**List of Thafseer**

**Classic Arabic**

1. [Muḥammad ibn Jarīr al-Ṭa barī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_ibn_Jarir_al-Tabari) (838-923 CE): [*Tafsīr al-Ṭabarī*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_al-Tabari).
2. [Ibn Kathīr](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Kathir) (1301-1373 CE): [*Tafsīr ibn Kathīr*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_ibn_Kathir) - A classic tafsīr, considered to be a summary of the earlier tafsīr by Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī.
3. [Fakhruddīn al-Rāzī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fakhr_al-Din_al-Razi) (865-925 CE): *Mafātīḥ al-Ghayb* ('Keys to the Unseen') also known as [*Al-Tafsīr al-Kabīr*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_al-Kabir) ('The Great Exegesis') - a voluminous work covering many aspects of the meanings of the Quran, including science and medicine.
4. [Yahyā ibn Ziyād al-Farrā'](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Yahya_ibn_Ziyad_al-Farra&action=edit&redlink=1): *Ma'ānī al-Qur'ān* (The Meanings of the Quran).
5. [Qāḍī Abū Sa'ūd al-Ḥanafī](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Qazi_Abu_Saud_al-Hanafi&action=edit&redlink=1): *Irshād al 'Aql as-Salīm ilā Mazāyā al-Qur'ān al-Karīm* also known as *Tafsīr Abī Sa'ūd*.
6. [Imām Abū 'Abdullāh ibn Aḥmad al-Qurṭubī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qurtubi) (1214-1273 CE): *Al-Jāmi' li-Aḥkām al-Qur'ān* ('The Collection of Quranic Injunctions') by the famous [Mālikī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maliki) jurist of [Cordoba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%B3rdoba,_Spain), in [Andalucia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andalucia). This ten-volume tafsīr is a commentary on the Quranic verses dealing with legal issues. Although the author was a Mālikī, he also presents the legal opinions of other major schools of [Islamic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic) jurisprudence; thus it is popular with jurists from all of the schools of [Islamic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic) law. One volume of this tafsīr has been translated into English by [Aisha Bewley](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Aisha_Bewley&action=edit&redlink=1).
7. Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad al-Tha'labī (died 427 AH / 1035 CE): [*Tafsīr al-Tha'labī*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_al-Thalabi), also known as *al-Tafsīr al-Kabīr* ('The Great Commentary').
8. [Qaḍi Abū Bakr ibn al-'Arabī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Bakr_ibn_al-Arabi): *Aḥkam al-Qur'ān* - The author is generally known as 'Qaḍi ibn al-'Arabī' (ibn 'Arabī, the judge) to distinguish him from the famous [Sufi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sufi) [ibn 'Arabī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_%27Arab%C4%AB); he was a Mālikī jurist from Andalucia ([Muslim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) [Spain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain)) His tafsīr has been published in three volumes and contains commentary on the legal rulings of the Quran according to the Mālikī school.
9. [Al-Jaṣṣāṣ](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Al-Ja%E1%B9%A3%E1%B9%A3a%E1%B9%A3&action=edit&redlink=1): *Aḥkam al-Qur'ān* ('The Commands of the Quran') - Based on the legal rulings of the [Ḥanafī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanafi) school of [Islamic law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharia). This was published in three volumes and remains popular amongst the [Hanafis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanafi) of [India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), the [Middle East](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East) and [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey).
10. [Maḥmūd Ālūsī al-Ḥanafī](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%E2%80%98Allama_Mahmud_Alusi_al-Hanafi&action=edit&redlink=1): *Tafsīr Rūḥ al-Ma'ānī fī Tafsīr al-Qur'ān al-'Azīm wa al-Saba' al-Mathānī* ('The Spirit of Meanings on the Exegesis of the Sublime Quran and the Seven Oft-repeated [Verses]') - often abbreviated to *Rūḥ al-Ma'ānī*.
11. [Ismā'īl Haqqī al-Bursawī](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ismail_Hakki_Bursevi&action=edit&redlink=1): *Rūḥ al-Bayān* - the ten-volume Arabic work by the founder of the Hakkiyye [Jelveti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jelveti) [Sufi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sufi) Order from Turkey.
12. [Ibn 'Ajībah](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ibn_Ajibah&action=edit&redlink=1): *Al-Baḥr al-Muḥīṭ* ('The Encompassing Ocean'), generally known as *Tafsīr ibn 'Ajībah* - a two-volume work by a [Moroccan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moroccan) [Sheikh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheikh) of the [Darqāwī](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Darqarwi&action=edit&redlink=1) branch of the [Shādhilī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shadhili) Order of [Sufis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sufi).
13. *Ma'ālim al-Tanzīl*- by Ḥasan bin Mas'ūd al-Baghawī (died 510 AH/1116 CE) also known widely as *Tafsīr al-Baghawī* - A popular tafsīr amongst [Sunni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni) [Muslims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims), it relies heavily on the Tafsīr of al-Tha'labī, whilst placing more emphasis on Prophetic traditions (ḥadīth).
14. [Abu al-Qāsim Mahmūd ibn 'Umar al-Zamakhsharī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Zamakhshari) (died 1144 CE): *Al-Kashshāf* ('The Revealer'). Al-Zamakhsharī belonged to the [Mu'tazilah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mu%27tazili) sect, but nevertheless this tafsīr has been popular among scholars down the years, and is usually printed along with Sunnī supercommentaries, pointing out what they consider to be mistakes, made because of the author's Mu'tazilite beliefs.
15. 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar al-Baiḍāwī (died 685 AH/1286 AD) - *Anwār al-Tanzīl*, also famous as *Tafsīr al-Bayḍāwī* - a shortened version of *Al-Kashshāf*, with Mu'tazilite references altered; printed in two volumes. In [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey) it is often published with marginal notes by an [Turkish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire) [Sheikh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheikh) called 'al-Qunawī' in seven volumes.
16. *Al-Muḥarrar al-wajīz fī tafsīr al-kitāb al-ʿazīz* ('The Concise Record of the Exegesis of the Noble Book') - commonly known as *Tafsīr ibn 'Aṭiyyah* after its author, Ibn ʿAṭiyyah (d. ~ 541 or 546 AH), a [Maliki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maliki) judge from [al-Andalus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Andalus). This tafsīr work is popular in North Africa.
17. *Zad al-Masir fi ‘Ilm al-Tafsir* - Written by the great [Ḥanbalī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanbali) polymath [Ibn al-Jawzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Jawzi).
18. *Tafsīr an-Nasafī* - Written by the great [Hanafi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanafi) theologian al-Nasafī and published in two volumes.
19. *Tafsīr Abī Ḥayyān* also called *Al-Baḥr al-Muḥīṭ* - This tafsīr is in several volumes and contains many stories that some commentators consider to be unreliable. However, it is popular in North Africa as it originated from Andalucia.
20. "[Tafsīr al-Jalālayn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_al-Jalalayn" \o "Tafsir al-Jalalayn)" ('The Commentary of the Two Jalāls') - This Arabic tafsīr was begun by Jalāluddīn al-Maḥallī (in 1459), and was subsequently completed, in the same style, by his student, the famous [Shāfi'ī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shafi) [Sheikh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheikh) [Jalāluddīn al-Suyūṭī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imam_al-Suyuti) (died 911 AH/1505 CE), who completed it in 1505. Jalālayn is very popular with [Muslims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) all over the world due to its simplicity. It has also been translated completely by Aisha Bewley.
21. *Al-Durr al-Manthūr fī al-Tafsīr bi-l-Ma'thūr* ('The Threaded Pearl Concerning Commentary Based on Traditions'), also by Jalāluddīn al-Suyūṭī. This tafsīr, in Arabic, concentrates on the hadīths that have been transmitted relating to each verse and subject in the Quran. It has been published in six volumes.

**Modern Tafsīrs**

1. [Dr Syed Hamid Hasan Bilgrami](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dr_Syed_Hamid_Hasan_Bilgrami&action=edit&redlink=1): [*Fuyuooz ul-Qur'ān*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fuyuooz_ul-Qur%27%C4%81n&action=edit&redlink=1) ('Benevolences of Quran') in Urdu. Dr Bilgrami, former Vice Chancellor Islamic University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan; An Educationist, Sufi and Widely acknowledged as one of the leading scholars of the Muslim World, received Religious and Spiritual Knowledge from [Hazrat Qibla Maulana Qazi Ahmed Abdus Samad Farooqui Quadri Chishti](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hazrat_Qibla_Maulana_Qazi_Ahmed_Abdus_Samad_Farooqui_Quadri_Chishti&action=edit&redlink=1) of [Tekmal, Hyderabad Deccan](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tekmal,_Hyderabad_Deccan&action=edit&redlink=1), India (Hazrat Qibla migrated from India to Karachi, Pakistan in 1950). Dr. Bilgrami wrote one of the most accepted Urdu commentaries, *Fuyuooz ul-Qur'ān* (Fayyuz-Ul-Quran), (two Volumes).
2. [Allamah Pīr Muhammad Karam Shāh al-Azharī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Karam_Shah_al-Azhari): A great scholar of the last century, wrote one of most widely-read Urdu commentaries *Ḍiyā' al-Qur'ān* ('The Light of the Quran'),[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir" \l "cite_note-0) written in eloquent Urdu and is known for its literary excellence.
3. [Allamah Dr. Muhammad Tahir ul Qadri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahir-ul-Qadri): [*Irfan-ul-Quran*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minhaj-ul-Quran) - Available both in English and in Urdu, by prominent scholar and renowned author [Shaykh-ul-Islam Dr. Muhammad Tahir-ul-Qadri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahir-ul-Qadri).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-1)
4. 'Allāmah Ghulām Rasūl Sa'īdī: Widely acknowledged as one of the leading scholars of the Muslim World, he has written a twelve volume tafsīr of the Qur'an' [Tibyan ul Quran](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tibyan_ul_Quran&action=edit&redlink=1) ' that is written in a scholarly manner and includes references to many classical works of Islam (as well as some modern).
5. Allāmah Sayyid Sa'ādat 'Alī Qādarī: Elder brother of Muftī Justice Sayyid Shujā'at 'Alī Qādarī, has written an Urdu tafsīr, entitled *Yā'ayyuhalladhīna Āmanū*, which covers modern-day issues in a very easy to understand style
6. [Muftī Muhammad Shafī'](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mufti_Muhammad_Shafi): *Ma'ārif-ul Qur'ān*, is a detailed and comprehensive commentary of the Quran written in Urdu, and has been translated to English. The author is the father of Muftī [Taqī Usmānī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taqi_Usmani). It is published in eight volumes, and addresses many modern issues.
7. Bahr-ul-Uloom [Muhammad Abdul Qadeer Siddiqi Qadri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Abdul_Qadeer_Siddiqi_Qadri) [Hasrat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hasrat): [*Tafseer-e-Siddiqui*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafseer-e-Siddiqui),[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir" \l "cite_note-2) in Urdu. Written early last century by the former dean of [theology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology) of [Osmania University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osmania_University). As a professor of Arabic and theology, he attempted to interpret the Quranic Arabic in Urdu as well to as address some critical current issues.
8. [Sayyid Quṭb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayyid_Qu%E1%B9%ADb): [*Fī Zilāl al-Qur'ān*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fi_Zilal_al-Qur%27an) ('In the Shade of the Quran') in Arabic. - Many praise it as a modern tafsīr, but at the same time, many critics including some sunni scholars say that Quṭb had little Islamic knowledge, and wrote his commentary according to his own opinion. It has also been attacked for not following the style of classical tafsīrs.
9. [Sayyid Abul A'lā Maudūdī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayyid_Abul_Ala_Maududi): [*Tafhīm al-Qur'ān*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafhim-ul-Quran) ('Understanding of the Quran'), a six-volume tafsir, written in Urdu. The English translation was released as [*Towards Understanding the Qur'an*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Towards_Understanding_the_Qur%27an), and it was also translated into [Malayalam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malayalam) and [Kannada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada).
10. [Amīn Ahsan Islāhī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amin_Ahsan_Islahi): *Tadabbur-i Qur'ān* - written in Urdu by Indian/Pakistani scholar. Based on the idea of the nazm (thematic and structural coherence) in the Quran.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-3)
11. [Ghulam Ahmad Pervez](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ghulam_Ahmad_Pervez&action=edit&redlink=1): *Matalib-ul-Furqān* - written in Urdu by a Pakistani scholar.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-4)
12. [Muḥammad al-Ghazzālī](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Muhammad_Al-Ghazzali&action=edit&redlink=1), a recent Egyptian scholar who died in 2001 (not *the* [Imām al-Ghazālī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imam_Al-Ghazali)): "A Thematic Commentary on the [Qur'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qur%27an)" - A tafsīr that tries to explore the themes that weave through the entire [Quran](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quran) as well as the main theme of each chapter.
13. [Bediuzzaman Said Nursi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Said_Nursi): *Isharat al I'jaz* (Signs of Miraculousness). Nursi began to write this tafsīr in 1910s. It was written in [Ottoman Turkish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish_language) (translated into Arabic, English etc.) in the classical exegesis style, with special emphasis to combining linguistical nuances with theological depth. Consists of one volume only, addressing the exegesis of the first chapter and part of the second chapter of the Quran.
14. [Bediuzzaman Said Nursi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Said_Nursi): [Risale-i Nur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risale-i_Nur), written mainly in Turkish, is a larger work, with four main volumes. It consists of extensive exegesis of certain verses and explanation of the fundamentals of how to approach the Quran. It especially explains the verses that 21. Century's people need most. In other words, it studies the verses about the six articles of belief of Islam Religion such as believing in God, day of judgment. It also gives logical answers to the questions asked by Atheists. This work is written in a more accessible style to the general public and is translated into 52 languages.,,[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir" \l "cite_note-5)[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-6)[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-7) Nursi also wrote Muhakamat in Arabic (also translated into Turkish) which outlines in a sophisticated manner the hermeneutics of the Quran. Mathnawi al Nuriya, written in Arabic (abridged Turkish translation and also a non-academic English rendition is available),can also be considered an exegetical work in that it contains his deep reflections on different verses of the Quran. Born toward the end of the Ottoman State, Nursi, an erudite exegete and theologian, died in 1960 in modern Turkey.
15. [Allāmah Sayid Muḥammad Ḥusayn al-Ṭabāṭabā'ī](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allameh_Tabatabaei): [*Tafsīr Al-Mīzān*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tafsir_al-Mizan) - A twenty-volume work using the methodology of explaining the [Qur'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qur%27an) through the [Qur'an](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qur%27an), and compiled by a [Shī'ah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiah) author.
16. [Al-Habib Muhammad Ridwan Al-Jufrie](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Al-Habib_Muhammad_Ridwan_Al-Jufrie&action=edit&redlink=1) wrote *Tafsir Al-Jufrie Baina Tafwidh Wa Ta'wil* in the Arabic language.
17. Maulana Ashraf ALi Thanvi,19/0/1863-4/7/1943, was an Indian Islami Sunni Hanfi Scholar,graduated from Darul Uloom Doeband, the great Islamic seminary, Tafisr written by him Bayanul Quran in Urdu

**Tafsirs written in languages other than Arabic**

[**Bengali**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengali_language)

1. *Ma'āriful Qur'ān* [[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-8) translated from the Urdu original by Muftī Muḥammad Shafī' Deobandī.
2. **Tafheemul Quran** <http://www.islam.net.bd/tafheem/>

[**Sindhi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindhi_language)

1. [Ubaidullah Sindhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubaidullah_Sindhi), Tafsir Al-Maqam Al-Mahmud.
2. [Ghulam Mustafa Qasmi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghulam_Mustafa_Qasmi), Tafsir Surah Saba
3. **Akhand Aziz Ullah**
4. [Allama Muhammad Idrees Dahiri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allama_Muhammad_Idrees_Dahiri), Tafsir of the Holy Quran (Sindhi) in 8 volumes
5. [Prof. (Retd.) Mir Muhammad Soomro](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prof._(Retd.)_Mir_Muhammad_Soomro&action=edit&redlink=1), Tafsir Riyaz-ul-Quran

[**Turkish**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_language)

1. [*Risale-i Nur Külliyatı*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risale-i_Nur) by [Bediüzzaman Said Nursi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Said_Nursi). Published in 13 volumes, it remains the most popular tafsīr in Turkish.[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-gencnur.com-9)
2. *Elmalılı Tefsir* by Elmalılı Muhammed Hamdi. Published in 10 volumes, it remains the most popular tafsīr in Turkish.[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-10)
3. *Büyük Kur'an Tefsiri*, by Konyalı M.Vehbi. A voluminous tafsīr written in simple Turkish, but less popular than the Elmalili tafsīr.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-11) Its original title was *Hulasatül Beyan fi Tefsiril Kuran*,
4. *Kur'ân-ı Kerîm'in Türkçe Meâl-i Âlisi ve Tefsiri* by Ömer Nasuhi Bilmen. An eight-volume tafsīr, written in the first half of the Twentieth Century. The language used is [Ottoman Turkish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish_language), which many modern Turks find difficult to understand.[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tafsir#cite_note-12)

[**Uzbek**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbeks)

1. Tafsīr-i Hilāl (six volumes) by Muftī Muḥammad-Ṣādiq Muḥammad Yūsuf Mamamsodiq Mamamyusupov).Published in 2003

[**Urdu**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu)

1. Tafseer Usmani by Allama Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
2. [Majmu'ah Tafasir-e Farahi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Majmu%27ah_Tafasir-e_Farahi&action=edit&redlink=1) ('A Collection of Farahi's Commentaries of the Quran')(one volumes), by [Amin Ahsan Islahi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amin_Ahsan_Islahi), published by [Faran Foundation](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Faran_Foundation&action=edit&redlink=1), Pakistan. The Tafseer is available in [Al-Mawrid, A Foundation for Islamic Research and Education](http://www.al-mawrid.org)
3. [Fuyuooz-ul-Quran](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fuyuooz-ul-Quran&action=edit&redlink=1) ('Benevolences of Quran')(two volumes), by [Dr Syed Hamid Hasan Bilgrami](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dr_Syed_Hamid_Hasan_Bilgrami&action=edit&redlink=1), published by [Ferozsons](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ferozsons&action=edit&redlink=1), Pakistan.
4. [*Irfan ul Quran*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Irfan_ul_Quran&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Muhammad Tahir-ul-Qadri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Tahir-ul-Qadri) is rearded as one of the most modern tafsir in Urdu
5. *Tibyān al-Qur'ān* (twelve volumes) by 'Allāmah Ghulām Rasūl Sa'īdī.
6. *Diyā' al-Qur'ān* (five volumes) by Pīr Muḥammad Karam Shāh al-Azharī.
7. *Nur al-'Irfan* by Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān Na'īmī. This is a short work, often printed in the margin of Kanz al-Īmān (see above).
8. *Tafsīr al-Qur'ān* by Muftī Sayyid Na'īm al-Dīn Murādābādī.
9. *Tafsīr Yā'ayyuhalladīna Āmanū*,( two Volumes) by Allāmah Syed Sa'ādat 'Alī Qādarī.
10. *Tafsīr Na'īmī* (30 volumes) by Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān Na'īmī.
11. [Khazaain-ul-Irfan](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Khazaain-ul-Irfan&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Maulana Naeem-ud-Deen Muradabadi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maulana_Naeem-ud-Deen_Muradabadi&action=edit&redlink=1)
12. [Tafsir e Naeemi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tafsir_e_Naeemi&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Mufti Ahmed Yar Khan Naeemi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mufti_Ahmed_Yar_Khan_Naeemi&action=edit&redlink=1)
13. [Tafsir e Nurul Irfan](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tafsir_e_Nurul_Irfan&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Mufti Ahmed Yar Khan Naeemi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mufti_Ahmed_Yar_Khan_Naeemi&action=edit&redlink=1)
14. [Tafsir ul Hasanat](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tafsir_ul_Hasanat&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Allama Abul Hasnat Syed Ahmed Shah](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allama_Abul_Hasnat_Syed_Ahmed_Shah&action=edit&redlink=1)
15. [Tafsir e Nabawi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tafsir_e_Nabawi&action=edit&redlink=1) by [Maulana Nabi Baksh Halwai](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maulana_Nabi_Baksh_Halwai&action=edit&redlink=1)
16. [Tafsir e Fayuzur Rahman](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tafsir_e_Fayuzur_Rahman&action=edit&redlink=1) Ruhul Bayan Translated by [Mufti Faiz Ahmed Owaisi](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mufti_Faiz_Ahmed_Owaisi&action=edit&redlink=1)
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