

Similarities and Differences between News Covering the Same Event in Persian and English News Agencies: the Skopos Theory Perspective

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Abstract

This paper aimed at investigating the similarities and differences between the news of the same event published in Persian and English languages. Persian was the source and English was the target language. By target language it may come to the mind that the English news agency websites are the translational versions of the same Persian news agencies, but this is not true in the case of the current paper. English news websites were considered as tools and channels for spreading the news regarding the Iranian Metropol building collapse, so foreigners would notice to events that happened in Iran. The aim of using the Skopos theory viewpoint in this study was to investigate the reason for the existing dissimilarities found between English and Persian news. Based on the Skopos theory, it was concluded that the dissimilar parts of each language in reporting and covering the Metropol building collapse news, resided in the guidelines which were dictated to news writers to write and publish on their news agency websites. The points covered in this paper can be an additional point of departure from a mere theoretical study of the Skopos theory.

Keywords: Skopos theory, News, Translation, Persian, English

Citation: Changizi, P. (2024). *Applications of Language Studies*, 2(2), 254-274.

1. Introduction

When we talk about translation and media, the first thing which may come to our mind as a kind of media is news. However, nowadays the way in which news are grasped and understood is much different from the traditional viewpoint. In contrast to the past, today people do not solely get the news from TV, rather they may hear or read about it on the Internet or any other new different way. In other words, news is no longer limited to the television screen and every day, every second we are all surrounded by dozens of news published everywhere in the world.

Whether the news is published through television, newspaper, or social media, it does not make a difference in the fact that they are all labeled as one thing called 'news'. Also considering the word translation, when it comes to its merge with news and generally the news translation, varied factors can be turned into a possible area of study. In this paper, we aimed at exploring the differences between published news about a same event in English, from the Skopos theory viewpoint.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Skopos Theory

Translation of a text can be studied beyond its textual and grammatical levels. Instead of just focusing on points like translational equivalence or problems, you can go further than it and consider and study things like contexts surrounding that text. By context it does not mean the textual context, rather, this goes beyond the text and regards things like cultural, social, political, and other contextual dimensions.

Here is where the Skopos theory comes. Skopos theory is an approach to translation which was developed in Germany in the late 1970s, and which reflects a general shift from predominantly linguistic to a more functionally and socio-culturally oriented concept of translation"Invalid source specified.. Passing the equivalence stage of a text between two different languages, according to the Skopos theory, the focus shifts toward the concept of 'purpose' behind each text. Function is yet another term that refers to what a text means.

Another related term to Skopos is intention which is regarded as an aim- oriented plan of action on the part of both the sender and the receiver” (Kadhim Jabir, 2006, p. 38). Each text in any language serves a purpose and function. Depending on societies’ norms and conventions, there are some guidelines for the production and distribution of texts whether published as a hard copy or in an electronic format.

The top-ranking rule is the “Skopos rule”, “the end justifies the means”. Vermeer explained the Skopos rule as follows: Translate/interpret/speak/write in a way that enables your text/translation to function in the situation in which it is used and with the people who want to use it and precisely in the way they want it to function. Invalid source specified.

According to the aforementioned points, it can be said that through the lens of Skopos theory, it is the target society which determines how and in which way and with what features a source text should be translated or generally transmitted. In a simpler view, consider news published in Iran in Persian and now it is going to be translated in English (a target culture). According to Skopos theory, target culture and society in which the language is English, dictate how Persian news should be translated. That is to say, which parts of the source text (Persian news) must be eliminated or even be bolded.

The reverse is true if English news is going to be translated into Persian, it is the Persian society which decides for the translational features to be considered while doing the translation. In this paper, in translation of news from one language (source) to another (target), the focus is not on translational action in its linguistic definition (e.g., which words are exactly or freely translated from language A to language B).

The aim of this paper is to emphasize on transport, transmission, and conveyance of news from a source language (Persian) to a target language (English). Thus, it could be better to use the word transfer rather than translate since the purpose is to study the similarities and differences of news of a same event occurred in Iran in Persian and English news agency websites which have covered that specific news.

2.2. Skopos theory research in Iran

Some researchers have worked on the theoretical aspect of the Skopos theory like a study (as an example) in which the researcher has worked on this theory and studied some of its aspects along with studying Jean-René Ladmiraal theory (Zendebudi, 2012).

As the second area in the Skopos theory research in Iran, a work is done by Haji Abdollahi and Athaari Nik Azm. They have used the Skopos theory to study the translation of a movie subtitles. They have analyzed the Persian subtitles of a French movie called ‘Class’. Among important criteria for the quality of a subtitle, they assumed that the coordination of picture and voice, conciseness, clarity and simplicity of the sentence structures, are the most important features (Athaari Nik Azm & Haji Abdollahi, 2015).

The next study belongs to Afzali and Shahbazi, who have worked on the use of Skopos theory on assessing a translation of Quran by Ali Maleki. This study has been carried as a case study on the Al Modasser sura. In this study, based on an analytical-descriptive method, they have studied the translation of the aforementioned sura from the book: ‘The Holy Quran, readable translation of the Holy Quran in an interpretive way for adults and young adults’. Then, they have applied the Skopos theory in order to show the degree of the translator’s success in achieving the purpose of the translation based on the Skopos theory. The findings showed that the translator has not been loyal to the ST in some considerable aspects; however, he has produced a very coherent and comprehensive translation (Afzali & Shahbazi, 2022).

Mahdavi Ara and Noori Keyzghani have used the Skopos theory on studying Ghesas Al Hayvan translation for children and young adults. They have studied the functionality of the Skopos theory in children and young adults’ literature translation, and have studied Ghesas Al Hayvan Persian translation with a critical approach based on the Skopos theory (Mahdavi Ara & Noori Keyzghani, 2022).

The above-mentioned names and research studies are included as a very short list of how and in which areas the Skopos theory has been studied and worked on by Iranian researchers. It is clear that this short list is not all-inclusive at all and there might be more

studies done with an interest in Skopos theory. But the thing which is apparent in these examples is that they mainly have focused on the translational aspects of one work (whether a movie or a book) and considered the role, aspects, and representation of the Skopos theory in them.

In the above-mentioned short list, no study has compared two different languages (news in two different languages; one language as a source and the other as the target) in order to find the similarities and differences existing in them based on the Skopos theory.

3. Method

The current paper aimed at studying news (from an Iranian incident) published on late spring 1401 in Iran; the collapse of Metropol building in the south of Iran, Abadan. For this paper, some news of this event was randomly chosen from news agency websites (see the appendix). Five random English language and five random Persian news agency websites were chosen. The common feature between the Persian and English news agencies was only the period of time during which the news was published. It was tried to consider the time period from the late spring 2022 (based on Persian calendar; from Khordad 1401 until Aban 1401) until the beginning of the autumn 2022.

From the five random English news agencies and five random Persian news agency, the body of the news was studied in order to find the similarities and differences between the Persian news which is considered as the source text and the English news which is the target text (target in a way that the English news agencies were considered responsible as a communicational channel and tool for conveyance of that specific Iranian incident to the foreigners and other nations and countries so that they would be noticed about the Metropol building collapse through the English version of the news). These two languages were compared and the unit of comparison was a sentence. The sentence unit was considered as a separate sentence wherever there existed a dot.

For a better understanding of the aim of the current study; which focuses on showing the similarities and differences between two languages of Persian and English used in news agency websites for the coverage of the Metropol building collapse occurred in Iran in late

spring 2022, some sentences of each of five English and five Persian news agency websites are extracted and put in separate tables which will be presented in the following sections. Similar parts of the news in both languages are bolded. These similar parts are not exactly similar (like a translational equivalence), rather, they both convey approximately the same aspects of the Metropol building collapse.

The dissimilar parts are in italics. These dissimilarities are mainly chosen in order to highlight the differences of two languages in the way of reporting and representing the Metropol news based on the Skopos theory that determines how the news should be published on websites due to norms and regulations of each society. In the following section, first, five English news tables are given with their extracted sentences. Then, five Persian news tables with their extracted sentences are provided.

4. Results and discussion

In this section the results of the analysis will be presented and the similarities and differences between the source and target versions of the news will be revealed.

4.1. Similarities

As the boldened parts in both languages show, there are some similarities between the news agency websites in their news coverage. Both of the languages have referred to the following points:

1. Number of the dead and injured people;
2. Reason of the collapse due to the neglect of supervisors and related authorities to the warnings;
3. Low quality of the materials used in the building;
4. Arrested suspected people;
5. Ongoing work of rescue teams.

4.2. Dissimilarities

The dissimilarities between the English and Persian news agency websites which are in italics can be summarized into the following points. The English websites have referred to the points which were not seen in the five chosen Persian news websites:

1. Unknown number of people being trapped;
2. Continuous crisis and disaster of building collapse in Iran;
3. Metropol reminding of Plasco building collapse and other recent similar building catastrophes in Iran;
4. Metropol news as a “top breaking-news topic” beyond the Iranian borders;
5. Blaming of Iranian building construction standards;
6. Repetition of building collapses in Iran;
7. Lack of care of authorities toward such incidents;
8. Naming some reasons for Metropol collapse;
 - a. Increase of population and high cost of houses
 - b. Inflation in Iran
 - c. High price of building construction materials
 - d. Preference of low quality but cheap materials
 - e. Low quality materials resulting in death of people and money making for constructors
9. Putting in danger the life of citizens;
10. Criticisms and protests and shouting of people due to such building constructions;
11. Unequipped and weak rescue teams;
12. mentioning death of two policeman;
13. 80 people being still trapped;
14. Numerous equipment being sent from other cities to help rescue teams in Abadan (naming them with detail);
15. Some people watching the process of rescue team “in horror and desperation”;

16. English news agency (number 5) giving warning and safety advises.

Now consider the dissimilarities of the five Persian news websites in comparison to the five English websites:

1. Applause of rescue teams and asking for their appreciation;
2. Asking people to remain calm and not to attend at the incident site;
3. Naming some students killed at this incident;
4. Mentioning specifically the students' names;
5. Condolences for the death of mentioned students;
6. Naming the owner of Metropol building and referring to his unclear news of death;
7. Naming Khatam Al Anbia as being designated for destruction of the remained building;
8. Naming Khatam Al Anbia as a self-considered responsible organization for safety of people;
9. Five months after the collapse and a re-collapse of the remained building;
10. Mourning and gathering of people in memory of the dead ones;
11. Mentioning the sentence and verdict of the court for the accused people;
12. Fast and high-speed process of investigations;
13. Putting emphasis on the speedy process of investigations;
14. Personal visit of the attorney general from the victims and asking for their needs and promising to meet their needs.

One point should be mentioned here that among the five Persian agency news websites, only one of them (Persian news number 4) has only mentioned this incident as a catastrophe (فاجعه) and has blamed and criticized heavily (in comparison to other Persian

websites) the related authorities or organizations and it also has referred to the protest of people. These parts have been underlined in the table related to Persian news number 4.

Going back to comparing the similarities and differences between these two languages in news websites, first we discuss the similar points. As the bolded parts in tables and numbered bullet points show, these similarities in both Persian and English news websites are quite near to each other in terms of representing the general aspects and coverage of the Metropol building collapse.

But the dissimilarities in both languages are not that much general and they refer to more specific aspects of the Metropol news. For instance, in five English news, the aim is to shed more light on the lack of responsibility and weakness of the Iranian authorities, weak equipment of the rescue team, and the rage and wrath of people and their protests. On the contrary, the five Persian news websites (except an exceptional part in Persian news number 4 which was mentioned above) have covered points which are more relevant to a domestic receiver of the Metropol collapse news rather than a foreigner one. For instance, an Iranian news reader would be more interested in following the final verdict of the court in comparison with a foreign person who lives miles away from this incident. The Persian news has appreciated the efforts and works of the rescue teams and has emphasized on the fast speed of the investigation process.

From these similarities and dissimilarities, it can be understood that the dissimilar parts can clearly show the policy and guidelines of each country's news agency websites. The policies of an English news agency dictate to write the news in a way to represent a positive or negative picture from another country based on their political stance and relations with that foreign country (whether Iran or any other countries).

On the other side, the Iranian news agency has to report the situation in a way to both cover the news and also to try to control the turbulent atmosphere of the country. So if the domestic news agency emphasized on issues including lack of proper speed or weak equipment, or try to repeatedly criticize the related authorities and organizations, it would provoke and inflame people's wrath which might result in more chaos and disorder especially near the collapsed building zone.

Considering the guidelines and preferences of news agency websites of each language, these are what have been the focus and core point in Skopos theory. As mentioned in previous parts of this paper, it is the Skopos of each society and purpose of it which dictate the translator, news writer, content developer, or any other person who is responsible in producing information for the audience. In this paper, the English news websites are the communicational channel (in some way translational but in terms of transmitting the news) through which the target people (foreign people of other countries) become informed about what has happened in another country (Iran).

So according to the Skopos theory, “the prime principle determining any translation [or information transmitting] process is the purpose (Skopos) of the overall translational [communicational] action” Invalid source specified. that is the target society which tell how the source text has to be transferred into the target language. The culture, the politics, and many other factors of the target society are important in using Skopos guidelines.

Generally speaking, whenever there is news published somewhere on this planet, when it comes to its transference among different countries, each country covers that news in accordance with its political relations with the source language society and interpret that news for its people in the way that the purpose or Skopos of that country dictates to it. So it can be understood that this is a trend and reoccurring tendency in the sphere of news publishing; each country should obey norms, rules, and conventions which are given to it from its own society.

5. Conclusion

The Skopos theory is one of those theories which can be used as a tool in studying target societies guidelines which are applied and obeyed in the process of translating or transferring the information or news from a source society to a target society. For instance, if we are going to study a text and go beyond the grammatical and lexical levels and go through its cultural context and focus on the purpose behind publishing that specific text in the target society, we can use the Skopos theory as a useful tool. In this sense, the Skopos theory tells us about what the target society and culture impose based on its political, cultural, sociological, and other existing norms and conventions. As long as these features does not

distort the originality of the news and what has really happened, there will be no problem. However, if they cause a radical change in the nature of the news and distort it in a way resulting in a totally radical different interpretation of that news on the part of the news readers, there will be undesirable consequences.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) certify/certifies that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in the present research paper.

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Appendix: Persian and English news

Table 1

English News 1

English news 1 ¹
Building collapse death toll in southwestern Iran rises to 26.
An additional seven bodies have been pulled from the rubble of a collapsed building in southwestern Iran, bringing the death toll from the disaster to 26.
Rescue teams at the site of collapsed building in southwestern Iran pulled seven more bodies from the rubble on Friday, bringing the death toll in the disaster to 26 , Iranian state TV reported Friday.
Thirty-seven people were rescued, three of them are still being treated in hospital. <i>It remains unclear how many more people are buried beneath the rubble.</i>
Authorities have arrested 11 suspects in a widening probe, including the city's mayor.
The deadly collapse has raised questions about the safety of similar buildings in the country and <i>underscored an ongoing crisis in Iranian construction projects that has seen other disasters in this earthquake-prone nation.</i>
Abadan provincial officials have cited “disregard for technical standards” and “overbuilding” during construction, saying negligence caused the collapse.
The building was legally permitted to be only a six-story tower, but four floors had been added during construction.
The collapse <i>reminded many of the 2017 fire and collapse of the iconic Plasco building</i> in the Iranian capital, Tehran, which killed 26 people.

Table 2

English News 2

English news 2 ²
<i>The memory of the collapse of the Plasco building in Tehran in 2017 has not been erased from the Iranian minds (this event was one of the most shocking technological disasters in Iran) when, another catastrophic incident, the collapse of the newly constructed Metropol building in Abadan city in 2022, occurred.</i>
<i>The dimensions of this incident were so broad that it was at the top of the breaking news in national and international media.</i>
As of June 7, 2022, a total of 43 people were killed and 37 injured in this incident.
This collapse was due to structural failure due to a violation of technical regulations and standards.
Thirteen of the culprits of this incident have been arrested.
The instability of the structure was the main cause of this incident.
The collapse of the Metropol building marks <i>the continuous occurrence of similar catastrophic incidents within building construction</i> in the country, despite the special emphasis of the authorities and institutions on following up and complying with the standards of building construction.

¹ <https://www.newarab.com/news/building-collapse-death-toll-southwest-iran-rises-26>

² <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/article/collapse-of-the-metropol-building-recurring-manmade-disasters-in-iran-2022/EFE3581290F062DAE04BA8B466E2BC85>

This raises the following questions: *What standards do building construction and contractors, in general, follow in Iran?*

Why does the collapse of buildings in Iran keep repeating despite the emphasis on standardization and prosecution of the culprits of these incidents?

What institutions, persons, and officials should be accountable to the people in this field?

According to experts and city officials, *the possible causes of the Metropol building incident are:*

The increase and density of the population in big cities, the high cost of housing and the increase in the inflation rate, the increase in the price of construction materials, and other related issues have fueled other challenges in construction and urban development in recent years.

The high cost of construction materials and the outflow of private sector capital have unpleasant consequences in the construction of residential and non-residential structures.

*As a result of the high cost of building materials, contractors, and construction companies seek to reduce the costs of building structures, and often regardless of the consequences of this decision, they **consider the lowest budget for building construction** and get the most benefit; The result of this action is the use of **low-quality materials, nonstandard structures**, and *catastrophic incidents, which ultimately cost not only people's pockets but also people's lives.**

Neglecting technical and engineering standards in construction, including the use of low-quality, nonresistant, and nonstandard materials, lack of supervision during the construction of buildings, and not following legal procedures in issuing building permits are among the things that lead to the creation of **nonstandard structures**.

Abadan Metropole building is one example, **where the legal procedure for issuing an operating permit has not been followed**.

According to the head of the Khuzestan Province Building Engineering System Organization, **the municipality was informed about "flaws such as non-compliance with the rebar cover, the deformation of some beams, and the buckling of some columns of the Metropol building project 1 month before the incident, and the order to stop the project was given, but the order was not implemented"**.

Despite the numerous regulations and directives regarding building construction; **the construction of unsafe and nonstandard buildings, the use of cheap and low-quality materials**, nonresistant and disproportionate to the weight of the structure, along with the **negligence of the relevant authorities** to control all technical circumstances before issuing construction and operating permits, *has resulted in serious challenges in building safety, jeopardizing the safety of citizens.*

*Numerous incidents, especially in the past 5 y, such as the Plasco building incident in 2017, the Sina Clinic fire in 2019, and the collapse of the Abadan Metropol building in 2022; apart from the **lack of compliance with technical and engineering standards**, highlights the **lacking supervision and accountability of the relevant authorities and managers.***

The disaster of the collapse of the Metropol building has *once again increased the criticism of the construction process in the country and the possibility of subsequent similar incidents.*

This painful disaster shows the ineffectiveness of the monitoring system in safe construction.

It is still too early to make a final judgement, *but citizens have the right to ask: Why has no action been taken to stop the construction despite the warnings (A few months before the incident)?*

Why did the rescue forces arrived late and not have enough equipment and dozens of other questions that prevent the "Metropole Tower" incident in Abadan erasing from the memory of Iranians anytime soon.

Table 3

English News 3

English news 3¹

Tehran (AFP) – Five people including two policemen were killed and at least 11 others injured during the collapse of several buildings in Iran's capital, local media reported on Monday.

Rescue operations were underway to find *others who may be trapped* under the rubble, ISNA and Tasnim reported.

Photographs from the scene issued by Tasnim showed **rescuers and heavy equipment working** below a pile of debris and twisted metal several metres (yards) high, with other unfinished and partially damaged buildings around them.

ISNA quoted a police statement saying the **buildings which collapsed did not comply "with construction safety measures"**.

A Tehran city official said on Saturday **that authorities had demolished more than 46,000 unauthorised buildings over the past two years**, according to Hamshahri newspaper.

The collapse of the 10-storey Metropol building, which had been under construction in the city of Abadan in Khuzestan province, *sparked protests across the country decrying corruption and incompetent authorities.*

Table 4

English News 4

English news 4²

Local officials say up to *80 people are feared trapped* under the rubble after a 10-story building collapsed in the city's busiest street.

Large parts of the commercial Metropol building, located in the busiest street at the centre of the city, were reduced to rubble, and officials told state television up to *80 people may still be trapped.*

Rescue dogs, helicopters, vehicles, and personnel have been mobilised from across several provinces to assist with the ongoing rescue operation.

Those include 80 forces from Tehran, namely 50 firefighters and rescuers to assist operations on the ground and 30 emergency responders to provide aerial assistance.

One clip also showed *a group of angered citizens shouting at local municipality officials present at the scene.*

Others were watching the rescue operation in horror and desperation.

President Ebrahim Raisi, who was in Oman for a state visit at the time of the incident, in addition to his first vice president, **Mohammad Mokhber, issued orders for local officials to immediately devote their resources to helping rescue operations.**

Inspectors had reportedly **issued safety warnings months prior to Metropol's collapse.**

¹ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20230807-iran-building-collapse-death-toll-rises-to-five-media>

² <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/5/23/five-dead-after-building-collapses-in-irans-abadan>

Table 5

English News 5

English news 5 ¹
Sections of the building initially collapsed in May, killing 43 people.
Rescue operations are ongoing.
<i>Lingering disruptions are possible after crews clear the site as officials conduct investigations.</i>
<i>Avoid the area until the situation stabilizes and authorities give the all-clear.</i>
<i>Heed all official transport and security instructions, including any evacuation orders.</i>
<i>Plan for localized traffic congestion in nearby areas; allow additional time to reach destinations.</i>
<i>Consider remaining indoors if dust is heavy, especially if you suffer from a respiratory illness such as asthma, or conditions that lead to increased risk from dust exposure.</i>
<i>Eye irritation is possible; flush irritated eyes with copious amounts of clean water.</i>

Table 6

Persian News 1

Persian news 1 ²
عضو شورای شهر تهران با اشاره به اینکه در اسفند ۹۸ مجوز افزایش طبقات متروپل تا ۱۲ طبقه صادر شده بود گفت: با توجه به اینکه سه طبقه بدون نقشه مقاومسازی اضافه شده بود، در کمتر از یک ماه از صدور هشدار، فرو ریخت.
عضو شورای اسلامی شهر تهران ضمن تقدیر از تلاش آتش نشانی و حضور ۵۰ نیروی این سازمان در متروپل تصریح کرد: آتش نشانان به صورت سه شیفت و شبانه روزی در محل مشغول به کار بودند و اگر در آن محل حضور نداشتند مشخص نبود که خارج کردن فوت شدگان از زیر آوار به چه مرحله ای برسد؛ لذا از هیئت رئیسه انتظار داریم تقدیر ویژه ای از آتش نشانی داشته باشد.
وی ادامه داد: اصرار مالک در این ساختمان تغییرات پی در پی در طرح بوده است و بنابر اعلام نماینده شرکت نقشیداد که در ابتدا اجرای طرح را بر عهده گرفته بود، این ساختمان در آغاز با اسکلت فلزی و در شش طبقه طراحی شده بود که در ادامه بر اساس اصرار مالک به سازه های بتنی تغییر کرد که با توجه به این موضوع، شرکت نقشیداد از ادامه پروژه انصراف داد.
آقامیری با بیان اینکه ایمنی، صاحب صلاحیت نبودن طراحان طرح و استاندارد نبودن سازه ها از جمله عواملی بوده که طرح را مسدود کرده بود، یادآور شد: مهندسان ناظر دیگری برای این طرح پیش بینی شده بود که به دلایل حقوق و مزایا و مواردی از این قبیل، ناظران انصراف دادند.
وی با اعلام اینکه در اسفند ۹۸ مجوز افزایش طبقات از سوی شهرداری آبادان صادر می شود، خاطرنشان کرد: مجوز افزایش طبقات تا ۱۲ طبقه صادر شده بود و با توجه به اینکه سه طبقه بدون نقشه مقاومسازی اضافه شده بود، مشکلاتی را ایجاد می کند و اعلام می شود که ساختمان در معرض خطر اساسی قرار دارد و کمتر از یک ماه از این هشدار، متروپل فرو ریخت.
وی با بیان اینکه ضعف دانش کارفرمایان و در اولویت بودن منافع مالی برای آنان یکی از دلایل این حادثه بود، گفت: وقتی ۴۵ روز برای طراحی سازه زمان نیاز است نباید به یک یا دو هفته کاهش پیدا کند و همچنین زمان کنترل مضاعف کاهش یابد تا پروانه سریعتر صادر شود که این روند در خصوص ساختمان متروپل اتفاق افتاد.

¹ <https://crisis24.garda.com/alerts/2022/10/iran-building-collapse-in-abadan-khuzestan-province-oct-26-kills-one-person>

² <https://www.khabaronline.ir/news>

عضو شورای اسلامی شهر تهران با بیان اینکه عدم کنترل صحیح صلاحیت واقعی افراد جهت اجرا و عدم رعایت نظامات اداری در حوزه اجرا نیز از عوامل ریزش بود، گفت: عدم نظارت بر جوش تیرها و ستون ها و حرفه ای نبودن جوشکاری در این بخش ها دلیل اصلی ریزش ساختمان بود.

آقامیری با اشاره به عدم استمرار نظارت بر ساختمان در زمان ساخت و بهره برداری اظهار کرد: فسادپذیر بودن نظارت نیز از دیگر چالش هایی بود که در این پروژه با آن رو به رو بودیم.

Table 7

Persian News 2

Persian news 2¹

آبادان- فرماندار آبادان گفت: تاکنون ۱۶ نفر از شهروندان آبادانی در حادثه ساختمان متروپل جان خود را از دست دادند. به گزارش خبرنگار مهر، احسان عباسپور ظهر امروز در جمع خبرنگاران اظهار کرد: عملیات جست و جو، آوار برداری و امداد رسانی برای نجات شهروندان زیر آوار مانده احتمالی و بیرون آوردن پیکرهای جان باختگان حادثه بی وقفه و با جدیت در حال انجام است. وی در ادامه تعداد جان باختگان در این حادثه را تا این لحظه ۱۶ نفر و تعداد مصدومانی که از زیر آوار بیرون کشیده شدند را ۳۷ نفر اعلام کرد.

فرماندار آبادان با اشاره به ناپایداری شرایط ساختمان و احتمال ریزش سایر قسمت ها آن، گفت: از مردم درخواست می شود که خونسردی خود را حفظ کرده و با خودداری از تجمع در محل نیز گروه های امدادی و خدمات رسان را در انجام وظایف خود و نجات محبوس شده ها یاری کنند.

Table 8

Persian News 3

Persian news 3²

اهواز- ایرنا - سرپرست اداره کل آموزش و پرورش خوزستان گفت: در حادثه ریزش ساختمان متروپل آبادان پنج دانش آموز جان خود را از دست دادند که پیکرهای آنها از زیر آوار خارج شده است.

مسعود حمیدی نژاد روز سه شنبه در گفت و گو با خبرنگار ایرنا افزود: سه دانش آموز از خرمشهر و ۲ دانش آموز از آبادان در این حادثه جان باختند. وی با اظهار تاسف از این حادثه که به جان باختن تعدادی از هموطنان و مصدوم شدن ۳۷ نفر منجر شد گفت: "ملیکا و میترا صالحیان پور" و مسیح صادقی از خرمشهر همچنین "آرین و حمیدرضا جلیلیان" از آبادان در حادثه ریزش برج متروپل جان خود را از دست دادند.

سرپرست اداره کل آموزش و پرورش خوزستان که هفتم خردادماه در پی یافتن پیکرهای سه دانش آموز خرمشهر جان باخته در حادثه متروپل پیام تسلیتی صادر کرده بود، امروز سه شنبه نیز در پیامی درگذشت آرین و حمیدرضا جلیلیان ۲ دانش آموز آبادانی در این حادثه را تسلیت گفت.

در پیام تسلیت حمیدی نژاد آمده است: خبر تاسف بار درگذشت دانش آموزان آرین و حمیدرضا جلیلیان از آموزش و پرورش آبادان در حادثه ریزش ساختمان متروپل موجب تأثر و تألم مجموعه تعلیم و تربیت در استان خوزستان شد.

¹ <https://www.mehrnews.com/news>

² <https://www.irna.ir/news>

تعداد کشته شدگان حادثه ریزش ساختمان متروپل آبادان تا صبح روز سه شنبه دهم خردادماه تعداد ۳۴ نفر و مصدومان ۳۷ نفر می باشد.

عملیات جست و جو و آوار برداری برای یافتن پیکرهای احتمالی همچنان به صورت شبانه روزی ادامه دارد.

Table 9

Persian News 4

Persian news 4¹

چه کسی مقصر فاجعه پی در پی متروپل است؟

فاجعه متروپل ظهر روز دوشنبه ۲ خرداد ۱۴۰۱ در خیابان امیرکبیر (امیری) واقع در مرکز آبادان رخ داد.

این حادثه ۴۳ فوتی و ۳۷ نفر مصدوم داشت.

دوم خرداد ماه سال جاری بخشی از برج های دوقلوی متروپل آبادان فرو ریخت. این برج جزو یکی از هلدینگ های «حسین عبدالباقی» مالک و مقصر اصلی این فاجعه بود که پس از فرو ریختن برج متروپل مرگ او نیز با ابهام روبه رو شد.

به گزارش اعتماد، این فاجعه بر اثر شکست سازه های و نقض در ضوابط فنی و استانداردها رخ داد و در پی آن ۴۳ نفر کشته و بیش از ۳۰ نفر مصدوم شدند.

چند روز بعد در ۱۹ خرداد ماه فالح صفایی معاون فنی و زیربنایی سازمان منطقه آزاد اروند درخصوص این فاجعه اعلام کرد: «پیرو مصوبه شورای تامین استان خوزستان سازمان منطقه آزاد اروند به عنوان مدیر و کارفرما همچنین قرارگاه سازندگی خاتم الانبیا به عنوان پیمانکار تکمیل عملیات آواربرداری و تخریب بقایای ساختمان متروپل آبادان تعیین شدند.

با انعقاد این قرارداد عملیات حساس و تخصصی آواربرداری و برداشت بقایای ساختمان متروپل از سوی شورای تامین استان خوزستان به عنوان پروژه ای مستقل میان این سازمان و آن قرارگاه در دستور کار قرار گرفته است.

عملیات این سازمان فارغ از جایگاه حقوقی و چندگانگی حاکمیتی خود را در برابر جان شهروندان مسوول می داند و عملیات آواربرداری و تخریب ایمن و تدریجی ساختمان متروپل تحت نظارت سازمان منطقه آزاد اروند و از سوی قرارگاه سازندگی خاتم الانبیا طی مدت ۴ ماه انجام می شود.»

۵ ماه از فاجعه متروپل می گذرد.

نه تنها طبق مصوبه ذکر شده در این قرارداد، عملیات آواربرداری با تخریبی ایمن صورت نگرفت، بلکه برای بار سوم فرو ریخت.

چه کسی مقصر است؟

وقتی که متروپل برای بار سوم فرو ریخت گردشگران زیادی برای خرید از شهرهای مختلف خوزستان به این خیابان آمده بودند.

همین موضوع می توانست فاجعه ای دیگر به همراه داشته باشد ولی به دلیل ساعتی که این اتفاق رخ داد، تعداد مصدومان کم بود، اما متأسفانه یک خانم بر اثر ریزش متروپل جانش را از دست داد.

ساختمان تجاری پارمیدا و پارسه نزدیک ترین مجتمع ها به متروپل هستند.

این دو مجتمع در خیابان اصلی امیری نرسیده به ساختمان متروپل واقع شده اند.

برای همین مغازه دارها و کسبه های این مجتمع ها پس از این حادثه عنوان کردند که شنیده بودند متروپل قرار است بار دیگر بر اثر تخریب ویژه، ریزش کند ولی کسی به صورت رسمی این تخریب را اعلام نکرده بود.»

¹ <https://fararu.com/fa/news>

او در ادامه می‌گوید: «وقتی ۴ خرداد ماه متروپل ریزش کرد و آن فاجعه را به بار آورد، قرار شد یک کار گروهی عملیات تخریب را به عهده بگیرد. برای همین منطقه آزاد اروند پس از فاجعه متروپل تفاهمنامه‌ای را با قرارگاه خاتم منعقد کرد، اما چند روز پس از انعقاد این تفاهمنامه قرارگاه خاتم به تعهدات خود عمل نکرد.

حادثه‌ای که ظهر روز دوشنبه ۲ خرداد ۱۴۰۱ در خیابان امیرکبیر (امیری) واقع در مرکز آبادان رخ داد.

این حادثه ۴۳ فوتی و ۳۷ نفر مصدوم داشته است.

در پی فاجعه متروپل مردم آبادان از روز دوشنبه ۲ خرداد ۱۴۰۱، در خیابان‌ها تجمع کردند و به وقوع این حادثه و کمبود تجهیزات امدادی و عدم رسیدگی به افراد زیر آوار مانده اعتراض کردند.

ساعت ۲۱ روز پنجشنبه ۵ خرداد ۱۴۰۱ تجمع عزاداری برای جان‌باختگان برج متروپل در فلکه طوطیا آبادان با حضور صدها نفر از مردم برگزار شد. همچنین ساعت ۱۹ همان روز، مردم آبادان در چهارراه شهید مطهری تجمع کردند و با شعار دادن خواستار برخورد و محاکمه قاطع و جدی با مسببان این حادثه شدند.

این ریزش بر اثر شکست سازه‌ای به خاطر نقض ضوابط فنی و استانداردها بود.

۲۱ نفر از مقصران این حادثه دستگیر شده‌اند.

در آخرین جلسه بررسی قرار شد کیفرخواست ۱۰ نفر از متهمان این پرونده مورد بررسی دادگاه قرار بگیرد.

سخنگوی قوه قضاییه اعلام کرد که هر کدام از متهمان پرونده متروپل آبادان به پرداخت دیه کامل در حق اولیای دم و پرداخت دیه مصدومان این حادثه براساس میزان تقصیر متهمان، تعیین شده است.

۲۱ نفر از جمله شهردار اسبق، شهردار زمان حادثه، سرپرست شهرداری منطقه یک آبادان و جمعی دیگر به اتهام قتل شبه عمدی ۴۳ نفر که ۷ نفر از آنان زن بودند و مصدومیت شبه عمد ۱۳ نفر تحت تعقیب قرار گرفتند؛ میزان تقصیر هر کدام مشخص شد و متعاقب آن فرآیند تعقیب و بررسی در دادسرا انجام شد و پرونده با کیفرخواست به دادگاه کیفری دو شهرستان ارسال شد و رای آن صادر شده است.

هر کدام از متهمان به سه سال حبس و انتشار محکومیت قطعی متهمان از رسانه ملی، محرومیت از خدمات دولتی به میزان سه سال، دو سال محرومیت از انجام شغل مرتبط با حادثه‌ای که رخ داد، لغو پروانه مرتبط با شغل و محرومیت از عضویت در سازمان نظام مهندسی محکوم شدند؛ متهمان اصلی پرونده حسین عبدالباقی به میزان ۷۵ درصد بوده که به دلیل فوت او قرار منع تعقیب صادر شده و دیه از ناحیه اموال باقی مانده او پرداخت می‌شود.

Table 10

Persian News 5

Persian news 5¹

دادستان خوزستان:

رسیدگی و تحقیقات حادثه متروپل در شعبه ویژه با سرعت در حال انجام است.

آبادان - ایرنا - دادستان مرکز استان خوزستان گفت: رسیدگی و تحقیقات در خصوص حادثه متروپل آبادان با نظارت دادستان مرکز در شعبه ویژه با سرعت در حال رسیدگی است.

به گزارش جمعه شب ایرنا از روابط عمومی دادگستری آبادان، صادق جعفری چگکی، در جریان پیگیری آخرین وضعیت آواربرداری و مسائل حقوقی و قضایی حادثه متروپل آبادان اظهار کرد: با توجه به تاکید رئیس قوه قضاییه و دادستان کل کشور در برخورد با تمامی عوامل و مسببین حادثه روند رسیدگی

¹ <https://www.irna.ir/news>

و تحقیقات با نظارت دادستان مرکز در شعبه ویژه با سرعت در حال رسیدگی است.

وی ادامه داد: بخش زیادی از تحقیقات در خصوص حادثه متروپل انجام و با تکمیل تحقیقات در اسرع وقت تصمیم نهایی اتخاذ و پرونده به دادگاه کیفری ارسال خواهد شد.

دادستان مرکز استان خوزستان که به منظور پیگیری آخرین وضعیت آواربرداری و مسائل حقوقی و قضایی حادثه متروپل به آبادان سفر کرده بود، همچنین با تعدادی از خانواده‌های جانبازان حادثه ملاقات و خواسته و مطالباتشان را مبنی بر برخورد با تمامی عوامل موثر در حادثه استماع و به همدردی مجدد با خانواده‌های مصیبت دیده پرداخت.

تاکنون ۱۶ نفر از مقصران حادثه متروپل با صدور قرار تامین در بازداشت به سر می‌برند.

بخش‌هایی از برج دوقلوی در دست ساخت متروپل آبادان ظهر دوشنبه دوم خرداد ۱۴۰۱ دچار ریزش شد که در این حادثه ۴۳ نفر جان باختند و ۳۷ مصدوم شدند.
