

I'm not a robot



[illegible]

AI chatbot worked with a team of 40 Icelandic volunteers to tune ChatGPT's Icelandic conversational skills as part of Iceland's attempts to preserve the Icelandic language.[9] ChatGPT, based on GPT-4, was better able to translate Japanese to English than compared to Bing, Bard and DeepL in 2023. Researchers suggested this was due to its ability to learn from a wider range of sources than other models, such as Google Translate, which is trained primarily on web pages. ChatGPT's Bard, and Microsoft Bing, compared them to Google Translate. They said bilingual speakers of seven languages to do a blind test. Languages tested were Polish, French, Korean, Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, and Amharic. They came to the conclusion that ChatGPT provided more accurate translations on average than both Google Translate and other chatbots.[102] In August 2024, a representative of the Asia Pacific wing of OpenAI made a visit to Taiwan, during which a demonstration of ChatGPT's Chinese abilities was made.[103] ChatGPT's Mandarin Chinese abilities were lauded, but the ability of the AI to produce content in Mandarin Chinese in a Taiwanese accent was found to be "less than ideal" due to differences between mainland Mandarin Chinese and Taiwanese Mandarin.[104] Main article: GPT Store

In January 2024, OpenAI launched the GPT Store, a marketplace for custom ChatGPT chatbots labeled GPTs.[105][106] The company initially planned to launch the store in November 2023, but it was delayed.[107] At launch, the GPT Store offered more than 3 million custom chatbots.[108] Chatbots available through the store are developed using OpenAI's GPT Builder system.[107] Development of chatbots on the platform does not require programming skills.[109] This section is an excerpt from GPT-4[edit] Generative Pre-trained Transformer 4 (GPT-4) is a multimodal large language model trained and created by OpenAI and the fourth in its series of GPT foundation models.[110] It was launched on March 14, 2023,[110] and made publicly available via the paid chatbot product ChatGPT Plus until being replaced in 2025, via OpenAI's API, and via the free Chatbot Microsoft Copilot.[111] GPT-4 is more capable than its predecessor GPT-3.5.[112] GPT-4 Vision (GPT-Vision)[113] is a version of GPT-4 that can process images in addition to text.[114] ChatGPT has never revealed technical details and statistics about GPT-4, such as the precise size of the model.[115] In November 2023, OpenAI launched GPT-4 Turbo with a 128,000 token context window, making it the largest context window of any public LLM at the time. ChatGPT-4o is a new version of GPT-4o released on May 14, 2024, which is faster and cheaper than its predecessor, GPT-4 Turbo.[117] On July 24, 2024, OpenAI released GPT-4o mini, a smaller version of GPT-4o which replaced GPT-3.5 Turbo on the ChatGPT interface.[122] GPT-4o's ability to generate images was released later, in March 2025, when it replaced DALL-E 3 in ChatGPT.[123] Main article: OpenAI o1 See also: Reflection (artificial intelligence)

In September 2024, OpenAI introduced o1-preview and a faster, cheaper model named o1-mini.[124] In December 2024, o1-preview was replaced by o1.[125] o1 is designed to solve more complex problems by spending more time "thinking" before it answers, enabling it to analyze its answers and explore different strategies. According to OpenAI, o1-preview outperforms GPT-4o in areas like competitive programming, mathematics, and scientific reasoning, o1-preview ranked in the 89th percentile on Codeforces' competitive programming contests, scored 83% on an International Mathematics Olympiad qualifying exam (compared to 13% for GPT-4o), and performs similarly to Ph.D. students on benchmarks in physics, biology, and chemistry.[124][126] Main article: ChatGPT Deep Research

In February 2025, OpenAI released deep research, a service based on o3 that combines advanced reasoning and web search capabilities to make comprehensive reports within 5 to 30 minutes.[127] Released in February 2025, GPT-4.5 was described by Altman as a "giant, expensive model".[128] According to OpenAI, it features reduced hallucinations and enhanced pattern recognition, creativity, and user interaction.[129] The following table lists the main model versions of ChatGPT, describing the significant changes included with each version:[130][131]

Main model versions of ChatGPT with descriptions Version Release date Status Description GPT-3.5 November 2022 Discontinued Successor of o1-mini.[137] o3-mini-high OpenAI o1.[136] o1 December 2024 Discontinued Full release of OpenAI o1, which had previously been available as a preview.[184] o1-pro December 2024 Discontinued A version of o1 which uses compute to get better results, available to ChatGPT Pro subscribers.[184] o3-mini January 2025, GPT-4.1 was later added to ChatGPT in May 2025.[138] GPT-4.1 mini April 2025 Active A smaller and cheaper version of GPT-4.1. Originally launched exclusively in the OpenAI API in April 2025. GPT-4.1 mini replaced GPT-4o mini in the May 2025 version of ChatGPT.[139] o3 April 2025 Active The full release of the o3 model, emphasizing structured reasoning and faster performance compared to earlier "o" series models.[140] o4-mini April 2025 Active A compact, high-efficiency version of the upcoming o4 model family, optimized for lower latency and lighter compute requirements.[141] [142] o4-mini-high April 2025 Active Variant of o4-mini using more reasoning effort.[141] [142] o3-pro June 2025 Active A version of o3 which uses more compute to get better results, available to ChatGPT Pro subscribers.[143] Countries where ChatGPT is available[144] ChatGPT was widely assessed in December 2022 as having some unprecedented and powerful capabilities. Kevin Rose of The New York Times called it "the best artificial intelligence tool we have ever used".[145] ChatGPT was also praised for its ability to understand and respond to requests in multiple languages, such as Spanish, German, and Russian. However, it was criticized for its tendency to provide incorrect information, particularly in the area of science and history. Some users also reported that ChatGPT was biased against certain groups and that it sometimes generated harmful or offensive content. Despite these criticisms, ChatGPT remains one of the most popular and influential AI tools available today.

The work, how we think, and what human creativity is." [145] Kelsey Price of Vox wrote that "ChatGPT is the general public's first hands-on introduction to how powerful modern AI has gotten" and that ChatGPT is "smart enough to be useful despite its flaws". [146] Paul Graham of Y Combinator tweeted: "The striking thing about the reaction to ChatGPT is not just the number of people who are blown away by it, but who they are. These are not people who get excited by every shiny new thing. Something big is happening." [147] A 2023 Time magazine published a screenshot of a conversation with ChatGPT on its cover, writing that "The AI Arms Race Is Changing Everything" and "The AI Arms Race Is On. Start Worrying". [148] Percentage of US adults who have ever used ChatGPT, according to Pew Research [149] [150] [151] ChatGPT gained one million users in five days [152] and 100 million in two months, becoming the fastest-growing internet application in history. [12] OpenAI engineers said they had not expected ChatGPT to be very successful and surprised by the coverage it received. [153] [154] [155] Google responded by hastening the release of its own chatbot. Their leaders emphasized their earlier caution regarding public deployment was due to the trust the public places in Google. [156] In December 2022, Google executives sounded a "code red" alarm, fearing that ChatGPT's question-answering ability posed a threat to Google Search, Google's core business. [157] Google's Bard launched on February 6, 2023, one day before Microsoft's announcement of Bing Chat. [158] AI was the forefront of Google's annual Google I/O conference in May. The company announced a slew of generative AI-powered features to counter OpenAI and Microsoft. [159] In January 2023, after being sent a song ChatGPT wrote in the style of Nick Cave, [160] Cave responded on the Red Handkerchief. [161] saying the act of writing a song is "a blood and guts business [...] It requires something of me to initiate the new creation, to take my place among the great writers of music."

OpenAI considered to have made significant impact in science. [163] [164] Celeste Biever wrote in a Nature article that "ChatGPT broke the Turing test". [165] Stanford researchers reported that GPT-4 "passes a rigorous Turing test, diverging from average human behavior chiefly to be more cooperative." [166] [167] Alex Kantrowitz of Slate magazine lauded ChatGPT's pushback to questions related to Nazi Germany, including the statement that Adolf Hitler built highways in Germany, which was met with information about Nazi Germany's use of forced labor. [168] In 2023, Australian MP Julian Hill advised the national parliament that the growth of AI could cause "mass destruction". During his speech, which was partly written by the program, he warned that it could result in cheating, job losses, discrimination, disinformation, and uncontrollable military applications. [169] Conservative commentators have accused ChatGPT of bias toward left-leaning perspectives. [170] [171] [172] In January 2024, a study stated that ChatGPT has a pro-environmental, left-libertarian orientation. [173] Additionally, an August 2023 paper found a "significant and systematic political bias toward the Democrats in the U.S., Lula in Brazil, and the Labour Party in the UK." [174] In response to such criticism, OpenAI acknowledged plans to allow ChatGPT to create "outputs that other people (ourselves included) may strongly disagree with". It also contained information on the recommendations it had issued to human reviewers on how to handle controversial subjects, including that the AI should "offer to describe some viewpoints of people and movements", and not provide an argument "from its voice" in favor of "inflammatory or dangerous" topics (although it may still "describe arguments from historical people and movements"), nor "affiliate with one side" or "judge one group as good or bad". [172] ChatGPT has never been publicly available in China because OpenAI prevented Chinese users from accessing their site. [175] [176] Chinese state media have characterized ChatGPT as a way to spread Western propaganda and undermine China's social stability. [177] In late 2022, the Chinese government banned ChatGPT from its servers, claiming that it was a security risk. [178] In early 2023, the Chinese government allowed ChatGPT to be accessed by a limited number of people, but it remained heavily censored. [179] In the United States, ChatGPT has been used to generate introductory sections and abstracts for scientific articles. [206] [207] Several papers have listed ChatGPT as a co-author. [208] [209] Scientific journals have had different reactions to ChatGPT. Some, including Nature and JAMA Network, "require that authors disclose the use of text-generating tools and ban listing a large language model (LLM) such as ChatGPT as a co-author." Science "completely banned" usage of LLM-generated text in all its journals. [210] Spanish chemist Rafael Luque published a plethora of research papers in 2023 that he later admitted were written by ChatGPT. The papers have a large number of unusual phrases characteristic of LLMs. [211] Many authors argue that the use of ChatGPT in academia for teaching and review is problematic due to its tendency to hallucinate. [212] [213] [214] Robin Bauwens, an assistant professor at Tilburg University, found that a ChatGPT-generated peer review report on his article mentioned nonexistent studies. [215] Chris Granatino, a librarian at Seattle University, noted that while ChatGPT can generate content that seemingly includes legitimate citations, in most cases those citations are not real or largely incorrect. [216] One study analyzed ChatGPT responses to 40 questions about software engineering and computer programming posed on Stack Overflow for correctness, completeness, accuracy, and concision. It found that 52% of the responses contained inaccuracies and 47% were verbose. [217] [218] Another study, focused on the performance of GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 between March and June 2023, found that ChatGPT's performance was similar to that of human experts. [219] However, it was also found that ChatGPT often generated incorrect or misleading information, particularly in the area of science and history. [220] Computational physics. However, there were important shortfalls like identifying basic linear algebra principles around solving singular matrices and producing matrices with incompatible sizes. [220] In December 2022, the question-and-answer website Stack Overflow banned ChatGPT for generating answers to questions, citing the factually ambiguous nature of its responses. [221] In January 2023, the International Conference on Machine Learning banned any undocumented use of ChatGPT or other large language models to generate any text in submitted papers. [222] Samsung banned generative AI company-wide in May 2023 after sensitive material was uploaded to ChatGPT. [223] Check Point Research and others noted that ChatGPT could write phishing emails and malware, especially when combined with OpenAI Codex. CyberArk researchers demonstrated that ChatGPT could be used to create polymorphic malware that could evade security products while requiring little effort by the attacker. [224] [225] From the launch of ChatGPT in the fourth quarter of 2022 to the fourth quarter of 2023, there was a 1,265% increase in malicious phishing emails and a 967% increase in credential phishing. In an industry survey, cybersecurity professionals argued that it was attributable to cybercriminals' increased use of generative artificial intelligence (including ChatGPT). [226] In July 2024, Futurism reported that GPT-4o in ChatGPT would sometimes link "scam news sites that deluge the user with fake software updates and virus warnings"; these pop-ups can be used to coerce users into downloading malware or potentially unwanted programs. [227] The chatbot technology can improve security by cyber defense automation, detecting threats and blocking attacks in real-time. [228] ChatGPT has been used to generate phishing emails and malware, especially when combined with OpenAI Codex. CyberArk researchers demonstrated that ChatGPT could be used to create polymorphic malware that could evade security products while requiring little effort by the attacker. [224] [225] From the launch of ChatGPT in the fourth quarter of 2022 to the fourth quarter of 2023, there was a 1,265% increase in malicious phishing emails and a 967% increase in credential phishing. 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不完美的地方，語是字數限制。語氣限制在某些話上還是略有怪異，但只要肯花時間，也能像其他網一樣，通過剪輯來完成有趣的創作，”(transl. “Even GLaDOS in “Portal” can perfectly recite any lines. Of course, the website also added that there are still many imperfections, such as word limit and tone control, which are still a bit weird in some words, but as you are willing to spend time, you can also complete interesting creations through editing like other netizens.”) ^ Lamorlette 2021. “On peut donc retrouver sur ces réseaux de nombreux exemples de ce que peut donner le mélange entre un esprit créatif et une technologie aussi efficace que diablement amusante.” (transl. “These social networks are therefore full of examples of what can be achieved by combining a creative mind with technology that is as effective as it is devilishly fun.”) ^ www.equestriancn.com 2021. ^ GamerSky 2021; MrSun 2021. ^ Paltridge 2021. ^ Morton 2021. “Incluso, los más clavados pueden cambiar algunos parámetros como la intencionalidad o el tono.” (transl. “Actually, the most experienced of users can change some parameters like the stress or tone.”) ^ Furushima 2021. 日本語入力には対応していないが、ローマ字入力でもなんとなくそれっぽい発音になる。; 15.aiはテキスト読み上げサービスだが、特筆すべきはそのめらかな発音と、ゲームに登場するキャラクターの音声を再現している点だ。(transl. It does not support Japanese input, but even if you input using romaji, it will somehow give you a similar pronunciation.; 15.ai is a text-to-speech service, but what makes it particularly noteworthy is its smooth pronunciation and the fact that it reproduces the voices of characters that appear in games.) ^ Kurosawa 2021: “もうひとつ15.aiの大きな特徴として挙げられるのが、豊かな感情表現だ” (transl. “Another major feature of 15.ai is its rich emotional expression.”) Kurosawa 2021: “英語版ボイスのみなで注意” (transl. “Please note that this is an English voice only version.”) ^ do Prado 2021: “Obviamente o programa funciona no idioma inglês, mas dá pra gerar umas frases bem embotadas e engraças em português, estilo aqueles memes usando vozes em outros idiomas falando em português.” (transl. “Obviously, the program works in English, but you can generate some really confusing and funny sentences in Portuguese, like those memes using voices in other languages speaking Portuguese.”) Villalobos 2021: “En este sentido, en las últimas horas se ha hecho popular un sitio web que emula la voz de GLaDOS para que diga todas las palabras que quieras, siempre y cuando estén en inglés, aunque puedes escribir algo en español e intentarä pronunciarlo, pero no lo hará correctamente.” (transl. “In this sense, in recent hours a website has become popular that emulates the voice of GLaDOS so that it says all the words you want, as long as they are in English, although you can write something in Spanish and it will try to pronounce it, but it will not do it correctly.”) ^ GamerSky 2021. “虽然AI的声音缺少了些许抑扬顿挫，不过效果也还算有趣。” (transl. “Although the AI's voice lacks some intonation, the effect is still interesting.”) GamerSky 2021: “目前15.ai提供的角色选项较少，由于文本的字数限制，生成的语音也相对较短” (transl. “Currently, 15.ai provides relatively few character options, and due to the word limit of the text, the generated voice is relatively short.”) ^ Park 2021: “15.ai が30%、100% だ。” (transl. “[...] what's amazing about 15.ai is that the data is close to 30 seconds long, but it achieves pronunciation accuracy close to 100%.”) ^ Li 2021: “该网站的访问量在在线任务差不多5000以上，而且目前完全免费，”(transl.: “The number of requests to the website is more than 5,000 tasks, and it is still currently completely free.”) ^ Cocomello 2021. ^ Ibáñez 2022: “Personamente encontré interesantes las pausas y el ritmo y que ciertamente se nota que según el contenido del texto se «interpreta» el resultado según lo que se intenta transmitir.” (transl. “Personally, I found the pauses and rhythm interesting, and that it is certainly noticeable that depending on the content of the text, the result is ‘interpreted’ according to what is being trying to convey.”) ^ Feng 2020; Mahendra 2020; Ji 2021. ^ Feng 2020: “该工具生成的音频文件的采样率为 44100 Hz，而大多数基于深度学习的文本转语音实现，所使用的采样率为16,000 Hz，所以用它产生的音频，声道会更详细（更高质量的音频），同时缺陷也更明显。” (transl. “The audio files generated by this tool have a sampling rate of 44100 Hz, while most deep learning-based text-to-speech implementations use a sampling rate of 16,000 Hz. Therefore, the audio generated by it will have a more detailed sound spectrum (higher quality audio), but the defects will be more obvious.”) Feng 2020: “当然在这么么小的语料上训练的模型也是有缺陷的，有些单词可能发音不准确，其实这也很好理解，即便是人，在遇到生词的时候也不一定能准确发音，而传统的深度模型通常有 40 个小时或者更多的语料，所以错误率会低一些。” (transl. “Of course, the model trained on such a small corpus is also flawed, and some words may not be pronounced correctly. In fact, this is easy to understand. Even humans are still not able to pronounce new words accurately when they encounter them. Traditional deep models usually have 40 hours or more of corpus, so the error rate will be lower.”) ^ Ji 2021. “但是由于语音表现只能取上下文进行自动识别，导致这些语音在情感表达上比较“平庸”，一些“高级”的情感无法通过语音合成正常表达，[...]距离离真正用于某些NSFW的同人作品，还有很长的路要走。” (transl. “Although the AI's voice lacks some intonation, the effect is still interesting.”) GamerSky 2021: “这些语音 relatively “neutral” in emotional expression. Some “extreme” emotions cannot be expressed normally through voice synthesis. [...] it still has a long way to go before it can be officially used in some NSFW fan works.”) ^ Ji 2021: “网友在油管上看到的许多“深度伪造”视频，都依赖视频创作者从原本数小时的数据资料里进行提取编辑，最终才能制作非常简短的内容，并且呈现效果还很一般。而15.ai的开发者表示，自己的这项技术可以轻松实现那些视频效果（事实上15.ai的许多角色进行深度学习的数据时长只有几十分钟）。” (transl. “Many of the ‘deep fake’ videos that netizens see on YouTube rely on video creators to extract and edit hours of data to produce very short content, and the presentation effect is still very average. The developers of 15.ai said that their technology can easily achieve those video effects (in fact, the data for deep learning of many characters of 15.ai is only tens of minutes long).” ^ Parker 2022; Temitope 2024. ^ Parker 2022; Skorich 2022; Piletsky 2022; Enriquez 2022. ^ Innes 2022; Kar 2022. ^ W-K 2022. ^ Ng 2020. ^ Ruppert 2021; Morton 2021. ^ 遊戲 2021; Kurosawa 2021; Morton 2021; Temitope 2024. ^ Ruppert 2021. ^ Zwiezen 2021; Ruppert 2021. ^ Clayton 2021; CNN 2021. ^ Furushima 2021. ^ Wright 2023. ^ ElevenLabs 2024b; Play.ht 2024; Weitzman 2023. ^ Play.ht 2024. ^ Weitzman 2023. ^ Staniszewski 2024. ^ Irpan, Alex (July 19, 2023). “Machine Learning Got Itself in a Big Damn Hurry”. Sorta Insightful. Retrieved April 14, 2025. ^ Osman 2022. ^ Ren et al. 2019. ^ Chandraseta 2021; Button 2021; Temitope 2024. ^ OpenAI 2024; Temitope 2024. ^ @fifteenai (December 7, 2024). “The past and future of 15.ai” (Tweet). Archived from the original on December 8, 2024. 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