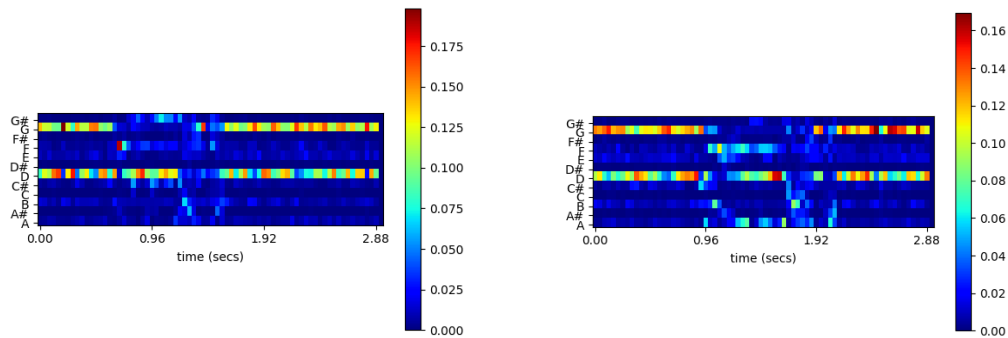1. Saying "hello world" twice and showing the result

2.

A. gTTS (Google Text-to-Speech)

To make gTTS speak another language, set the lang parameter in the gTTS() constructor.

tts = gTTS(text="Bonjour tout le monde", lang="language I want")

gTTS supports many languages like 'en' (English), 'zh-TW' (Traditional Chinese), 'ja' (Japanese), 'de' (German), etc.

B. pyttsx3 (Offline TTS)

pyttsx3 uses the system's voices (e.g., SAPI5 on Windows, NSSpeechSynthesizer on macOS, eSpeak on Linux).

To make it speak other languages, you need to:

Install a voice that supports the target language.

Set voice ID using engine.setProperty('voice', voice.id).

engine.setProperty('voice', 'english+f3')   # Example: French accent

engine.say("Bonjour, comment allez-vous?")

C. OpenAI (ChatGPT or TTS APIs)

OpenAI's text-to-speech API automatically determines the spoken language based on the input text. There is no need to explicitly specify a lang parameter.

```
text = "こんにちは、元気ですか？"    # Japanese

voice = "nova"     # English voice, but model adapts

response = openai.audio.speech.create(model="tts-1", voice=voice, input=text)
```

If the input is in Chinese, it speaks Chinese; if the input is in Spanish, it speaks Spanish. The language is fully auto-detected.