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Site Search Contact Cart (0) Sign In , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 6,535,872 articles in English Lenglen hitting her signature leaping volley Suzanne Lenglen (1899–1938) was a French tennis player. One of the sport's biggest stars and the dominant women's tennis player right after World War I, Lenglen was the inaugural world No. 1 and a six-time Wimbledon singles champion. After the war, she only had one singles loss and was undefeated in doubles with Elizabeth Ryan. Her popularity stemmed from her becoming a world champion at age 15, her unusual balletic playing style, her brash personality, and prominent press coverage that portrayed her as infallible at tennis. Lenglen had a wide impact on the sport. She was the first leading amateur to turn professional and her 1926 pro tour in the United States laid the foundation for the next four decades of men's pro tennis. She incorporated fashion into the game and popularised sportswear to supplant the norm of women competing in corsets. Wimbledon moved to its current venue to accommodate her popularity. Court Suzanne Lenglen at the French Open is named in her honour. (Full article...) Recently featured: Christian Bale Time in Finland Jubilee coinage Archive By email More featured articles Columbia University sundial ... that despite having reportedly been destroyed in 1946, the 16-ton granite ball that once sat on top of the Columbia University sundial (pictured) reappeared in a Michigan field in 2001? ... that J. Michael Miller, Archbishop of Vancouver, who turns 76 today, starred in a high school production of Our Town opposite Mary Lou Finlay? ... that a Louisiana radio station went to a satellite-fed music format because it had more control than with its previous "18- and 20-year-old jocks"? ... that Avtar Singh Jouhl took Malcolm X to a segregated pub in Smethwick as part of his campaign to end the colour bar? ... that the title of the incel and Frogtwitter subculture film TFW No GF stands for "that feeling when [you have] no girlfriend"? ... that 2021 NCAA champion Bonnie Tan served as the assistant to 2021 UAAP champion Goldwin Monteverde in 1991? ... that the developer of 15.ai claims that as little as 15 seconds of a person's voice is sufficient to clone it up to human standards using artificial intelligence? ... that Alfons Koziełł-Poklewski, dubbed the "vodka king of Siberia", was actually Polish? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Shinzo Abe Former Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe (pictured) is assassinated while giving a speech in Nara. Boris Johnson announces his intention to resign as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The Fields Medal for accomplishments in mathematics is awarded to Hugo Duminil-Copin, June Huh, James Maynard and Maryna Viazovska. 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Ariwara no Narihira (d. 880)Elizabeth of Austria (b. 1526)John Archibald Wheeler (b. 1911) More anniversaries: July 8 July 9 July 10 Archive By email List of days of the year Haboku sansui (破墨山水図, Broken Ink Landscape is a splashed-ink landscape painting on a hanging scroll. It was made by the Japanese artist Sesshū Tōyō in 1495, in the Muromachi period. Sesshū Tōyō was a Zen Buddhist monk and painter. The work is a development of suibokuga paintings made with Chinese ink, using dark and light shades on a silk or paper medium. The monochromatic style can result in artworks similar to calligraphy. In spite of its title, the work is not one of "broken ink" (haboku) but rather one of "splashed ink" (hatsuboku). In this style, the painter avoids strongly defined outlines, with shapes indicated by colour washes in lighter and darker tones. Credit: Sesshū Tōyō; photographed by Bamse Recently featured: St Cyprian's, Clarence Gate Flora MacDonald Denison Scintillant hummingbird Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Esperanto Euskara فارسی עברית Magyar Norsk Bokmål Română Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe 50,000+ articles Asturianu □□□□□ Bosanski Eesti Ελληνικά Simple English Galego Hrvatski Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenčina Slovenščina □□□ Retrieved from " 2Real-time text-to-speech tool using artificial intelligence 15.aiType of siteArtificial intelligence, speech synthesis, machine learning, deep learningAvailable inEnglishFounder(s)15URL15.aiCommercialNoRegistrationNoneLaunchedInitial release: March 2020; 2 years ago (2020-03)Stable release: v24.2.1 / September 2021; 10 months ago (2021-09)Current statusActive Part of a series onArtificial intelligence Major goals Artificial general intelligence Planning Computer vision General game playing Knowledge reasoning Machine learning Natural language processing Robotics Approaches Symbolic Deep learning Bayesian networks Evolutionary algorithms Philosophy Chinese room Friendly AI Control problem/Takeover Ethics Existential risk Turing test History Timeline Progress AI winter Technology Applications Projects Programming languages Glossary Glossary vte 15.ai is a non-commercial freeware artificial intelligence web application that generates natural emotive high-fidelity[a] text-to-speech voices from an assortment of fictional characters from a variety of media sources.[4][5][6][7] Developed by an anonymous MIT researcher under the eponymous pseudonym 15, the project uses a combination of audio synthesis algorithms, speech synthesis deep neural networks, and sentiment analysis models to generate and serve emotive character voices faster than real-time, even those with a very small amount of data. Launched in early 2020, 15.ai began as a proof of concept of the democratization of voice acting and dubbing using technology.[8] Its gratis and non-commercial nature (with the only stipulation being that the project be properly credited when used[9]), ease of use, and substantial improvements to current text-to-speech implementations have been lauded by users;[5][10][4][6] however, some critics and voice actors have questioned the legality and ethicality of leaving such technology publicly available and readily accessible.[8][11][12] Several commercial alternatives have spawned with the rising popularity of 15.ai, leading to cases of misattribution and theft. In January 2022, it was discovered that Voiceverse NFT, a company that voice actor Troy Baker announced his partnership with, had plagiarized 15.ai's work as part of their platform.[13][14][15] Features GLaDOS, known for her sinister robotic voice, is one of the available characters on 15.ai.[4] Available characters include GLaDOS and Wheatley from Portal, characters from Team Fortress 2, Twilight Sparkle and a number of main, secondary, and supporting characters from My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic, SpongeBob from SpongeBob SquarePants, Daria Morgendorffer and Jane Lane from Daria, the Tenth Doctor from Doctor Who, HAL 9000 from 2001: A Space Odyssey, the Narrator from The Stanley Parable, the Wii U/3DS/Switch Super Smash Bros. Announcer (formerly), Carl Brutananadilewski from Aqua Teen Hunger Force, Steven Universe from Steven Universe, Dan from Dan Vs., and Sans from Undertale.[16][17][18][19] The deep learning model used by the application is nondeterministic: each time that speech is generated from the same string of text, the intonation of the speech will be slightly different. The application also supports manually altering the emotion of a generated line using emotional contextualizers (a term coined by this project), a sentence or phrase that conveys the emotion of the take that serves as a guide for the model during inference.[10][17][16] Emotional contextualizers are representations of the emotional content of a sentence deduced via transfer learned emoji embeddings using DeepMoji, a deep neural network sentiment analysis algorithm developed by the MIT Media Lab in 2017.[20][21] DeepMoji was trained on 1.2 billion emoji occurrences in Twitter data from 2013 to 2017, and has been found to outperform human subjects in correctly identifying sarcasm in Tweets and other online modes of communication.[22][23][24] 15.ai uses a multi-speaker model—hundreds of voices are trained concurrently rather than sequentially, decreasing the required training time and enabling the model to learn and generalize shared emotional context, even for voices with no exposure to such emotional context.[25] Consequently, the entire lineup of characters in the application is powered by a single trained model, as opposed to multiple single-speaker models trained on different datasets.[26] The lexicon used by 15.ai has been scraped from a variety of Internet sources, including Oxford Dictionaries, Wiktionary, the CMU Pronouncing Dictionary, 4chan, Reddit, and Twitter. Pronunciations of unfamiliar words are automatically deduced using phonological rules learned by the deep learning model.[17] The application supports a simplified version of a set of English phonetic transcriptions known as ARPABET to correct mispronunciations or to account for heteronyms—words that are spelled the same but are pronounced differently (such as the word read, which can be pronounced as either /ˈrɛd/ or /ˈriːd/ depending on its tense). While the original ARPABET codes developed in the 1970s by the Advanced Research Projects Agency supports 50 unique symbols to designate and differentiate between English phonemes,[27] the CMU Pronouncing Dictionary's ARPABET convention (the set of transcription codes followed by 15.ai[17]) reduces the symbol set to 39 phonemes by combining allophonic phonetic realizations into a single standard (e.g. AXR/ER; UX/UW) and using multiple common symbols together to replace syllabic consonants (e.g. EN/AH0 N).[28][29] ARPABET strings can be invoked in the application by wrapping the string of phonemes in curly braces within the input box (e.g. {AA1 R P AH0 B EH2 T} to denote /ˈɑːrpəˌbɛt/, the pronunciation of the word ARPABET).[17] The following is a table of phonemes used by 15.ai and the CMU Pronouncing Dictionary:[30] Vowels ARPABET Rspl. IPA Example AA ah ɑ odd AE a æ at AH0 ə ə about AH u, uh ʌ hut AO aw ɔ ought AW ow aʊ cow AY aye aɪ hide EH e, eh ɛ Ed Vowels ARPABET Rspl. IPA Example ER ur, ər ɝ, ɚ hurt EY ay eɪ ate IH i, ih ɪ it IY ee i eat OW oh oʊ oat OY oy ɔɪ toy UH uu ʊ hood UW oo u two Stress AB Description 0 No stress 1 Primary stress 2 Secondary stress Consonants ARPABET Rspl. IPA Example B b b be CH ch, tch ʧ cheese D d d dee DH dh ð thee F f f fee G g g green HH h h he JH j dʒ gee Consonants ARPABET Rspl. IPA Example K k k key L l l lee M m m me N n n knee NG ng ŋ ping P p p pee R r r read S s, ss s sea Consonants ARPABET Rspl. IPA Example SH sh ʃ she T t t tea TH th θ theta V v v vee W w, wh w we Y y j yield Z z z zee ZH zh ʒ seizure Background Speech synthesis Main article: Deep learning speech synthesis A stack of dilated casual convolutional layers used in DeepMind's WaveNet.[3] In 2016, with the proposal of DeepMind's WaveNet, deep-learning-based models for speech synthesis began to gain popularity as a method of modeling waveforms and generating human-like speech.[31][32][3][8] Tacotron2, a neural network architecture for speech synthesis developed by Google AI, was published in 2018 and required tens of hours of audio data to produce intelligible speech; when trained on 2 hours of speech, the model was able to produce intelligible speech with mediocre quality, and when trained on 36 minutes of speech, the model was unable to produce intelligible speech.[33][34] For years, reducing the amount of data required to train a realistic high-quality text-to-speech model has been a primary goal of scientific researchers in the field of deep learning speech synthesis.[35][36] The developer of 15.ai claims that as little as 15 seconds of data is sufficient to clone a voice up to human standards, a significant reduction in the amount of data required.[10][37] Copyrighted material in deep learning Main article: Authors Guild, Inc. v. Google, Inc. A landmark case between Google and the Authors Guild in 2013 ruled that Google Books—a service that searches the full text of printed copyrighted books—was transformative, thus meeting all requirements for fair use.[38] This case set an important legal precedent for the field of deep learning and artificial intelligence: using copyrighted material to train a discriminative model or a non-commercial generative model was deemed legal.[39] The legality of commercial generative models trained using copyrighted material is still under debate; due to the black-box nature of machine learning models, any allegations of copyright infringement via direct competition would be difficult to prove.[39] Development The Pony Preservation Project from 4chan's /mlp/ board has been integral to the development of 15.ai.[40] 15.ai was designed and created by an anonymous research scientist affiliated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology known by the alias 15.[41] The project began development while the developer was an undergraduate. The developer has stated that they are capable of paying the high cost of running the site out of pocket.[10][9] According to posts made by its developer on Hacker News, 15.ai costs several thousands of dollars per month to operate; they are able to support the project due to a successful startup exit.[42] The developer has stated that during their undergraduate years at MIT, they were paid the minimum hourly rate to work on a related project (approximately $14 an hour in Massachusetts[43]) that eventually evolved into 15.ai. They also stated that the democratization of voice cloning technology is not the only function of the website; in response to a user asking whether the research could be conducted without a public website, the developer wrote: [...] The website has multiple purposes. It serves as a proof of concept of a platform that allows anyone to create content, even if they can't hire someone to voice their projects. It also demonstrates the progress of my research in a far more engaging manner—by being able to use the actual model, you can discover things about it that even I wasn't aware of (such as getting characters to make gasping noises or moans by placing commas in between certain phonemes). It also doesn't let me get away with picking and choosing the best results and showing off only the ones that work (which I believe is a big problem endemic in ML today—it's disingenuous and misleading). Being able to interact with the model with no filter allows the user to judge exactly how good the current work is at face value.— 15ai, Hacker News[42] The algorithm used by the project to facilitate the cloning of voices with minimal viable data has been dubbed DeepThroat[44] (a double entendre in reference to speech synthesis using deep neural networks and the sexual act of deep-throating). The project and algorithm—initially conceived as part of MIT's Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program—had been in development for years before the first release of the application.[10][17] The developer has also worked closely with the Pony Preservation Project from /mlp/, the My Little Pony board of 4chan. The Pony Preservation Project, which began in 2019, is a "collaborative effort by /mlp/ to build and curate pony datasets" with the aim of creating applications in artificial intelligence.[40][45][46] The Friendship Is Magic voices on 15.ai were trained on a large dataset crowdsourced by the Pony Preservation Project: audio and dialogue from the show and related media—including all nine seasons of Friendship Is Magic, the 2017 movie, spinoffs, leaks, and various other content voiced by the same voice actors—were parsed, hand-transcribed, and processed to remove background noise. According to the developer, the collective efforts and constructive criticism from the Pony Preservation Project have been integral to the development of 15.ai.[40] In addition, the developer has stated that the logo of 15.ai, which features a purple robot unicorn, is an homage to the fact that the voice of Twilight Sparkle was indispensable to the implementation of emotional contextualizers.[42] Reception 15.ai has been met with largely positive reviews. Liana Ruppert of Game Informer described 15.ai as "simplistically brilliant."[5] Lauren Morton of Rock, Paper, Shotgun and Natalia Clayton of PCGamer called it "fascinating,"[7][6] and José Villalobos of LaPS4 wrote that it "works as easy as it looks."[18][b] Users praised the ability to easily create audio of popular characters that sound believable to those unaware that the voices had been synthesized by artificial intelligence: Zack Zwiezen of Kotaku reported that "[his] girlfriend was convinced it was a new voice line from GLaDOS' voice actor, Ellen McLain,"[4] while Rionaldi Chandraseta of Towards Data Science wrote that, upon watching a YouTube video featuring popular character voices generated by 15.ai, "[his] first thought was the video creator used cameo.com to pay for new dialogues from the original voice actors" and stated that "the quality of voices done by 15.ai is miles ahead of [its competitors]."[10] Computer scientist and technology entrepreneur Andrew Ng commented in his newsletter The Batch that the technology behind 15.ai could be "enormously productive" and could "revolutionize the use of virtual actors"; however, he also noted that "synthesizing a human actor's voice without consent is arguably unethical and possibly illegal" and could potentially open up to cases of impersonation and fraud.[8][11] In his blog Marginal Revolution, economist Tyler Cowen deemed 15 one of the "most underrated talents in AI and machine learning."[47] Fandom content creation The fan-created episode The Tax Breaks, based on a work of fanfiction published in 2014, was entirely voiced using 15.ai.[48] 15.ai has been frequently used for content creation in various fandoms, including the My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic fandom, the Team Fortress 2 fandom, the Portal fandom, and the SpongeBob SquarePants fandom. Numerous videos and projects containing audio from 15.ai have gone viral.[10][4][5] However, some videos and projects that contain non-15.ai-generated speech have also gone viral, many of which do not properly credit the source(s) of the synthetic speech featured in them. As a consequence, many videos and projects that have been made with other speech synthesis software have been mistaken as being made with 15.ai, and vice versa. Due to this misattribution and absence of proper credit, 15.ai's terms of service has a rule that forbids having 15.ai-and-non-15.ai-generated speech in the same videos and projects.[9] The My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic fandom has seen a resurgence in video and musical content creation as a direct result, inspiring a new genre of fan-created content assisted by artificial intelligence. Some fanfiction have been adapted into fully voiced "episodes": The Tax Breaks is a 17-minute long animated video rendition of a fan-written story published in 2014 that uses voices generated from 15.ai with sound effects and audio editing, emulating the episodic style of the early seasons of Friendship Is Magic.[48][49] In the viral video SPY IS A FURRY, the Demoman from Team Fortress 2 confronts the Spy about his fursona.[17] Viral videos from the Team Fortress 2 fandom that feature voices from 15.ai include Spy is a Furry (which has gained over 3 million views on YouTube total across multiple videos[yt 1][yt 2][yt 3]) and The RED Bread Bank, both of which have inspired Source Filmmaker animated video renditions.[17] In addition, YouTubers have used 15.ai for videos and have cited the website in their descriptions, such as FitMC's video on the history of 2b2t, one of the oldest running Minecraft servers.[yt 4] Some users have created AI virtual assistants using 15.ai and external voice control software. One user on Twitter created their own personal GLaDOS desktop assistant using the voice control system VoiceAttack that is able to boot up applications, utter corresponding random dialogues, and thank the user in response to actions.[17][16] Troy Baker / Voiceverse NFT plagiarism scandal See also: Non-fungible token § Plagiarism and fraud Troy Baker Twitter @TroyBakerVA I'm partnering with @VoiceverseNFT to explore ways where together we might bring new tools to new creators to make new things, and allow everyone a chance to own & invest in the IP's they create. We all have a story to tell. You can hate. Or you can create. What'll it be? January 14, 2022[tweet 1] In December 2021, the developer of 15.ai posted on Twitter that they had no interest in incorporating non-fungible tokens (NFTs) into their work.[12][14][tweet 2] On January 14, 2022, it was discovered that Voiceverse NFT, a company that video game and anime dub voice actor Troy Baker announced his partnership with, had plagiarized voice lines generated from 15.ai as part of their marketing campaign.[13][14][15] Log files showed that Voiceverse had generated audio of Twilight Sparkle and Rainbow Dash from the show My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic using 15.ai, pitched them up to make them sound unrecognizable from the original voices, and appropriated them without proper credit to falsely market their own platform—a violation of 15.ai's terms of service.[37][12][15] A week prior to the announcement of the partnership with Baker, Voiceverse made a (now-deleted) Twitter post directly responding to a (now-deleted) video posted by Chubbiverse—an NFT platform with which Voiceverse had partnered—showcasing an AI-generated voice and claimed that it was generated using Voiceverse's platform, remarking "I wonder who created the voice for this? ;)"[13][tweet 3] A few hours after news of the partnership broke, the developer of 15.ai—having been alerted by another Twitter user asking for his opinion on the partnership, to which he speculated that it "sounds like a scam"[tweet 4]—posted screenshots of log files that proved that a user of the website (with their IP address redacted) had submitted inputs of the exact words spoken by the AI voice in the video posted by Chubbiverse,[tweet 5] and subsequently responded to Voiceverse's claim directly, tweeting "Certainly not you :)".[37][14][tweet 6] 15 Twitter @fifteenai I've been informed that the aforementioned NFT vocal synthesis is actively attempting to appropriate my work for their own benefit. After digging through the log files, I have evidence that some of the voices that they are taking credit for were indeed generated from my own site. January 14, 2022[tweet 7] Voiceverse Origins Twitter @VoiceverseNFT Hey @fifteenai we are extremely sorry about this. The voice was indeed taken from your platform, which our marketing team used without giving proper credit. Chubbiverse team has no knowledge of this. We will make sure this never happens again. January 14, 2022[tweet 8] 15 Twitter @fifteenai Go fuck yourself. January 14, 2022[tweet 9] Following the tweet, Voiceverse admitted to plagiarizing voices from 15.ai as their own platform, claiming that their marketing team had used the project without giving proper credit and that the "Chubbiverse team [had] no knowledge of this." In response to the admission, 15 tweeted "Go fuck yourself."[13][14][15][37] The final tweet went viral, accruing over 75,000 total likes and 13,000 total retweets across multiple reposts.[tweet 10][tweet 11][tweet 12] The initial partnership between Baker and Voiceverse was met with severe backlash and universally negative reception.[13] Critics highlighted the environmental impact of and potential for exit scams associated with NFT sales.[50] Commentators also pointed out the irony in Baker's initial Tweet announcing the partnership, which ended with "You can hate. Or you can create. What'll it be?", hours before the public revelation that the company in question had resorted to theft instead of creating their own product. Baker responded that he appreciated people sharing their thoughts and their responses were "giving [him] a lot to think about."[51][52] He also acknowledged that the "hate/create" part in his initial Tweet might have been "a bit antagonistic," and asked fans on social media to forgive him.[14][53] Two weeks later, on January 31, Baker announced that he would discontinue his partnership with Voiceverse.[54][55][56] Resistance from voice actors Some voice actors have publicly decried the use of voice cloning technology. Cited reasons include concerns about impersonation and fraud, unauthorized use of an actor's voice in pornography, and the potential of AI being used to make voice actors obsolete.[8][11][12] See also 4chan Deep learning speech synthesis My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic fandom Speech synthesis Virtual actor Notes ^ The phrase "high-fidelity" in TTS research is often used to describe vocoders that are able to reconstruct waveforms with very little distortion, and is not simply synonymous with "high quality." See the papers for HiFi-GAN,[1] GAN-TTS,[2] and parallel WaveNet[3] for unbiased examples of this usage of terminology. ^ Translated from original quote written in Spanish: "La dirección es 15.AI y funciona tan fácil como parece."[18] References Notes ^ Kong, Jungil (2020). "HiFi-GAN: Generative Adversarial Networks for Efficient and High Fidelity Speech Synthesis". arXiv:2010.05646v2 [cs]. ^ Binkowski, Mikołaj (2019). 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