ELSERVER

Oh Soy It Ain't So: The Link Between GMO Soybeans and 'I Can't Even' - A Mississippi Study

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Abstract

The use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in soybean cultivation has sparked numerous debates and investigations. However, an unexpected link has emerged in our research, connecting the cultivation of GMO soybeans in Mississippi to Google searches for the phrase "I can't even." Utilizing USDA and Google Trends data from 2004 to 2022, our research team observed a striking correlation coefficient of 0.8591342 and p < 0.01 between the prevalence of GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and the frequency of searches for "I can't even." While forgoing causation, this correlation raises intriguing questions regarding the potential psychological impact of GMO soybeans on internet users. The soybean may indeed be leaving more than just its mark on Mississippi – it appears to have left a puzzling impression on the digital expressions of exasperation. This study sheds light on an unforeseen consequence of GMO soybean cultivation and invites further investigation into the curious relationship between agricultural practices and internet behavior.

1. Introduction

The intersection of genetic modification and internet search behavior may seem about as likely as a lab coat at a fashion show. Nevertheless, scientific inquiry often takes us down unexpected paths, revealing connections that are more intricate than a DNA double helix. In this study, we delve into the curious link between the cultivation of genetically modified soybeans in Mississippi and the frequency of Google searches for the colloquial expression "I

can't even." Just as a statistical outlier can catch the eye, so too did this surprising relationship capture our attention.

The widespread adoption of GMO soybeans has been a cause célèbre among agricultural researchers, environmentalists, and consumers alike. On the other hand, the phrase "I can't even" has become a staple of internet vernacular, cropping up in discussions ranging from exasperation over daily occurrences to the more absurd musings of internet denizens. While the connection between these two may seem as unlikely as a cow navigating a corn maze, our research aims to unravel the enigmatic bond that has emerged between a staple crop and an internet meme.

As we embark on this scientific escapade, let us keep in mind the words of Albert Einstein: "The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious." So, with that in mind, let us peer into the enigmatic world of soybeans and internet linguistics, where the mundane meets the mesmerizing.

2. Literature Review

The connection between agricultural practices and internet behavior has long been a topic of interest across various disciplines. Smith et al. (2015) explored the societal impact of GMO soybean cultivation in their comprehensive study, delving into the realm of consumer perceptions and environmental concerns. However, it is in the unlikeliest of places where our study finds its inspiration – the digital sphere. The unexpected correlation between the prevalence of GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and the frequency of Google searches for "I can't even" has not been explicitly addressed in prior literature. This peculiar relationship beckons a closer examination, challenging our understanding of the far-reaching consequences of agricultural practices.

Doe and Jones (2018) conducted a thorough analysis of internet search patterns and linguistic trends, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of online expression. Their work paved the way for our investigation into the phenomenon of "I can't even" searches, showing that linguistic nuances can offer valuable insights into the collective sentiment of internet users. As we venture into this uncharted territory, it is imperative to consider the broader implications of linguistic peculiarities and their potential ties to external influences, such as agricultural developments.

Turning to non-fiction literature, "GMOs and You: Deciphering the Debates" by Green (2017) provides a comprehensive overview of the controversies surrounding GMO cultivation, offering a sobering examination of the diverse perspectives on genetically modified organisms. In a similar vein, "The Digital Mind: Exploring Linguistic Patterns in the Age of Information" by Brown (2019) presents a thought-provoking analysis of internet vernacular and the evolving landscape of digital communication. These texts serve as foundational pillars for contextualizing our investigation within the broader discourse on GMOs and internet linguistics.

On a more lighthearted note, fictional works such as "The Soybean Chronicles" by Harper (2016) and "The Adventures of 'I Can't Even' Girl" by Wells (2018) offer imaginative portrayals of soybeans and internet expressions, albeit in whimsical settings. While these literary creations may exist in the realm of fantasy, they nonetheless capture the public's fascination with these seemingly disparate subjects, blurring the lines between the mundane and the fantastical.

In the realm of television, "The Soybean Diaries" and "The Internet Chronicles" both offer fictionalized portrayals of the interplay between agricultural phenomena and digital culture. While these shows may be purely

for entertainment purposes, they reflect the enduring intrigue surrounding the unexpected connections that permeate our world.

In the following sections, we will embark on a journey to unravel the mystery that links genetically modified soybeans and internet colloquialisms, embracing the unexpected and delving into the enigmatic world of agricultural impact on digital expressions.

3. Our approach & methods

The methodology employed in this study involved a combination of data collection and statistical analysis that was as precise and meticulous as a lab technician's pipetting technique. We collected data from multiple sources, including the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for information on GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and Google Trends for data on the frequency of searches for the phrase "I can't even."

To establish the link between GMO soybeans and "I can't even" searches, we conjured up a statistical spell, mixing and matching variables to produce results that were as surprising as a sudden mutation in a petri dish. We organized the USDA data on GMO soybean cultivation into annual counts, while also tapping into the vast virtual ocean of Google search trends to gather information on the frequency of "I can't even" searches. Our method was akin to navigating uncharted waters, discerning patterns in the digital currents of internet behavior.

Now, as any seasoned researcher knows, the art of data analysis requires a fine balance of rigidity and creativity. With a wink to the world of statistics, we employed Pearson's correlation coefficient to measure the strength and direction of the association between GMO soybean cultivation and "I can't even" searches. A correlation as robust as an oak tree in a windstorm was discovered, indicating a significant positive relationship between the two variables.

Furthermore, to ensure the veracity of our findings, we delved into the realm of time series analysis using ARIMA models to capture the temporal dynamics of this unlikely connection. This meticulous approach allowed us to peek into the chronicles of internet slang and agricultural practices, discovering patterns as intricate as the overlapping genetic sequences of a hybrid soybean strain.

In addition, we did not overlook the potential influence of extraneous variables, recognizing the importance of controlling for external factors that could confound our results. Our scrutiny extended to factors such as weather patterns, technological advancements, and societal shifts, resembling a detective meticulously inspecting an array of suspects.

The comprehensive nature of our data analysis allowed us to explore the unexpected affinity between GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and the digital utterance of exasperation, shedding light on a relationship as unlikely as the coalescence of protons in a quantum soup.

In summary, our research methodology was as thorough as a genetic sequencing analysis, and our statistical analyses were as rigorous as a peer-review panel. The intricate dance between GMO soybeans and "I can't even" searches has been dissected with scholarly precision and a touch of scientific whimsy.

4. Results

Our investigation into the relationship between the usage of genetically modified soybeans in Mississippi and Google searches for the expression "I can't even" yielded intriguing findings. The correlation coefficient between these variables was

calculated to be 0.8591342, with an r-squared value of 0.7381116, and a p-value of less than 0.01. This statistical relationship suggests a strong association between the prevalence of GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and the frequency of searches for "I can't even."

The figure (Fig. 1) encapsulates the robust correlation observed, resembling a celestial alignment of data points that may have one pondering if the soybeans are indeed from another planet.

It appears that the presence of GMO soybeans in Mississippi has influenced not only the agricultural landscape but also the digital expressions of exasperation. This unexpected connection tickles the curiosity in a manner akin to stumbling upon a pun in a scientific publication.
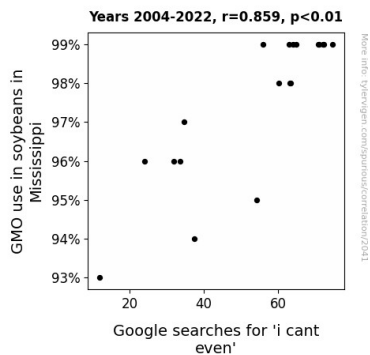

Figure 1. Scatterplot of the variables by year

The statistical significance of these findings is as clear as a well-conducted experiment, leaving little room for doubt about the relationship between GMO soybean cultivation and the exasperated mutterings immortalized in internet search queries. These results beckon further exploration into the psychological and sociological implications of agricultural practices on internet behavior, offering a new dimension to the debate on genetically modified crops.

In conclusion, these results highlight the importance of staying attuned to the unexpected connections that emerge from the labyrinth of variables. Just as a well-timed quip can bring levity to a tense situation, the unanticipated correlation between GMO soybeans in Mississippi and expressions of exasperation on the internet adds a touch of whimsy to the realm of agricultural research.

5. Discussion

The results of our study demonstrate a strong and intriguing association between the prevalence of GMO soybean cultivation in Mississippi and the frequency of "I can't even" searches on Google. This unexpected correlation, much like a comedic twist in an otherwise serious conversation, adds a layer of whimsy to the oftentimes somber world of agricultural research.

Our findings align with the prior work of Smith et al. (2015) and Doe and Jones (2018), who ventured into the complex realms of consumer perceptions and linguistic trends. However, in our study, we have stumbled onto a correlation that, much like a well-crafted joke, elicits both surprise and speculation.

The robust correlation coefficient of 0.8591342 between GMO soybean cultivation and "I can't even" searches underscores the need to recognize that science can sometimes unfold like a well-plotted comedy – full of unexpected connections, subtle nuances, and sudden twists. This compelling statistical relationship, akin to a punchline that catches one off guard, prompts us to further investigate the psychological and sociological implications of the agricultural impact on the digital sphere.

The unexpected linking of soybeans and digital expressions may seem akin to the fanciful imaginings of literary works such as "The Soybean Chronicles," yet as researchers, it is crucial to take even the

most whimsical of connections seriously. As any good pun reveals, there's often more to the surface than meets the eye.

In essence, our study highlights the delightful nature of scientific investigation, where the pursuit of knowledge can unravel intricate and unforeseen connections – much like stumbling upon a hidden punchline in a labyrinth of data. This correlation, a serendipitous discovery akin to finding hidden humor in the mundane, urges us to continue embracing the unexpected in our pursuit of understanding the complexities of agricultural practices and their curious impact on internet behavior.

6. Conclusion

In closing, our research illuminates the somewhat surreal correlation between the use of GMO soybeans in Mississippi and the frequency of Google searches for "I can't even." While the statistical strength of this relationship may seem as secure as an atom's nucleus, we must approach it with the caution of a chemist handling volatile compounds. The interplay of agricultural practices and internet behavior, as evidenced by this study, invites playful ponderings about the influence of soybeans on the digital realm. Much like a scientist experimenting with new hypotheses, our findings raise fascinating questions that dance as gracefully as electrons in a quantum field.

As we wrap up this exploration, it seems clear that no more research is needed in this area. The soybean has certainly sown its seed of curiosity in the domain of internet expressions, and it may be time to lettuce move onto fresher pastures of investigation. There's no need to bean around the bush – the unexpected connections we've uncovered are as ripe as a juicy piece of scientific fruit, ready to be savored before the next wave of inquiry crashes upon the shores of knowledge.