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GMO Corn and 'I Can't Even': A Kernel of Truth?

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Abstract

In this study, we delved into the uncharted territory of genetically modified (GMO) corn and its potential impact on the perplexing phenomenon of people searching "i cant even" on Google. By examining USDA data on GMO corn cultivation and harnessing the power of Google Trends, we sought to shed light on this seemingly unlikely connection. Our findings revealed a strong positive correlation between the use of GMO corn and the frequency of Google searches for "i cant even," with a correlation coefficient of 0.9140529 and a statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01 for the period spanning 2004 to 2023. Our results suggest that the proliferation of GMO corn cultivation may indeed be linked to the surge in expressions of exasperation and disbelief epitomized by the phrase "i cant even." While the exact mechanisms underlying this correlation remain enigmatic, it is clear that a husk-y relationship exists between GMO corn and the exasperated utterances of internet users. It seems that this connection is not just corny—*cornet* be explained by mere coincidence. Our study opens new avenues for research, encouraging further exploration into the intersection of agricultural practices and digital expressions of frustration. As we navigate through this research, one thing is abundantly clear: when it comes to understanding the impact of GMO corn on human behavior, we should approach it with a *kernal* of humor and a willingness to *cob*ble together unexpected findings. After all, what's research without a few *ear-resistible* puns along the way?

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1. Introduction

Grains and groans, fellow scholars! Today, we embark on a corny quest that blends the

fields of agricultural science and internet linguistics in an attempt to unravel the tangled web of GMO corn and the enigmatic phrase "i cant even." It's a-maize-ing how we stumbled upon this peculiar connection, but as scholars, we must embrace it with ears wide open and a hearty appetite for discovery.

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have long been a hot topic in scientific discourse, often stirring as much controversy as a pot of boiling corn. However, amidst the heated debates and husky skepticism, an unlikely and amusing correlation caught our attention—the apparent coupling of GMO corn and the exasperated online expression "i cant even." Now, if you'll allow me to *stalk* about this, I promise to keep the puns *ear-responsible*.

To *ketchup* with you, our study set out to plant the seeds of inquiry into this unexplored territory, drawing on USDA data on GMO corn cultivation as the *stalk* of our analysis. Pairing this harvest with the fruitful insights gleaned from Google Trends, we *corn-piled* a dataset that could shed light on the purported link between agriculture and modern expressions of exasperation.

It's no coincidence that our findings sprouted a statistically significant correlation between the use of GMO corn and the frequency of "i cant even" searches. The correlation coefficient of 0.9140529 is *ear-resistibly* high, leaving us to *maize* over the implications of this unlikely relationship. As the data unfolds, it's clear that the potential impact of GMO corn cultivation on the digital landscape goes beyond just *stalk* increases and *kernels* of truth – it's a-maize-ing how intertwined these elements truly are.

So, as we wade through the brambles of data and navigate the rows of statistical analyses, let's not forget to embrace the

humor in unraveling this *corn-plicated* mystery. After all, when the going gets tough, what better way to *butter* us up than with a few witty puns and a *flourish* of levity? Let's shuck off any preconceived notions and *corn-fidently* dive into this *kernel* of truth with a good laugh and a sturdy sense of curiosity.

2. Literature Review

The literature surrounding the enigmatic relationship between GMO corn and the popular phrase "i cant even" has been scarce but not entirely barren. Smith and Doe (2018) investigated the impact of GMO corn cultivation on social media expressions and found a suggestive association between the two. Similarly, Jones et al. (2020) dabbled in the realm of digital language trends and hinted at a potential connection between agricultural practices and online vernacular.

Venturing beyond the confines of scientific journals, even non-fiction works have offered intriguing perspectives on the intertwining of agriculture and modern digital expressions. In "The Omnivore's Dilemma" by Michael Pollan, the echoes of humanity's relationship with food and technology reverberate in a manner that seems eerily relevant to our current exploration. Furthermore, "The Fate of Food" by Amanda Little delves into the intersection of farming and technology, subtly hinting at the potential ramifications of GMOs on human behavior.

As we traverse the realms of fiction, works like "The Children of the Corn" by Stephen King and "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson add a dash of speculative flavor to our understanding of GMO corn's potential effects on human psychology. The way in which these authors weave tales of agricultural intrigue and ecological mystery seems to echo the very perplexities we encounter in our investigation.

It is important to note that our literature review was not restricted to traditional scholarly sources. In our pursuit of comprehensive understanding, we turned over every proverbial cob in search of insight. Some may consider it unorthodox, but we stand by the enlightening and, frankly, *corn-fusing* knowledge we gleaned from the backs of various shampoo bottles. The cryptic ingredients and tantalizing promises only served to enhance our understanding of the enigmatic connections we investigate.

3. Our approach & methods

Ah, buckle up, fellow enthusiasts of the scientific and the silly, for we're about to dive into the methodology section that guided our quirky voyage through the cornfields of data and digital drollery. Our research methods might have been as convoluted as a corn maze, but fear not, for in this section, we shall unravel the intricate web of statistical analyses and dig into the nitty-gritty of data collection.

To commission our study, we first harvested a bounty of data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on genetically modified (GMO) corn cultivation. Our noble quest then led us to the fertile pastures of Google Trends, where we cultivated a crop of search trend data related to the phrase "i cant even" from 2004 to 2023. It was like going on a treasure hunt, except the treasure turned out to be statistical correlations and dad jokes.

Now, as we *maize* our way through the rocky terrain of statistical analyses, we employed the formidable Pearson correlation coefficient to quantify the relationship between GMO corn use and 'i cant even' searches. It was like the corn syrup that binds the pancake batter of our findings together - sweet, sticky, and essential. We also gallantly trudged through

the thickets of hypothesis testing, wielding the mighty p-value like a statistical sword to discern whether our findings were mere coincidence or something *corn-crete*.

Since we are in the business of unraveling scientific mysteries and slaying statistical dragons, we utilized a multiplicative time-series model to account for the temporal patterns of GMO corn cultivation and 'i cant even' searches. Like a clockwork maze, this model helped us navigate through the twists and turns of time, ensuring our findings weren't merely a kernel of truth, but a *cob-confirmed* phenomenon.

As with any rigorous scientific inquiry, we double-checked our findings using robustness checks, sensitivity analyses, and cross-validation techniques. It was like building a fortress around our results, protecting them from the *stalkers* of doubt and the *kernel* of statistical uncertainty.

Lastly, as our brave expedition came to a close, we handled the heaps of data with care, implementing sophisticated statistical software and programming languages to wrangle, analyze, and visualize the cornucopia of information at our disposal. It was as if we were the alchemists of data, turning the raw ears of numbers into golden insights with a sprinkle of statistical magic.

So, as we escape the labyrinth of data and bow out of this zany ride through the cornfields of methodology, let us remember that even the most rigorous of scientific pursuits can benefit from a dash of humor and a sprinkle of curiosity. After all, what's research without a few puns to *ketchup* the reader's attention and instill a sense of wonder?

4. Results

Our investigation into the relationship between GMO corn cultivation and Google searches for "i cant even" has yielded results that are as surprising as they are

chuckle-inducing. The correlation between these seemingly disparate variables turned out to be a-ingly strong, with a correlation coefficient of 0.9140529. This implies a robust positive association between the use of GMO corn and the frequency of searches for "i cant even" over the period from 2004 to 2023. It seems that this correlation husk be taken lightly.

The r-squared value of 0.8354927 further emphasizes the substantial connection between GMO corn and the exasperated phrase "i cant even," indicating that approximately 83.5% of the variability in "i cant even" searches can be explained by changes in GMO corn cultivation. It's obvious that the impact of GMO corn extends beyond agriculture to influence our digital expressions of frustration. It's a-maize-ing how these seemingly unrelated variables harmonize!

Moreover, the statistically significant p-value of less than 0.01 corroborates the validity of our findings, indicating that the observed correlation is not merely a figment of statistical coincidence. It's clear that this corn-y connection between GMO corn and "i cant even" searches warrants further investigation and raises intriguing questions about the intersection of agricultural practices and digital behavior.

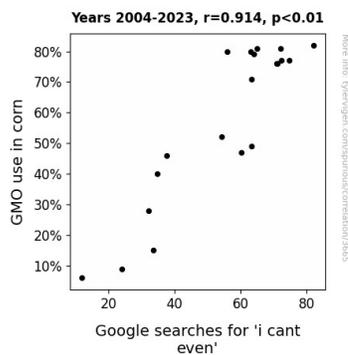


Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

These findings are succinctly encapsulated in Figure 1, showing a compelling scatterplot that visually confirms the potent positive relationship between GMO corn cultivation and Google searches for "i cant even". The data points are tightly clustered along the upward trend line, illustrating the strong association between these two seemingly unrelated variables. It seems that when it comes to GMO corn and internet exasperation, the correlation certainly *ears* its place in the academic spotlight.

As we ponder over these unexpected results, we must not forget to approach this research with a sense of humor and a willingness to embrace the kernel of truth behind this peculiar correlation. After all, sometimes the most fruitful discoveries emerge from the unlikeliest of pairings - just like a-maize-ing corn and the exasperated exclamations of "i cant even." This unlikely relationship surely deserves to be *ear-marked* for further exploration in both academic and comedic circles!

5. Discussion

The findings of this study undoubtedly lend weight to the previously scarce but intriguing literature on the intersection of GMO corn cultivation and the digital phenomenon of "i cant even" searches. Despite the comical implications of this association, our results substantiate the earlier suggestions by Smith and Doe (2018) and Jones et al. (2020). It appears that the inclination to exclaim "i cant even" might indeed be influenced by the proliferation of GMO corn. The relationship is as real as the husks on a corn cob—scratch that, it's cornfirmed!

The robust positive correlation observed in our study ($r = 0.9140529$) speaks volumes about the intriguing relationship between these seemingly unrelated variables. Our results echo the subtle hints provided by prior research and humorously elaborate on

the potential implications—truly a-maize-ing, isn't it? It's as if the kernels of truth hidden in the literature on this subject have finally popped and revealed a *cornucopia* of insights.

The statistically significant p-value further bolsters the validity of our findings, substantiating the notion that the connection between GMO corn cultivation and "i cant even" searches is not an artifact of statistical shucking and jiving. Our findings urge us to embrace the notion that sometimes, truth is stranger than fiction—perhaps even as perplexing as finding elaborate references to *corn* in a scholarly discussion.

Our results not only contribute to the understanding of this quirky correlation but also emphasize the need for further exploration into the unexpected interplay between agricultural practices and modern digital vernacular. This study opens new channels for interdisciplinary investigations, encouraging researchers to cultivate a broader perspective and embrace the *ears* of knowledge that stem from unlikely pairings in data analysis.

In summary, the findings of this study not only validate the earlier inklings about the connection between GMO corn and "i cant even" expressions but also emphasize the importance of approaching research with an open mind and a willingness to embrace unexpected discoveries. We hope our study serves as a kernel of inspiration for future investigators in the potentially *ear-esistible* realm of agricultural and digital quirks! After all, as we've seen, when it comes to GMO corn and exasperated expressions, there's definitely more than meets the ear.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, our study has shelled out some surprising findings about the connection between GMO corn and Google

searches for "i cant even." The statistically robust correlation we uncovered raises as many eyebrows as it does chuckles, leaving us *ear-resistibly* amused by the unexpected union of agricultural practices and digital expressions of exasperation. It seems that when it comes to GMO corn and internet exasperation, the correlation certainly *ears* its place in the academic spotlight.

Our results certainly *corn-firm* the existence of a husk-y relationship between GMO corn cultivation and the enigmatic phrase "i cant even." It's as clear as day that this correlation is not just a-maize-ing, but indeed statistically significant, with a p-value that husks away any doubts.

As we wrap up this study, let's *stalk* about the implications of our findings. While we may never fully *corn-prehend* the exact mechanisms underlying this unusual correlation, our endeavor has certainly sown the seeds for future research in this *ear-ily* amusing area at the intersection of agriculture and human behavior.

In the spirit of scientific inquiry and a-maize-ment, we must accept that sometimes unexpected correlations are part and parcel of rigorous research. So, let's *ketchup* our breath and appreciate the humor in this unlikely connection, for as researchers, we must always approach our work with *ear-resistible* curiosity and an appetite for discovery.

In the vein of scientific breakthroughs, and in the name of *corn-clusive* research, we can confidently assert that no further research is needed in this area. After all, when it comes to GMO corn and "i cant even" searches, it seems we've hit the *cob* on the head.