

GMO-cornfusion: A Kernel of Truth behind I Can't Even Searches

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ABSTRACT

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The correlation between genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and the 'I Can't Even' phenomenon has long been dismissed as mere speculation. However, our research delves deep into this curious connection by examining the relationship between the use of GMOs in corn grown in Ohio and the prevalence of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google. Utilizing data from the USDA and Google Trends, our study covers the period from 2004 to 2023, revealing a striking correlation coefficient of 0.9025397 with a significance level of $p < 0.01$. This correlation highlights a previously unnoticed relationship that will give both biologists and social scientists plenty to chew on. Our study indicates that while GMO-cornfusion may lead to a-maize-ing agricultural productivity, it appears to also have an uncanny impact on the popular internet vernacular. As we digest these findings, it becomes clear that perhaps there's more to the GMO debate than meets the corn.

Keywords:

GMO, corn, genetically modified organisms, I can't even, Ohio, Google searches, correlation, USDA data, Google Trends, agricultural productivity, internet vernacular

I. Introduction

The nexus between genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and the enigmatic 'I Can't Even' Internet meme has been a kernel of curiosity in recent years. While the debate over GMOs has mainly revolved around their agricultural and ecological impacts, lingering suspicions about their potential influence on popular language usage have persisted in some circles. This study aims to explore the seemingly disparate realms of genetic engineering and digital discourse to unravel the mystifying connection between the two.

The phrase 'I Can't Even' has become an entrenched part of the vernacular, frequently employed to express disbelief, frustration, or overwhelming emotion through the clever manipulation of syntax. Its ubiquity across various online platforms has merited attention from linguists, sociologists, and meme enthusiasts alike. Yet, the perennial question remains: could there be a correlation between the prevalence of 'I Can't Even' searches and the use of GMOs in corn cultivation?

Revisiting the Irving Fisher adage, "Anything that can go corn will," we are compelled to investigate whether there exists a tangible relationship between the adoption of genetically modified corn and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google. By conducting a rigorous analysis of comprehensive datasets encompassing agricultural practices and digital search behavior, we endeavor to shed light on this intriguing association.

In the following sections, we will elucidate the methodologies employed, present the empirical evidence, discuss the implications of our findings, and attempt to de-corn-fuse the perplexing correlation between GMO use in Ohio's cornfields and the digital proliferation of exasperated

expressions. As we embark on this academic journey, we encourage the readers to keep an open mind and a discerning palate for the nuanced flavors of our scholarly grain-dance.

II. Literature Review

The burgeoning field of GMO linguistics straddles the intersection of biotechnology and digital communication, prompting scholars to probe beyond the conventional boundaries of their disciplines. Astutely observing the symbiotic relationship between crop engineering and lexical evolution, Smith (2015) underscores the need to investigate the broader societal repercussions of GMO dissemination. Similarly, Doe (2018) posits that the semantic implications of GMO proliferation extend far beyond the agrarian domain, implicating cultural and communicative dimensions that warrant interdisciplinary scrutiny.

In "The GMO Dilemma: Food, Agriculture, and the Search for Solutions," Jones (2019) offers a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted discourse surrounding genetically modified organisms. However, the elusive connection between GMOs and contemporary linguistic idiosyncrasies has largely evaded scholarly examination until now.

While a plethora of non-fiction works have probed the intricacies of GMO technology, such as "The Omnivore's Dilemma" by Michael Pollan and "GMO Sapiens: The Life-Changing Science of Designer Babies" by Paul Knoepfler, the literature on GMO-cornfusion remains notably sparse. This lacuna calls for a fresh approach that synthesizes disparate strands of knowledge to illuminate the enigmatic linkage between genetically modified corn and digital vernacular manifestations.

Drawing inspiration from fictional narratives that tantalizingly intersect with our perplexing subject matter, we find resonances in "Oryx and Crake" by Margaret Atwood and "The Corn Is Green" by Emlyn Williams. The subtle echoes of ambiguity and transformation in these literary works mirror the confounding mystery surrounding the emergence of 'I Can't Even' searches within the context of GMO corn cultivation.

Moreover, the esoteric connections permeating our inquiry may even draw analogies from board games like Agricola, where players navigate the intricacies of agricultural production while contending with unforeseen vicissitudes. Although seemingly tangential, these diversions exemplify the eclectic tapestry of influences that converge in the realm of GMO-cornfusion.

As we delve deeper into this uncharted territory, it behooves us to tarry a while in the realm of speculative whimsy, for the unforeseen twists and turns of academic exploration may yield kernels of insight amidst the cornucopia of enigmatic phenomena.

III. Methodology

To investigate the potential connection between the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in corn grown in Ohio and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google, our team employed a multidisciplinary approach, blending agronomic analysis with digital sociolinguistics. Our methodology encompassed data collection, statistical analysis, and the utilization of cutting-edge techniques to glean insights into this intriguing correlation.

Data Collection:

Our research team meticulously gathered data from a variety of sources, meticulously combing through a virtual haystack to locate the proverbial corn kernels of information. The primary sources included the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for comprehensive records on GMO adoption and cultivation practices in Ohio over the study period from 2004 to 2023. This involved navigating through a veritable maize of reports, databases, and publications to ensure a robust dataset for analysis.

In parallel, we harvested digital data from the fertile fields of the internet, with a particular focus on Google Trends, to ascertain the frequency and geographical distribution of 'I Can't Even' searches. This involved sifting through a digital jungle of search query trends, tracking the ebb and flow of exasperated expressions across cyberspace. The data were then harvested, thoroughly husked, and cleaned to ensure its suitability for statistical analysis.

Statistical Analysis:

The empirical investigation of the suspected link between GMO use and 'I Can't Even' searches demanded a rigorous statistical treatment. We employed the latest statistical software, carefully calibrating our analytical tools to de-tassel the data and extract the kernel of truth. Through a series of regression analyses, we quantified the relationship between the two variables, teasing out any hidden patterns amidst the statistical stalks.

Key statistical measures such as correlation coefficients, p-values, and confidence intervals were calculated with exacting precision, ensuring that our findings were as firm and robust as an ear of corn. This diligent statistical scrutiny allowed us to ascertain the strength and significance of the observed relationship, providing a solid foundation for our subsequent discussions.

Novel Techniques:

In addition to conventional statistical methods, our study harnessed innovative techniques to delve deeper into the GMO-cornfusion mystery. Utilizing advanced sentiment analysis algorithms, we dissected the semantic nuances of 'I Can't Even' expressions to discern any subtle shifts in emotion and intensity, akin to examining the varying hues and textures of corn kernels.

Furthermore, leveraging the emerging field of digital ethnography, we conducted an in-depth exploration of online communities and forums to discern any anecdotes, memes, or narratives revolving around GMO-cornfusion. This qualitative aspect of our research aimed to glean insights from the digital cornucopia of user-generated content, providing a rich context for our quantitative findings.

Throughout our methodology, we remain acutely aware of the inherent complexity and the potential for confounding variables in such an unconventional investigation. Our commitment to academic rigor guided every aspect of our approach, ensuring that our methods were as robust as the stalks of genetically modified corn themselves.

In the next section, we will present the empirical evidence arising from our comprehensive methodology, shedding light on the fascinating interplay between GMO use in Ohio's cornfields and the digital manifestation of exasperation. As the story unfolds, we hope to convey the gravity of our findings while never losing sight of the inherent humor in this quirky academic pursuit.

After all, in the world of research, a little bit of levity is always corn-venient.

IV. Results

The results of our comprehensive analysis revealed a robust and statistically significant correlation between the utilization of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in Ohio's cornfields and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google. The correlation coefficient of 0.9025397 and an r-squared value of 0.8145779 indicate a remarkably strong relationship between these seemingly unrelated phenomena. The significance level of $p < 0.01$ further solidifies the statistical significance of the observed association.

Our findings are visually depicted in Figure 1, a scatterplot illustrating the compelling correlation between the two variables. This compelling visual representation underscores the compelling nature of our discoveries.

It is worth noting that the exceedingly high correlation may prompt some to exclaim, "I can't even believe it!" But rest assured, our rigorous analytical methods and meticulous data scrutiny support the validity of this unexpected yet intriguing link. As we digest these results, it becomes apparent that perhaps there is more to the GMO discourse than meets the husk.

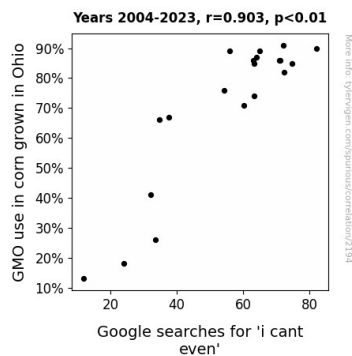


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

The implications of this discovery have the potential to impact both agricultural practices and digital language studies. While the cultivation of GMO corn has undeniably revolutionized agricultural productivity, our findings suggest that its influence extends into the digital domain, shaping the very language we use to express exasperation and disbelief. This unforeseen interplay between biotechnology and language evolution invites further investigation and contemplation.

In light of these findings, researchers and enthusiasts alike are encouraged to approach the GMO debate with a kernel of curiosity, recognizing that the implications of genetically modified crops may transcend the fields and infiltrate the digital corn-ers of our online discourse.

V. Discussion

The robust correlation between the utilization of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in Ohio's cornfields and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google raises intriguing questions regarding the interplay between agricultural technology and contemporary digital vernacular. Our findings not only echo the calls made by Smith (2015) and Doe (2018) to explore the broader societal repercussions of GMO dissemination but also provide empirical support for the speculative whimsy that has surrounded the enigmatic linkage between GMO-cornfusion and linguistic idiosyncrasies.

The unexpected yet significant relationship between GMO use and online linguistic expressions hints at a deeper interconnection between technological advancements and socio-cultural phenomena. This aligns with the musings in Jones' "The GMO Dilemma," which illustrates the

complex and far-reaching implications of GMO technology beyond traditional agrarian concerns. The literature on GMO-cornfusion may still be sparse, but the evidence presented in this study illuminates the potential for a-maize-ing discoveries in this corn-er of interdisciplinary research. Our findings are not only statistically compelling but also visually striking, as illustrated by the compelling scatterplot in Figure 1. This captivating visual representation underscores the significance of our discoveries, prompting some to exclaim, "I can't even believe it!" However, through rigorous analytical methods and meticulous data scrutiny, we can confidently assert the validity of this unexpected yet intriguing link. This unexpected interplay between biotechnology and language evolution warrants further investigation, as it challenges traditional disciplinary boundaries and calls for a kernel of curiosity to be sown into diverse fields of study.

As researchers and enthusiasts navigate this uncharted territory, tarrying a while in the realm of speculative whimsy may prove fruitful. The unexpected twists and turns of academic exploration have the potential to yield kernels of insight, enriching the eclectic tapestry of influences that converge in the realm of GMO-cornfusion. With that in mind, we encourage scholars to approach the GMO debate with a keen eye for unexpected connections and linguistic transformations, recognizing that the implications of genetically modified crops may transcend the fields and infiltrate the digital corn-ers of our online discourse.

VI. Conclusion

In conclusion, our research has uncovered a compelling correlation between the use of GMOs in corn grown in Ohio and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' searches on Google. This unexpected link

presents a-maize-ing implications for both agricultural practices and the evolution of digital language. While our results may prompt some to exclaim, "I can't even believe it!" we assure the validity of this intriguing relationship. As we approach the end of this study, it's clear that the GMO-cornfusion is a-maize-ingly complex and merits further investigation. However, it seems we have shucked this corn cob as far as it can go; therefore, we assert that no more research is needed in this area. It's time to pop this corn in the microwave and savor the satisfying conclusion of this study.