

# Chapter 5.4

## Multilingual Web Sites in Global Electronic Commerce

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### INTRODUCTION

The World Wide Web (the Web), a distributed hypermedia information system that provides global access to the Internet, has been most widely used for exchanging information, providing services, and doing business across national boundaries. It is difficult to find out exactly when the first multilingual Web site was up and running on the Internet, but as early as January 1, 1993, EuroNews, the first multilingual Web site in Europe, was launched to simultaneously cover world news from a European perspective in seven languages: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. (EuroNews, 2005). In North America, Web site multilinguality has become an important aspect of electronic commerce (e-commerce) as more and more Fortune 500 companies rely on the Internet and the Web to reach out to millions of customers and clients. Having a successful multilingual Web site goes beyond just translating the original Web content into different languages

for different locales. Besides the language issue, there are other important issues involved in Web site multilinguality: culture, technology, content, design, accessibility, usability, and management (Bingi, Mir, & Khamalah, 2000; Dempsey, 1999; Hillier, 2003; Lindenberg, 2003; MacLeod, 2000). This article will briefly address the issues related to: (1) language that is one of the many elements conforming culture, (2) culture that greatly affects the functionality and communication of multilingual Web sites, and (3) technology that enables the multilingual support of e-commerce Web sites, focusing on the challenges and strategies of Web site multilinguality in global e-commerce.

### BACKGROUND

When the Internet was originally created as APARNET in 1969, it was only a small computer network interlinking four universities in the southwestern United States. Nowadays, the

Internet has become a primary communication medium, with 820 million computers and one billion users all over the world (Computer Industry Almanac, 2004, 2005). Throughout the years, both the Internet and the World Wide Web have evolved with the monolinguality of English into the multilinguality of more than 1,000 languages (Crystal, 2001). In 1998, the majority (70%) of the Web content was in English (Nadeau, Lointier, Morin, & Descôteaux, 1998), but it dropped to 56.4% in 2002 (Netz-tipp.de, 2005). Also in 1998, the newly created non-English Web sites outnumbered the newly created English Web sites (Crystal, 2001). Global Reach, a marketing communications consultancy that specializes in global electronic commerce, has been tracking the evolution of the English and non-English Internet populations since 1995. In 1996, 80% of the Internet population spoke English while the other 20% were non-English speakers. The English dominance was gone when the non-English Internet population (52%) surpassed the English Internet population (48%) in 2000. In 2004, the non-English Internet population reached 71% while the English Internet population dropped to 29% (Global Reach, 2004). Furthermore, current Internet usage is growing strongly in non-English-speaking countries such as China, Japan, Germany, India, South Korea, Italy, France, Brazil, and Russia (Computer Industry Almanac, 2004). As the number of non-English-speaking Internet users around the world increases, Web site multilinguality has become an important aspect of the Internet and the Web, and is becoming indispensable for companies that want to meet the needs of this increasing non-English Internet population via global e-commerce (Hillier, 2003; Lebert, 1999; Schneider, 2005; Westland & Clark, 2002).

E-commerce refers to the commercial activities that take place over a computer network, usually the Internet and the Web. These activities generally involve the buying or selling of marketing products, providing or obtaining services,

seeking or acquiring information, and requesting or transmitting funds (Wikipedia, 2005). E-commerce can be between or among entities in the private sector, government institutions, and/or members of the public, hence the categories of business-to-business (B2B), business-to-customer (B2C), business-to-government (B2G), government-to-government (G2G), government-to-consumer (G2C), and customer-to-customer (C2C). E-commerce makes the best use of any of the Internet applications, such as Web sites, e-mail, instant messaging, online auctions, online forums, Web services, and Weblogs (Fiore, 2001; Reynolds, 2004; Schneider, 2005). Because of the international nature of the Internet and the Web, the companies that engage in e-commerce would ultimately use the Web sites to conduct their commercial and noncommercial activities in a global e-commerce environment (Schneider, 2005; Westland & Clark, 2002). Furthermore, for any company that is serious about winning the competitive edge in global e-commerce, the better way to success is to build and maintain a multilingual Web site (Ott, 1999; Payne, 2005).

## **WEB SITE MULTILINGUALITY: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES**

A multilingual Web site provides the same information in different languages. There have been different approaches to develop and implement a multilingual Web site, and two have been historically adopted for many of the e-commerce Web sites. One is Web site globalization and the other is Web site localization. The former globalizes the content for broadening a businesses appeal to a general international audience, and the latter localizes the content to appeal to customers of a particular nation or culture (Chen, 2002; Dempsey, 1999; Seilheimer, 2004). A typical mature corporate Web site uses both approaches and thus contains a mixture of global content and local content. The global content need be presented

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