined multilingual content management.

Headless and API-First CMS Solutions

Headless CMSs (e.g. Contentful, Storyblok, Strapi, Sanity) separate the content management from presentation, which introduces a slightly different paradigm for multilingual support. In a headless CMS, you typically store content for different languages as separate entries or fields, and your front-end application is responsible for delivering the appropriate language to users. Many headless CMS platforms have recognized the need for multilingual content structuring and have built-in features or best practices for it.

- **Contentful** – Contentful is a popular headless CMS (offered as a SaaS). It supports defining multiple locales for your content model. For each content entry, Contentful's web app provides a locale switcher so editors can input translations for each field in each enabled language ⁴³. For example, if you have a blog post content type and you enabled English, Spanish, and German locales, each blog post entry will have fields for title and body in English, and editors can switch to Spanish and German to fill in those translations. Contentful doesn't automatically translate content, but it provides the framework to store and retrieve localized content. The **Contentful interface itself is primarily in English** (with partial localization in a few languages, as Contentful's user base is global but the UI language options are limited compared to open-source CMSs). Developers using Contentful fetch content via API and specify the locale they need, or they can fetch all locales at once. Essentially, **Contentful makes it easy to manage content in multiple languages**, but the logic to route users to their language or to build a language switcher on the site/app is up to the developer. This gives flexibility (especially for mobile or multi-platform apps), but requires more work from a development standpoint than a traditional CMS that renders web pages for you.
- **Storyblok** – Storyblok is a headless CMS with a visual editor, often praised for its multilingual support. It offers **two approaches to handle multiple languages: *field-level translation* and *folder-level (or content tree-level) translation*** ⁴⁴. In field-level, a single content item contains all language versions within it (similar to Contentful's locale fields). In folder-level, you create separate content trees/folders for each language (which can be useful if different language sites have distinct structure or are managed by separate teams) ⁴⁴. Storyblok integrates with translation management systems (including its own TMS connectors) so that you can send content for translation easily ⁴⁵. The Storyblok GUI can be used in multiple languages as well (its app supports localization, and being a relatively new product, it continues to add languages). For developers, Storyblok's approach means you have flexibility in choosing how to model translations (unified vs separate), which is quite innovative. Non-technical editors enjoy a real-time visual preview of each language as they edit. Overall, **Storyblok is very localization-friendly** by design – it was built to accommodate multi-language needs from the ground up.

- **Strapi** – Strapi is an open-source headless CMS (Node.js based) that introduced an **internationalization (i18n) plugin** to handle multiple languages. With Strapi, you can enable the i18n feature and then create content entries in different locales via the admin panel ⁴⁶. The Strapi admin UI can be customized or translated by the community (users can add new admin locales by providing translation JSON files, although the core team provides a few major languages out-of-the-box). Strapi’s i18n plugin allows you to define locales and for each content type, decide if it’s localized. For localized types, adding a new entry will default to the primary language, and then you can create translation entries that Strapi links together. You can also programmatically query content by locale through its API. The system is quite developer-friendly and moderately editor-friendly (it’s not as slick as Storyblok’s visual approach, but it’s effective in listing and managing content in various languages). Since Strapi is self-hosted, it appeals to those who want a custom front-end. It achieves multilingual support without needing an external service, which is a big plus for an open-source headless solution.
- **Sanity** – Sanity.io (another headless CMS) doesn’t enforce a single method for multilingual content but provides guidelines. Many Sanity users implement a “document translation” pattern where each document has fields for each language, or they maintain separate but linked documents per language. Sanity’s flexible data model means you can adapt it to your needs, but it also means multilingual support is as easy or complex as you choose to make it. There are community plugins to assist with common patterns.

In general, **headless CMSs are very capable for localization** because they treat content abstractly – you can have any number of languages as just another dimension of your content model. They also often integrate with external localization software (for example, Contentful and Storyblok have APIs that allow sending content to a translation management system). The **challenge with headless** is that setting up the front-end experience (URLs, language switching, fallback logic) is entirely up to the developer of the website or app. This gives maximum flexibility (you can create a bespoke, optimized multilingual experience), but non-technical users may find it harder to set up without developer help. Headless solutions are thus favored when you have a custom development project and perhaps a dedicated team to manage localization workflows.

Summary Table – CMS Localization Comparison

Below is a summary of various CMSs, comparing the number of GUI (backend) languages available, the ease of multilingual content setup, and an overall localization-friendliness score (1 = very poor, 5 = excellent). The **overall score** reflects a combination of the GUI and content translation capabilities, weighted by how straightforward it is to implement a multilingual site on that platform.

CMS	GUI Languages	Multilingual Content Setup	Localization Friendliness
Adobe Experience Manager (AEM) (Proprietary)	~6 major languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese) ³⁸	Native support – Integrated translation workflows, language copies, connectors for pro translation. Highly configurable (enterprise-grade, requires expert setup).	5 – Comprehensive enterprise i18n features, designed for global sites.

CMS	GUI Languages	Multilingual Content Setup	Localization Friendliness
Drupal (Open Source)	~100 (community-translated interface) ⁶	Native support – Enable language & content translation modules in core. Translate all content entities via built-in UI. Some setup needed but well-documented ⁹ .	5 – Robust multilanguage out-of-box, handles content, config, and UI strings in many languages.
Joomla (Open Source)	~48 (official language packs) ⁴	Native support – Multilingual out-of-box (no plugin required). Just install language packs and use built-in language manager and switcher ⁵ . Straightforward setup for content translations.	5 – Excellent core multilingual system, easy to configure and use without extensions.
Plone (Open Source)	~60 (interface translations) ¹²	Native support – Multilingual add-on included in core. Content translation managed via unified interface (language folders and linked translations). Requires enabling the feature, then smooth editing.	5 – Very strong i18n support (UI and content) once configured, suitable for complex sites.
TYPO3 (Open Source)	60+ (backend languages) ¹⁰	Native support – Built-in multi-language site handling. Configure site languages, translate page content in backend. Powerful fallback and locale features, but setup can be complex.	5 – Enterprise-level localization; highly capable with some technical configuration.
Craft CMS (Commercial)	~20 (community translations for admin)	Native support – Uses multi-site architecture for languages ¹⁴ . Each language is a site copy; highly flexible but requires maintaining parallel structures.	4 – Strong localization (flexible and custom) but needs more setup work by developers.
Magento (Open Source e-commerce)	Dozens (community language packs)	Native support – Multi-store view system for languages. Products and pages can have translations per store view. Setup involves configuring store views and adding language packs.	4 – Powerful commerce localization (prices, catalogs by locale), setup is a bit technical but standard for e-commerce.

CMS	GUI Languages	Multilingual Content Setup	Localization Friendliness
Shopify (SaaS)	20 (admin languages) ¹⁸	Native support – Built-in multi-language publishing with locale-specific URLs ²⁰ . Manual content translation via dashboard or auto-translate apps. Very easy to enable.	4 – User-friendly multilingual stores; a few limitations (e.g. tags untranslatable ²³) but overall solid.
Sitecore (Proprietary)	4 out-of-box (English, Danish, German, Japanese) ⁴⁰ ; others via packs	Native support – Core content is multi-language by design. Authors create language versions of content items. Supports translation workflows via connectors. Initial configuration required.	4 – Deep localization capabilities, but admin UI limited languages by default and requires skilled setup to fully leverage.
Wix (SaaS)	21 (editor interface) ²⁴	Native support – Wix Multilingual (automated page duplication). Easy toggling between languages in editor, optional auto-translate ²⁵ . Few technical steps needed.	4 – Very easy for simple sites, excellent UI; less flexible for complex needs (but covers most small-business use cases).
WordPress (Open Source)	~70 (fully translated) ¹ ; ~200 partial ⁴⁷	Plugin-based – No core multi-language. Must use plugins like WPML, Polylang ² . Many plugins are mature and user-friendly, but it's an extra setup step.	3 – Large ecosystem makes it feasible (and relatively easy) to go multilingual, but native support is absent.
Squarespace (SaaS)	6 (English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish) ²⁸	No native support – Workarounds needed (duplicate pages manually ²⁷ or use third-party service like Weglot). No built-in language switcher or content sync.	2 – Multilingual sites are cumbersome to build and maintain; essentially not supported out-of-box.
Ghost (Open Source)	1 (English by default; other admin translations unofficial)	No native support – Single-language blog by design. Requires custom theming or multiple instances to support more languages ⁴⁸ . No official multilingual content feature.	1 – Very limited localization; not intended for multi-language use without heavy customization.

Table Notes: *GUI Languages* refers to the number of languages available for the CMS's own interface (the backend/dashboard). *Multilingual Content Setup* briefly describes whether support is native or requires plugins, and how easy it is to configure. The *Localization Friendliness* score is an overall judgement combining the breadth of language support and the ease of creating a multilingual site. A higher score indicates a platform that not only supports many languages but makes it relatively easy to build and manage a multilingual website.

-
- 1 2 **Translating Your WordPress Site Into Multiple Languages | Morningside**
<https://www.morningtrans.com/translating-your-wordpress-site-into-multiple-languages/>
- 3 5 **Building Multilingual Sites in Joomla - Kevin's Guides**
<https://kevinsguides.com/guides/webdev/joomla/content/multilingual/>
- 4 **My Joomla 5.2 experiment: a 35 Languages Multilingual Landing Page - The Joomla Community Magazine**
<https://magazine.joomla.org/all-issues/november-2024/my-joomla-5-2-experiment-a-35-languages-multilingual-landing-page>
- 6 7 8 **Drupal Translation Modules: How to create Multilingual Drupal websites | Speebee**
<https://www.speebee.com/blogs/drupal-translation-modules-create-multilingual-drupal-websites>
- 9 14 15 16 17 43 44 45 46 **Top 10 Multilingual Content Management Systems - DEV Community**
<https://dev.to/localazy/top-10-multilingual-content-management-systems-163h>
- 10 **How to Add Right-to-Left (RTL) Languages in TYPO3 v13 - TYPO3 the Open Source Enterprise CMS**
<https://typo3.com/blog/right-to-left-backend>
- 11 **Improved Language and Locale Support in TYPO3 v12 - B13**
<https://b13.com/blog/multilanguage-use-any-locale-now-in-typo3-v12>
- 12 13 **plone.app.multilingual as the future of Plone multilingual websites — Quintagroup**
<https://quintagroup.com/services/support/tutorials/plone.app.multilingual>
- 18 19 **Shopify Help Center | Choosing your account language and region**
<https://help.shopify.com/en/manual/your-account/languages>
- 20 21 22 23 **Shopify Help Center | Localization and translation**
<https://help.shopify.com/en/manual/international/languages/manage-languages>
- 24 **Changing the Language of Your Account and Editor | Help Center | Wix.com**
<https://support.wix.com/en/article/changing-the-language-of-your-account-dashboard-and-editor>
- 25 **Wix Multilingual: Languages Available | Help Center | Wix.com**
<https://support.wix.com/en/article/wix-multilingual-languages-available>
- 26 **How to Make Your Wix Website Multilingual + Useful Tips - Linguise**
<https://www.linguise.com/blog/guide/how-to-make-your-wix-website-multilingual/>
- 27 28 **Which Languages Does Squarespace Support? - SQSP Themes**
https://www.sqspthemes.com/squarespace-faqs/which-languages-does-squarespace-support?srsltid=AfmBOoqimTC8_TIYR20_OvdK9yZ_LPW-hzHxa7DsrE6lVIWNwpQObIRV
- 29 **Creating a multilingual site with Weglot - Squarespace Help Center**
<https://support.squarespace.com/hc/en-us/articles/205809778-Creating-a-multilingual-site-with-Weglot>
- 30 **Multi-Language Webflow site - General - Forum**
<https://discourse.webflow.com/t/multi-language-webflow-site/106542>
- 31 **After 8 months of hard work, our multi-language solution for Webflow ...**
<https://discourse.webflow.com/t/after-8-months-of-hard-work-our-multi-language-solution-for-webflow-is-now-live/235785>
- 32 **How to create multi-language site in Webflow - The Compote**
<https://www.thecompote.com/article/how-to-create-multi-language-site-in-webflow>
- 33 **How to Build a Multilingual Ecommerce Website (2025)**
<https://www.bigcommerce.com/articles/ecommerce/multilingual-ecommerce/>

34 **How do I add a multiple language to my site?**

https://support.bigcommerce.com/s/question/0D513000034fssYCAQ/how-do-i-add-a-multiple-language-to-my-site?language=en_US

35 **Do Multiple languages support in Bigcommerce ?**

https://support.bigcommerce.com/s/question/0D51B00003qxZHwSAM/do-multiple-languages-support-in-bigcommerce?language=en_US

36 **How to choose the right multilingual CMS for your website translation**

<https://www.acclaro.com/blog/how-to-choose-cms-for-multilingual-website-translation/>

37 **Strengthen Revenue and Customer Relationships with Localized ...**

<https://www.refactoredmedia.com/company/insights/blog/strengthen-revenue-and-customer-relationships-with-localized-content/>

38 **Supporting new locales for adaptive forms localization**

<https://experienceleague.adobe.com/en/docs/experience-manager-65/content/forms/manage-administer-aem-forms/supporting-new-language-localization>

39 **Adobe Experience Manager Internationalization | GPI Blog**

<https://www.globalizationpartners.com/2014/03/13/adobe-experience-manager-internationalization/>

40 41 42 **Serving global audience: best practice for global Sitecore sites | Valtech**

<https://www.valtech.com/fr-fr/analyses/serving-a-global-audience-best-practices-for-global-sitecore-sites/>

47 **Using WordPress in Other Languages | Learn WordPress**

<https://learn.wordpress.org/lesson/using-wordpress-in-other-languages-2/>

48 **Native Multilingual Support? - Using Ghost**

<https://forum.ghost.org/t/native-multilingual-support/49539>