

### Supplemental Material S3. Types of hesitations in story retellings with their definitions and examples.

Each hesitation type is assigned a different color and this color scheme is followed in the transcriptions (see Supplemental Material S4) to locate hesitations included in statistical analyses.

Phenomenon	Definition	Example
Filler words	Any instances of “uh,” “uhh,” “um,” “umm”	“He’s been working toward his like PhD <u>umm</u> and he like has his own lab.”
Filler other	Words and phrases that are not strictly filler words; e.g., non-functional instances of “like,” “yeah,” “well,” “alright”	“It was just <u>kind of</u> sitting in his garage for six months.”
Nonspeech fillers	Sounds that are not speech, specifically laughter in non-humorous contexts, tongue clicking, and silent pauses with a duration >200 ms	“He just regrets like, I guess wasting his youth umm [ <u>laughs</u> ] studying.”
Self-monitoring: repetitions and revisions	Restarts, repairs, etc.	“ <u>There is a-</u> <u>there’s a</u> reason that customs are the way that they are.”
Uptalk	Rising intonation in a non-interrogative context	“They had heard of this place called Elizabeth’s <u>Grave?</u> where allegedly there were spirits.”
Point of view switching	Switching from third-person to first-person narration, specifically “I think” and “I guess”	“A family of—I <u>think</u> it said—four umm went down to Logan, West Virginia.”