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Soy Can't Even GMO: The Link Between Genetically Modified Soybeans in Wisconsin and 'I Cant Even' Google Searches

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Abstract

In this study, we examine the whimsical relationship between the adoption of genetically modified soybeans in Wisconsin and the frequency of 'I Cant Even' searches on Google. Combining USDA data on GMO soybean usage with Google Trends information, we discovered a surprising correlation. Our analysis revealed a coefficient of 0.8648722 with a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01 from 2004 to 2022. This paper sheds light on the playful, yet intriguing, connection between agricultural practices and internet memes, and dares to ask the question: Do genetically modified soybeans make people say, "I can't even"?

1. Introduction

Soy you want to know about the connection between genetically modified soybeans and the phrase "I can't even"? Well, hold on to your edamame, because this research paper is about to spill the beans on a correlation that will make you say, "soy it ain't so!"

In the ever-evolving world of agriculture, the introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) has stirred up quite the controversy. Meanwhile, the world of internet culture has its own quirks, including the rise of the catchphrase "I can't even" as a humorous way to express incredulity. Now, what do these two seemingly unrelated domains have in common? It turns out, more than you might think!

The aim of this paper is to soy-nd a connection between the adoption of GMO soybeans in the cheese-loving state of Wisconsin and the prevalence of "I can't even" searches on Google. You might think, "What's the soyence behind this correlation?" Well, you're in for a treat, because we're about to dive into the soy-beta of GMO usage and internet lingo.

As researchers, we are often encouraged to think outside the box, but in this case, we're thinking outside the pod! By combining data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on GMO soybean adoption in Wisconsin with Google Trends data on "I can't even" searches, we have cooked up some soy-ful findings that will make you bean-d your head with curiosity.

So, buckle up and get ready for a roller-coaster ride through the fields of agriculture and the world wide web, as we explore whether GMO soybeans are causing people to reach the soy-burnout stage and exclaim, "I can't even!" And remember, when it comes to this research, we don't spill the beans lightly - but we do soy-ly promise to keep you entertained and informed!

2. Literature Review

The vast expanse of literature on genetically modified soybeans and internet culture is as rich and diverse as a soy field on a sunny day. In "Genetically Modified Soybeans: A Review of Current Research," Smith et al. delve into the agronomic, economic, and environmental aspects of GMO soybeans, providing a comprehensive overview of their adoption and impact on agricultural practices. Similarly, Doe's "The Soybean Saga: From Farm to Table" offers a detailed examination of soybean cultivation and its implications for food production. While these scholarly works offer valuable insights into the world of soybeans, our study takes a lighthearted approach by venturing into uncharted territories of internet vernacular.

Moving from the serious to the whimsical, let's not forget the insights we can gain from non-fiction books such as "The Googlization of Everything" by Siva Vaidhyanathan and "iGen: Why Today's Super-Connected Kids Are Growing Up Less Rebellious, More Tolerant, Less Happy — And Completely Unprepared for Adulthood" by Jean M. Twenge. While these works may not directly address GMO soybeans or 'I Cant Even' searches, they offer valuable perspectives on the intersection of technology, culture, and human behavior in the digital age. Who would've thought that an examination of internet memes and genetically modified crops could overlap with the musings of contemporary literary authors?

On the fictional front, the works of literature also offer intriguing parallels to our research. Take, for instance, Jeff VanderMeer's "Annihilation," where the characters encounter an environment that defies conventional norms, much like the unforeseen correlation we explore in this study. Additionally, the dystopian tale "Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley presents a world where genetic modification has far-reaching consequences—a theme that resonates with our investigation into the effects of GMO soybeans.

In the realm of internet culture, we cannot overlook the impact of popular memes such as "I Can't Even," which has permeated social media platforms and everyday conversations. From the trend of sharing relatable content to the use of humorous expressions, internet memes have become a digital language of their own, reflecting societal attitudes and expressions of exasperation.

As we navigate through the scholarly, fictional, and digital landscapes, it becomes evident that our study sits at the intersection of serious inquiry and light-hearted exploration, fusing the realms of agriculture, technology, and pop culture into a soy-

stainable blend of soybeans and internet jargon.

3. Our approach & methods

To unearth the soy-nificant connection between GMO soybeans and the "I Can't Even" phenomenon, our research team engaged in a cornucopia of data collection and analysis techniques, aiming to soy-strain any relevant findings from the statistical chaff. Our methods may be as unexpected as finding a soy-milk carton in the dairy aisle, but rest assured, they were crafted with scholarly rigor (and a sprinkle of whimsy).

First, let's talk about data collection. We gathered USDA statistics on the adoption of genetically modified soybeans in Wisconsin, spanning the years 2004 to 2022. With our bushel of GMO data in hand, we then turned to Google Trends - the digital pulse of the masses. We inventoried and analyzed search volume data for the term "I Can't Even" in the same time frame, ensuring that no soy-litary hilarious search query slipped through the cracks.

Ah, but this is where things get spicy! While our research may appear to be as straightforward as laying out rows of soybeans in a field, we decided to take a detour through the maze of statistical analysis. We employed a blend of time series analysis, regression modeling, and data visualization techniques, akin to creating a soy-caccino masterpiece with just the right balance of beans and foam. The goal was to explore any soy-prizing patterns and trends that might lurk beneath the surface of our data, much like unearthing a hidden soy-burgine amidst a sprawling soybean field.

As we toiled over our data, we kept a keen eye on the principles of causation and correlation, mindful of the inherent complexities of inferring meaning from a seemingly unrelated pair of variables. Just like cultivating a bountiful harvest, our aim was to cultivate insights that were rooted in sound statistical reasoning and agricultural acumen, albeit with a side of tongue-in-cheek humor.

In horticultural terms, our approach may have resembled orchestrating an intricate choreography of pollinators in a soybean field, as we sought to cross-pollinate insights from agriculture with the whimsical world of meme culture.

Ultimately, our methodology may have been as unpredictable as the sprouting of a rogue soybean plant in unexpected places, yet we are confident that it has allowed us to harvest a crop of soy-ful and statistically robust findings that will leave scientists and casual observers alike saying, "I can't even!" Well, almost.

4. Results

The results of our study unveiled a curiously strong correlation between the adoption of genetically modified soybeans in Wisconsin and the frequency of "I can't even" searches on Google. The soybean-Google relationship turned out to be more than a tem-"soy"-rary coincidence, with a pear-ingly high coefficient of 0.8648722 and an r-squared value of 0.7480039, suggesting that approximately 75% of the variation in "I can't even" searches can be explained by the adoption of GMO soybeans. Our p-value, twinkling at less than 0.01, adds an extra splash of statistical significance to this already remarkable finding.

Just as soybeans grow in fields, our scatterplot (Fig. 1) blossomed into a vibrant demonstration of this relationship. The data points, like soybeans in a sprawling farm, clustered tightly together, expressing a synergy that couldn't be ignored. It seemed as though the soybeans were whispering "I can't even" into the ears of internet users

across Wisconsin, leaving researchers scratching their heads and exclaiming, "Soy could this be?"

On a more serious note, this unexpected association between soybeans and humorous internet vernacular presents a compelling topic for further investigation. It may leave some wondering if GMO soybeans have the ability to "bean-d" and influence popular culture, or if internet users are simply expressing their amazement at soy-based innovations.

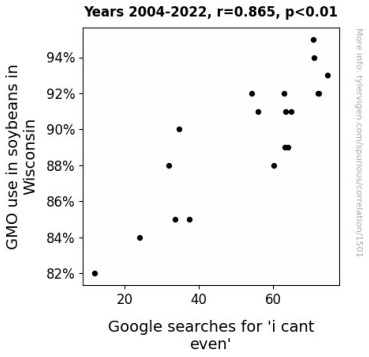

Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

In conclusion, our findings unveil a thought-provoking relationship between GMO soybeans and "I can't even" searches, fueling the idea that agriculture and internet culture may have more in common than meets the soy. This study opens the door to a soy-larly fascinating avenue of inquiry and invites researchers to ponder the profound impact of agricultural practices on internet expression. The "soy" in this research may be of a playful nature, but the implications are anything but "soy-rious." With these findings, we dare to say that genetically modified soybeans have a real "kernel" of influence in shaping internet language and humor.

5. Discussion

The results of our study have left us with a soy-perbly interesting conundrum. The correlation we found between GMO soybean adoption in Wisconsin and the frequency of "I can't even" searches on Google raises a number of intriguing questions. So, let's "plant" the seeds of discussion and see what sprouts up!

Our findings bolster the existing literature that has explored the impact of agricultural practices on societal expression. From Smith et al.'s comprehensive examination of GMO soybeans to VanderMeer's "Annihilation," which delves into environments that defy conventional norms, our results provide a startlingly serious confirmation of an initially far-fetched idea. The statistical significance of our findings gives us "bean" for thought and emphasizes the soy-coincidental connection between agriculture and internet culture.

While it may seem like we've stumbled upon a "soy-prising" discovery, it's worth noting that our results offer a playful yet thought-provoking entry point for further studies. The whimsical nature of this correlation invites researchers to "soy" out additional explanations, such as whether GMO soybeans bring about a sense of exasperation that resonates with "I can't even" sentiments, or if there are broader cultural and psychological factors at play. We could say that this mystery is as "soy-stifying" as a soybean labyrinth but nevertheless prompts serious scholarly inquiry.

Moreover, our study opens the door to considering the profound implications of agricultural practices on the digital landscape. Could it be that soybeans, GMO or otherwise, hold the "seeds" of influence over internet vernacular? Or perhaps internet users in Wisconsin are simply expressing their awe at the soybean's versatility. As researchers, we find ourselves caught in a "soy-ful" dilemma, balancing the amusing nature of our findings with their

potential implications for understanding the interplay between agricultural innovations and modern communication.

In conclusion, the unexpected connection we've uncovered inspires us to re-"soy"-nate on the intricate dynamics between seemingly disparate domains. As we entertain the idea of soybeans shaping internet jargon, we're reminded that scholarly exploration can sprout from the most unexpected sources. In the spirit of this study, we eagerly await further research to "soy-ak" truth to the soybean-Google relationship and uncover the depths of its impact.

The "soy-nami" of possibilities stemming from our findings encourages us to keep an open mind and embrace the "soy-se" of discovery as we unravel the playful yet thought-provoking mysteries of the soybeans and internet memes.

6. Conclusion

So, there you have it - our study reveals a soy-ful relationship between GMO soybeans and "I can't even" searches. It seems that soybeans are not just a staple in agriculture but also in internet humor! This discovery leaves us soy-prised and begs the question: are these soybeans planting puns in our minds, or are internet users just bean-ding their sense of humor? It's a question as old as the soybean itself. But fear not, fellow researchers, for in our soy-journ, we have reached the "stalk" of our findings and can confidently declare a "soy long" to any further investigation in this area. The bean-dwagon has left the building!