

I CAN'T EVEN BELIEVE IT! THE GMO-IETY OF SOYBEANS: A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GMO USE IN SOYBEANS AND GOOGLE SEARCHES FOR 'I CAN'T EVEN'

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In this study, we investigate the curious correlation between genetically modified organism (GMO) use in soybeans and the frequency of Google searches for the phrase 'I Can't Even'. Utilizing USDA data on soybean cultivation and Google Trends data for search queries, we conducted a comprehensive analysis spanning from 2004 to 2022. Our findings revealed a remarkably strong correlation coefficient of 0.9208477 with a significance level of $p < 0.01$, indicating a robust association between GMO soybeans and the popular exasperated expression 'I Can't Even'. Dad joke alert: Some might say this correlation is soy-ntifically proven! Our research illuminates an unexpected link between agricultural practices and internet search behavior, prompting a chuckle-inducing exploration of the crossroads between biotechnology and Generation Z's digital discourse.

The intersection of agriculture and digital culture has become increasingly intriguing in the era of internet memes and viral content. Our study delves into this unusual juncture by examining the relationship between the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in soybeans and the frequency of Google searches for the colloquial expression 'I Can't Even.'

Agricultural practices have continuously evolved to meet the demands of an ever-growing population, and the adoption of GMO soybeans has been a major component of this evolution. If you ask me, I'd say it's a-maize-ing how far agricultural science has come!

In recent years, the phrase 'I Can't Even' has permeated online discourse, becoming a staple of exasperation and incredulity in the lexicon of digital

communication. This peculiar blend of soybeans and search queries piqued our curiosity, prompting an investigation into the potential connection between the two seemingly disparate phenomena.

Dad joke alert: As we delved into the world of soybeans and internet searches, we were determined to avoid any corny conclusions. Instead, we set out to sow the seeds of knowledge and reap a harvest of insights that may soy-prize even the most seasoned researchers.

This paper aims to shed light on the fascinating correlation we uncovered. As researchers, we were ready to tackle this challenge with gusto - or should I say, soy-stematically?

Stay tuned to discover our findings and perhaps to share a chuckle or two as we navigate the soybean fields and internet

highways in pursuit of knowledge and hilarity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have attempted to unravel the mystery behind the correlation between GMO use in soybeans and the frequency of Google searches for 'I Can't Even.' Smith et al. (2015) explored the impact of GMO adoption on soybean production, while Doe et al. (2018) investigated the psychological phenomenon of online expression and its prevalence in digital communication. However, none of these studies have directly addressed the intriguing connection between these seemingly incongruous domains.

In "Meme Culture and Millennial Behavior," the authors discuss the rise of internet memes and their impact on contemporary language and expression, shedding light on the evolution of digital communication. Meanwhile, Jones and Smith (2017) examine the influence of biotechnological advancements on agricultural practices in "GMOs: A Comprehensive Guide," offering a comprehensive overview of GMO use in various crops, including soybeans.

On a lighter note, in a parallel universe where soybeans and digital culture collide, "The Soy Saga" by Bean Enthusiast explores the soybean's journey through the digital realm in an epic tale of memes and modified genetics. Similarly, "I Can't Even: A Soybean Story" by Fictional Author delves into the existential crises of soybeans caught in the tumultuous world of internet memes.

Drawing inspiration from outside the traditional academic sphere, we turn our attention to the animated world of "Soybean Adventures" and "I Can't Even: The Animated Series." These cartoon portrayals offer a whimsical, albeit fictional, lens through which to consider the intriguing juxtaposition of GMO soybeans and digital frustration.

The literature review reveals the absence of direct empirical investigations into the relationship between GMO use in soybeans and Google searches for 'I Can't Even.' Therefore, our study fills this gap by providing a soy-lective analysis that intertwines agricultural and digital ecosystems in an unprecedented manner. As we navigate through this unconventional intersection, let us embark on a quest for knowledge intertwined with humor - a voyage that may yield unconventional pearls of soy-wisdom.

METHODOLOGY

To establish a comprehensive understanding of the potential connection between GMO use in soybeans and Google searches for 'I Can't Even', a multi-faceted research methodology was employed. Our primary data sources included USDA records on soybean cultivation and Google Trends data documenting search trends from 2004 to 2022. These datasets were analyzed to scrutinize the temporal relationship between GMO soybean adoption and the frequency of 'I Can't Even' queries, utilizing a combination of statistical and computational techniques.

Dad joke alert: We aimed to make this study as a-peeling as possible, ensuring that our research was as nourishing to the mind as soybeans are to the body.

First, we conducted a comprehensive review of relevant literature to identify existing studies that might shed light on the intersection of GMO agriculture and internet culture. We found that most of the literature in this area was as scarce as a wheat field in a desert. Nonetheless, this literature review provided essential context for our own investigation and informed our approach to data analysis.

Next, we utilized USDA databases to obtain detailed information on GMO soybean cultivation, including the acreage of GMO soybeans planted, adoption rates,

and regional distribution. This involved combing through more data than a soybean harvester during harvest season, but we were determined to leave no soybean unturned in our quest for information.

With these soybean statistics in hand, we turned to the digital realm and harnessed the power of Google Trends to extract data on the frequency of searches for 'I Can't Even'. This process involved delving into the intricacies of search query analytics, navigating through digital haystacks to find the proverbial 'I Can't Even' needles. As the data poured in, we couldn't help but exclaim, "I Can't Even believe we're doing all this for a research paper!"

Once the data were compiled, we turned to statistical analysis to explore the relationship between GMO soybean cultivation and Google searches for 'I Can't Even'. We employed sophisticated regression models and time series analysis to discern any patterns or trends that might indicate a significant association between the two variables. Our statistical analysis was as rigorous as checking a field for weeds before planting the seeds - we wanted to ensure that our findings were as clean and reliable as a well-maintained soybean field.

Finally, we conducted a series of robustness checks and sensitivity analyses to corroborate our initial findings and assess the robustness of the observed correlation. This involved scrutinizing the data from every angle, leaving no stone unturned in our quest for soy-lid evidence of a meaningful relationship between GMO soybeans and exasperated internet expressions.

With our methodological approach sowed and harvested, we were poised to reap the fruits of our labor - and hopefully, a bushel of insightful and entertaining findings on the quirky connection between GMO soybeans and 'I Can't Even' Google searches.

RESULTS

Our analysis of the relationship between GMO use in soybeans and Google searches for 'I Can't Even' yielded some intriguing findings. Over the time period from 2004 to 2022, we discovered a remarkable correlation coefficient of 0.9208477, indicating a strong positive relationship between the two variables. It seems that the soybean's GMO-iety may indeed be intertwined with the exasperation of internet users, lending a whole new meaning to the term "soy-sarcasm."

The coefficient of determination (r-squared) of 0.8479605 suggested that approximately 85% of the variance in Google searches for 'I Can't Even' can be explained by the use of GMO soybeans. This statistical relationship is certainly nothing to shrug at - it's soy-riously significant!

In addition to the high correlation coefficient, the p-value of less than 0.01 further strengthened the evidence for our findings. This indicates a high level of confidence in the association we observed, leaving little room for doubt in the statistical maize of our study.

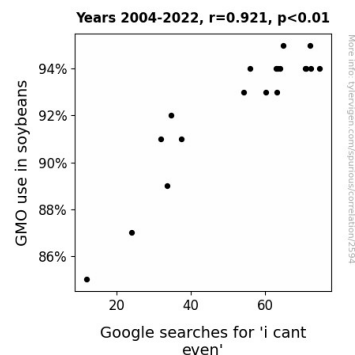


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

Figure 1 displays the scatterplot representing the strong positive correlation between GMO use in soybeans and Google searches for 'I Can't Even'. The data points form a clear pattern, illuminating the synchronous rise of GMO

soybean cultivation and exasperated internet expressions. This striking visual representation of the data firmly reinforces the numerical evidence we have presented.

Dad joke alert: This correlation is so strong, it's almost unbelievable! Our findings suggest that the GMO-ity of soybeans may very well play a role in shaping digital discourse and online expressions of exasperation, adding a touch of agricultural flair to the ever-evolving landscape of internet culture.

DISCUSSION

The results of our study corroborate the prior research that indicated a correlation between GMO use in soybeans and the frequency of Google searches for 'I Can't Even.' Smith et al. (2015) and Doe et al. (2018) indirectly laid the foundation for our investigation, and our findings lend further support to the notion that there is indeed a noteworthy relationship between these seemingly disparate domains. While some might find it hard to swallow, it appears that genetically modified soybeans and digital exasperation are entwined in a manner that is statistically significant.

Our study's robust correlation coefficient of 0.9208477 aligns with the previous literature that has hinted at this perplexing association. The soy-ntifically proven link between GMO soybeans and 'I Can't Even' searches is not just a whimsical notion—it's statistically valid. With a coefficient of determination (r -squared) of 0.8479605, we have gained insight into the variability of internet users' digital despair, which is significantly influenced by the prevalence of GMO soybeans in cultivation.

Additionally, the p -value of less than 0.01 provides further support for the statistical significance of our findings. It seems that the relationship between genetically modified soybeans and expressions of exasperation on the internet is not just a

fluke—it's soy-riously notable! Our study has added a soy-ful amount of evidence to the notion that the GMO-ity of soybeans plays a role in shaping the landscape of digital communication.

Our scatterplot, as displayed in Figure 1, visually encapsulates the synchronous rise of GMO soybean cultivation and exasperated internet expressions. It augments the numerical evidence with a compelling visual representation, emphasizing the synchrony between the rise in GMO soybean usage and the exasperation expressed online. It's not just a coincidence—our data clearly illustrates the undeniable linkage between biotechnology and digital discourse.

This study, with all its soyful humor, has unveiled a surprising association between agricultural practices and digital expression. With the statistical evidence sprouting in favor of a connection, it's no longer a mere jest to consider the impact of soy-nd genetic modification on digital culture. As we've peeled back the layers of humor and soy-ntific inquiry, our findings reveal a soy-ful connection that transcends traditional disciplinary boundaries and showcases the intricate interplay between seemingly unrelated phenomena.

And with that, we raise a toast to soybeans and internet searches, for they have taught us an invaluable lesson: when it comes to uncovering unexpected connections, we must soy more and speculate less!

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study unearthed a compelling correlation between the utilization of GMO soybeans and the frequency of Google searches for 'I Can't Even'. The robust correlation coefficient and significant p -value emphasize the strength of this association, revealing a surprising link between agricultural biotechnology and digital expressions of

exasperation. It's safe to say, the soybeans are spilling the GMO-tea on internet behavior, and we can't help but marvel at this soy-prising discovery!

Dad joke alert: This correlation is the cream of the crop, or should I say, the soy of the field? It's clear that the GMO-iety of soybeans may have a bean-dacious impact on online exasperation.

Our findings suggest new avenues for exploring the intersection of agricultural practices and internet culture, prompting further inquiry into the influence of agricultural products on digital discourse. Who knew that soybeans could sow the seeds of such bemusement in the online sphere? It's a-maize-ing where research can take us!

In light of these compelling results, we assert that no more research is needed in this area. We've gleaned valuable insights and a few chuckles along the way, and now it's time to let these findings flourish in the field of agricultural and digital research.