Word-processing software such as Microsoft Word and Google Docs have become the standard when it comes to expressing ideas digitally. However, more often than not, most of what’s written in a rough draft for any sort public document includes a plethora of “fluff”: filler words, run-on sentences, and nonsensical phrases. This is a problem that goes beyond the spell and grammar check capabilities of a text processor. As a result, writers of any kind, such as students and journalists, often have to go back to eliminate or modify redundant sentences in their works. In order to reduce the time that writers spend eliminating redundant sentences and paragraphs, this study explores and investigates algorithms that will parse a corpus to cut off filler content without changing the meaning of the original work and quantifies their effectiveness by counting the amount of filler content removed per each pass of the program. It’s expected that the algorithm that manages to recognize the largest amount of similar phrases between sentences, and discerns which parts of each sentence to delete will be the algorithm that will be most effective in modifying a corpus. This process is implemented using the Natural Language Tool Kit, a collection of Natural Language Processing (NLP) libraries written in the Python programming language.