1. S2 cites the fact that gay marriage is already allowed in many countries and feels it soon will be in the state of Massachusetts.
2. S2 feels the US will not pass the laws so easily citing the fact that Hawaii has already banned the practice.
3. S1 refutes this assertion, citing a number of countries which recognize same-sex marriage and compares the lack of reproductive potential for homosexual couples to a heterosexual couple that chooses not to have children or is unable to have children.
4. S1 states that no one in western society has recognized marriage rights for polygamists, to which S2 rebuts, stating that marriage is recognizing a family unit based on heterosexual contract.
5. S1 makes the claim that marriage is defined as a family unit based on natural heterosexual contact, and suggests that it is the heterosexual nature of the relationship that is important, not how the children are conceived within the relationship.
6. He presents his opinion that homosexuals should move out of Virginia and his hope that same-sex marriages will be made illegal everywhere.
7. S1 is against gay marriage as well as shared healthcare between gay couples.
8. He compares it to the fact that a cat doesn't meet the legal definition of a dog, and questions if we should change the legal definition of a dog just to appease the cat.

( check this one)

1. He states his wish to move past fiscal concerns and move ont the the moral and health concerns of same-sex marriage.
2. They do not view themselves as someone who imposes their moral beliefs on others, and is willing to let society determine its own limits.
3. S2 supports equal opportunity for gay people, but not the redefinition of marriage in the US.
4. S1 accepts the evidence and concedes that some African Americans may not be as insulted by the analogy and wonders how Martin Luther King felt about the issue of gay marriage.
5. S2 challenges the assumptions, specifically finding the daisy chain of 100 men a less than credible assertion and admonishes S1 to use facts to support his arguments, not opinions.
6. S1 believes that the divorce rate in the United States is blown out of proportion by the rate of very young people who get divorced and states that the percentage of people who have been married over five years drops dramatically.
7. S1 is for gay marriage, and opens the discussion by showing logical fallacies used by the opposition to deter people from believing gay marriage is an extension of equal rights.
8. (S1) answers that those issues do not relate specifically to gay legal marriage and that many attempt to use those issues similarly to argue against gay marriage.
9. S2 does not see the logic in bringing up sibling marriages and is curious to know how S1 would respond to such movements .
10. S2 does not understand why it is ok to deny incestuous relations the right to marry on the grounds that it is considered taboo , but ok to approve gay marriage on the same grounds.
11. Marriage has nothing to do with the bible and everything to do with the slippery slope logical fallacy.
12. S2 states that the Massachusetts ruling was based on a specific provision in their constitution that prohibits discrimination based on sexual discrimination, which is not founded in the federal constitution, to which S1 states the ruling was on the equal protection grounds.

Attributions

1)He believes allowing gay marriage forces values on society by forcing them to accept it.

2)He disputes S1's comparison between gay marriage and polygamy, which he fees could be the next thing allowed should gay marriage become commonplace.

3)S1 states that it is not about the way children are created but about the nature of the relationship, which remains natural.

4)He explains that natural means between a man and a woman.

5)He cites the legalization of same-sex marriages in various other countries in Europe and North America.

6)S2 retorts that the method used to detect and record earthquakes have been taking exponential leaps forward, and he states that S1 is taking statistics from one source without critical thought an accepting it as fact.

7)S1 rebuts stating that the new methods detect minimal or localized earthquakes and that major ones can be detected without a seismograph.

8)He or she quotes the lists of "World's Mostangerous Earthquakes and Selected Earthquakes in the United States" from the Citizen's Guide to Geologic Hazards.

9)S1 takes this point into consideration , but claims that the evidence still supports his original claim .

10)S1 retorts by stating that he does not feel the need to impose his morality on anyone; he is willing to let society determine its own limits.

11)S2 retorts by saying that Coretta Scott King and Julian Bond are both for gay marriage.

12)S1 believes the opposite stating the opinion that the group believes in fairness for all, except the gay community.

13)He considers MLK to have far more credibility than either of the two people referenced.

14)S1 feels remarks made by S2 point more to his being a bigot rather than simply opposing gay marriage.

15)S1 refuses to view the articles calling them propoganda.

16)He also suggests that this opinion on the topic of homosexuality is unique to America, claiming that Evangelical Christians in Spain are not actively opposed to civil unions despite sharing the same religious belief systems.

17)S2 retorts by stating that a majority of self-identified Christians in the U.S. oppose civil marriage for gay people, among other things such as civil unions, gay adoptions and anti-discrimination laws.

18)To support this point, he cites the various state constitutional amendments that ban same-sex marriage and civil unions.

19)S1 feels this is a weak argument which gay lobbyists have overused.

20)S1 says we benefit from families with adopted children, step children, or families with no children at all.

21) He thinks if a law is unjust then it should be overturned regardless of what the majority wants.

( check this one)

22)S1 states that if one wants to change the law, he must get a majority of people to do it, and the majority should not be ignored because someone objects to them.

23)S1 rebuts that that goes against how the courts were designed to work .

24)He cites slavery as an example