Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora (MUARADIK)
Volume. 2 Nomor. 4 Oktober 2026
e-ISSN : 3090-9473; p-ISSN : 3090-5729, Hal. 79-97
DOI: https://doi.org/10.64365/muaradik.v2i4.699
Available online at: *https://jurnal.muaraedukasi.id/index.php/muaradik*

The Relationship between Human and Nature in The Revanant (2015) Movie: Ecocriticism Analysis

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Abstract. *This research is entitled The Relationship between Human and Nature in The Revenant (2015) Movie: Ecocriticism Analysis. This study aims to analyze the representation of the relationship between humans and nature, interpret ecocriticism, and identify moral values related to the human-nature relationship in The Revenant (2015), directed by Alejandro G. Iñárritu. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method with the film as the primary data source. The data consist of dialogues, scenes, cinematography, environmental settings, natural elements, and symbolic representations related to the relationship between humans and nature. The analysis applies Glotfelty's Ecocriticism Theory and Perrine's Symbolism Theory. The findings reveal that the relationship between humans and nature is represented as an interdependent relationship. Nature functions not merely as a setting but also as an active force that influences human life, behavior, decisions, and survival. Environmental elements such as rivers, forests, mountains, snow, and animals carry ecological and symbolic meanings related to struggle, endurance, isolation, transformation, and the limitations of human power. The study also identifies moral values, including respect for nature, environmental responsibility, adaptation, perseverance, and ecological balance. Therefore, the film conveys the importance of maintaining a harmonious relationship between humans and nature and developing awareness of the consequences of environmental exploitation.*
Keywords: *The Revenant, ecocriticism, human and nature relationship, symbolism, moral values.*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini berjudul The Relationship between Human and Nature in The Revenant (2015) Movie: Ecocriticism Analysis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis representasi hubungan antara manusia dan alam, menginterpretasikan ekokritisisme, serta mengidentifikasi nilai-nilai moral yang berkaitan dengan hubungan manusia dan alam dalam film The Revenant (2015) karya Alejandro G. Iñárritu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan film sebagai sumber data utama. Data penelitian berupa dialog, adegan, sinematografi, latar lingkungan, unsur alam, dan representasi simbolik yang berkaitan dengan hubungan manusia dan alam. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan teori Ekokritisisme Glotfelty dan teori Simbolisme Perrine. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan manusia dan alam dalam film digambarkan sebagai hubungan yang saling bergantung. Alam tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai latar, tetapi juga sebagai kekuatan aktif yang memengaruhi kehidupan, perilaku, keputusan, dan kelangsungan hidup manusia. Unsur lingkungan seperti sungai, hutan, gunung, salju, dan hewan memiliki makna ekologis dan simbolis yang berkaitan dengan perjuangan, ketahanan, isolasi, transformasi, serta keterbatasan kekuatan manusia. Penelitian juga menemukan nilai moral berupa penghormatan terhadap alam, tanggung jawab lingkungan, adaptasi, ketekunan, dan keseimbangan ekologis. Dengan demikian, film ini menyampaikan pentingnya hubungan yang harmonis antara manusia dan alam serta kesadaran terhadap dampak eksploitasi lingkungan.
Kata kunci: The Revenant, Ekokritisisme, Hubungan Manusia Dan Alam, Simbolisme, Nilai Moral.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a form of human expression that reflects experiences, conflicts, values, and social realities. Along with the development of modern media, literature is not only presented through written works such as novels, poetry, and drama, but also through films as visual narratives. Films contain literary elements such as characterization, plot, setting, conflict, theme, symbolism, and moral values. Therefore, films can be examined as cultural and literary texts that represent human experiences and social issues through visual and

Received: Juni 15, 2026; Revised: Juli 20, 2026; Accepted: Agustus 11, 2026; Online Available: Agustus 18, 2026; Published: Oktober 16, 2026

narrative forms. One film that presents a strong relationship between humans and nature is *The Revenant* (2015), directed by Alejandro G. Iñárritu. The film follows Hugh Glass, a frontiersman who struggles to survive in a harsh and remote wilderness after being betrayed and abandoned by his companions. Throughout the story, forests, rivers, mountains, snow, and wildlife are not merely settings but become important elements that influence the characters' experiences and actions. The film consequently presents a complex relationship between human beings and the natural environment.

The relationship between humans and nature can be examined through the perspective of ecocriticism. Ecocriticism is an approach that examines the relationship between literature, culture, and the physical environment. It explores how nature and environmental issues are represented in literary and cultural works and how these representations reflect human attitudes toward the natural world. From an ecocritical perspective, nature is not simply a background for human activities but can be understood as an important element that interacts with and influences human life.

In *The Revenant*, the natural environment plays a significant role in the characters' struggle for survival. The harsh weather, vast forests, rivers, mountains, and wildlife create challenges that require the characters to adapt to their surroundings. At the same time, the film depicts human activities such as hunting, the use of natural resources, and movement through wilderness areas. These representations provide opportunities to examine how humans depend on, interact with, and respond to nature. The film therefore offers an interesting representation of the relationship between human survival and the natural environment.

Furthermore, *The Revenant* presents nature as both a source of life and a challenging force. Hugh Glass's struggle demonstrates the extent to which human survival depends on the ability to understand and adapt to environmental conditions. The interaction between the protagonist and his surroundings also raises questions about human attitudes toward nature, the use of natural resources, and the moral dimensions of human relationships with the environment. These aspects make the film relevant to an ecocritical analysis.

Previous studies of *The Revenant* have generally examined aspects such as survival, characterization, symbolism, psychological struggle, and moral values. However, the representation of the relationship between humans and nature through an ecocritical perspective provides another important dimension for understanding the film. This study therefore focuses specifically on environmental representation and the interaction between human beings and nature in the movie.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the representation of environmental elements in *The Revenant* (2015), examine the relationship between humans and nature through an ecocritical perspective, and identify the moral and ecological values represented in the film.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

2.1. Theoretical Framework

a. Ecocriticism

This study applies ecocriticism as the main theoretical framework to analyze the relationship between humans and nature in *The Revenant* (2015). Ecocriticism is an interdisciplinary approach that examines the relationship between literature, culture, and the physical environment. Glotfelty (1996) defines ecocriticism as the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. This approach encourages researchers to examine how nature is represented and how human beings interact with the natural world.

Ecocriticism developed from the growing awareness of environmental issues and the need to examine the representation of nature in cultural works. According to Garrard (2004), ecocriticism examines the ways in which human culture is connected to the physical world and considers environmental concerns represented in literary and cultural texts. Therefore, ecocritical analysis does not only focus on human experiences but also considers the position and role of nature within a narrative.

In film analysis, ecocriticism can be applied to examine how natural environments are represented through visual and narrative elements. Forests, rivers, mountains, snow, animals, weather, and other environmental elements can function as meaningful components of a film rather than simply serving as background settings. Through an ecocritical perspective, these elements can reveal human dependence on nature, environmental challenges, exploitation of natural resources, and different attitudes toward the natural world.

In *The Revenant*, nature plays an important role in the development of the story and the protagonist's struggle for survival. The wilderness presents both opportunities and challenges for human beings. The characters depend on natural resources while simultaneously facing the dangers and limitations of the environment. Therefore, the film provides an appropriate text for examining the

interaction between humans and nature, particularly through themes of survival, adaptation, human dependence, and environmental awareness.

This study focuses on three main aspects of ecocritical analysis: (1) the representation of environmental elements, (2) the relationship between humans and nature, and (3) ecological and moral values represented in the film. These aspects are used as the analytical framework for interpreting selected scenes, dialogues, characters' actions, and visual representations in *The Revenant* (2015).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research method. A qualitative approach is appropriate because the research focuses on interpreting environmental representations, human–nature relationships, and ecological values rather than measuring numerical data. The study analyzes selected scenes, dialogues, actions, settings, and visual elements from *The Revenant* (2015) and interprets them using an ecocritical perspective.

3.2. Object of the Study

The object of this research is *The Revenant* (2015), directed by Alejandro G. Iñárritu and starring Leonardo DiCaprio as Hugh Glass. The analysis focuses on scenes and dialogues that represent the interaction between humans and nature. Particular attention is given to environmental elements such as forests, rivers, mountains, snow, wildlife, weather, and natural resources.

3.3. Data Source

The primary data source is the movie *The Revenant* (2015). The data consist of selected dialogues, scenes, character actions, settings, and visual representations that are relevant to the research questions. Secondary data are obtained from books, academic articles, journals, and other scholarly sources related to ecocriticism, literary studies, film studies, and environmental literature.

3.4. Data Collection Technique

The data were collected through observation and documentation. First, the researcher watched *The Revenant* (2015) several times to obtain an overall understanding of the narrative and identify scenes related to human– nature relationships. Second, relevant scenes and dialogues were identified and recorded. Third, the selected data were classified according to the research focus, including

environmental representation, human interaction with nature, and ecological or moral values.

The researcher also reviewed relevant academic literature to support the interpretation of the selected scenes. The collected data were documented in the form of notes containing the scene, dialogue or visual element, environmental context, and its relevance to the ecocritical framework.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

The data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative analysis. The analysis consisted of several stages. First, the researcher selected relevant scenes and dialogues from the movie. Second, the data were classified according to the three analytical aspects: environmental representation, human–nature relationships, and ecological or moral values. Third, each selected data was interpreted using ecocritical concepts. Finally, the interpretations were discussed to explain how *The Revenant* represents the relationship between humans and nature.

The analysis focuses on how nature functions within the narrative, how the characters depend on and interact with their environment, and what ecological meanings can be identified from these interactions. The findings are then presented descriptively by connecting the selected scenes with the concepts of ecocriticism.

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

4.1. Research Findings

This chapter presents the findings of the study entitled *The Relationship between Human and Nature in The Revenant (2015) Movie: Ecocriticism Analysis*. The findings are based on the analysis of dialogues, cinematography, settings, symbols, and environmental representations found throughout the film. The study applies Ecocriticism Theory by (Glotfelty, 1996), and Symbolism Theory by (Perrine, 1992), to explain how the film represents the interaction between humans and nature and how ecological values are communicated through cinematic elements. The findings are classified into three categories, namely environmental elements, symbols of nature, and literary ecocritical representations.

4.2. Data Presentation

Before conducting the interpretation, the researcher identified ten major ecological representations that appear repeatedly throughout the film. These findings

consist of environmental exploitation, ecological conflicts, and symbolic representations of nature that contribute to the film's ecological message. Table IV.1

Table 1. Environmental Elements and Ecocritical Findings in The Revenant (2015)

No	Scene Description and Duration	Symbol	Semiotic / Ecocritical Meaning
1	Overhunting of Wildlife	Animals	Human exploitation of ecosystems
2	Commercial Exploitation of Animal Fur	Fur and Animal Bodies	Capitalistic use of nature
3	Violence Against Wildlife	Bear and Buffalo	Conflict between human and wildlife
4	Colonial Exploitation of Natural Resources	Forest and River	Environmental colonialism
5	Destruction of Natural Habitats	Forest	Ecological imbalance
6	Human Greed Toward Nature	Fur Trade	Anthropocentrism
7	Environmental Domination by Fur Traders	Wilderness	Human superiority ideology
8	Killing for Economic Profit	Animals	Nature commodification
9	Disrespect Toward Ecological Balance	Wildlife Ecosystem	Ecological disruption
10	Exploitation of Wilderness for Human Ambition	Landscape	Human ambition over ecology

Source:Researcher 2026

The table above demonstrates that environmental exploitation becomes one of the dominant issues portrayed in the film. Most ecological conflicts originate from anthropocentric attitudes that place human interests above environmental sustainability. The findings indicate that nature is not represented merely as a passive setting but as an active ecological force that reacts to human actions and determines survival outcomes.

4.3. Symbol of Nature

The researcher identified five dominant natural symbols appearing throughout the narrative.

Tabel 2. Natural Symbols in The Revenant (2015)

No	Symbol	Amount	Percentage
1	River	12	24%
2	Forest	11	22%
3	Snow	10	20%

4	Animals	9	18%
5	Mountain	8	16%
		5	100%

Source: Researcher 2026 the findings indicate that rivers appear as the most dominant symbol in the film, followed by forests and snow. Rivers symbolize purification, movement, and rebirth. Forests symbolize isolation and self-discovery. Snow symbolizes suffering and vulnerability. Animals symbolize instinct, survival, and ecological interconnectedness, while mountains symbolize endurance and perseverance. These symbols enrich the ecological meanings embedded within the narrative and support Perrine's view that symbols convey meanings beyond their literal existence.

a. River Symbolism

Rivers repeatedly appear during Hugh Glass's journey and often become moments of transition in the narrative. Rivers symbolize purification and renewal because Glass frequently emerges from rivers after moments of suffering or danger. The flowing water reflects the continuity of life and the inevitability of change.

b. Forest Symbolism

The forest symbolizes both danger and protection. It isolates Hugh Glass from civilization while simultaneously providing shelter, food, and survival resources. The forest becomes a space for self-discovery and transformation.

c. Snow Symbolism

Snow symbolizes suffering, pain, and human fragility. The harsh winter conditions constantly remind viewers that humans possess limited power when facing natural forces.

d. Animal Symbolism

Animals function as representations of instinct and ecological relationships. The bear attack demonstrates defensive behavior rather than evil intentions, reinforcing ecocriticism's rejection of anthropocentric interpretations.

e. Mountain Symbolism

Mountains symbolize endurance and resilience. Their visual dominance over human characters emphasizes the superiority and permanence of nature compared with temporary human existence.

4.4. Literary Ecocriticism

Based on Glotfelty's ecocritical framework, the researcher classified the findings into five major ecological indicators.

Table 3. Literary Ecocriticism Findings in The Revenant (2015)

No	Ecocritical Indicator	Amount	Percentage
1	Human and Nature Relationship	13	26%
2	Nature as an Active Force	12	24%
3	Human Dependence on Nature	10	20%
4	Environmental Ethics	8	16%
5	Ecological Balance	7	14%
	Total	**50**	**100%**

Source:Researcher 2026

The table shows that the relationship between humans and nature is the dominant ecocritical representation in the film. Hugh Glass survives because he adapts to the environment rather than attempting to dominate it. Nature continually influences the plot, character decisions, and survival outcomes, supporting Glotfelty's argument that nature functions as an active force within literary texts.

4.5. Discussion The Analyzes of Symbol and Ecocriticism

Data 1 Duration: 03:00:01



Figure 1. Overhunting of Wildlife. Source: Movie The Revenant

This scene illustrates overhunting of wildlife in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

It can be interpreted that the ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Data 2: Commercial Exploitation of Animal Fur



Figure 2

Commercial Exploitation of Animal Fur. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates commercial exploitation of animal fur in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 3: Violence Against Wildlife

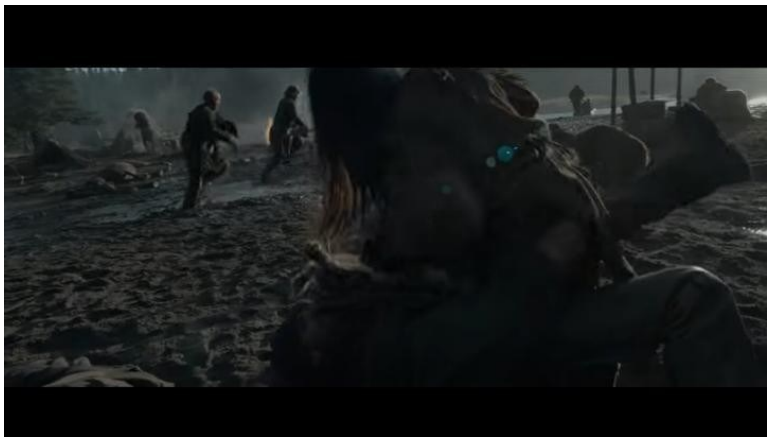


Figure 3

Violance Against Wildlife. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates violence against wildlife in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 4: Colonial Exploitation of Natural Resources



Figure 4

Colonial Exlpoitation of Natural Resources. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates colonial exploitation of natural resources in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 5: Destruction of Natural Habitats



Figure 5

Destruction of Natural Habitats. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates destruction of natural habitats in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 6: Human Greed Toward Nature



Figure 6

Human Greed Toward Nature. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates human greed toward nature in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 7: Environmental Domination by Fur Traders



Figure 7

Environmental Domination by Fur Traders. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates environmental domination by fur traders in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 8: Killing for Economic Profit



Figure 8

Killing For Economic Profit. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates killing for economic profit in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 9: Disrespect Toward Ecological Balance



Figure 9

Disrespect Toward Ecological Balance. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates disrespect toward ecological balance in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

Data 10: Exploitation of Wilderness for Human Ambition



Figure 10

Exploitation of Wilderness for Human Ambition. Source: Movie The Revenant

Scene description: This scene illustrates exploitation of wilderness for human ambition in The Revenant (2015). The interaction between humans and the wilderness highlights environmental exploitation and survival within a harsh natural landscape.

Ecocriticism analysis: Using Glotfelty's ecocriticism, the scene presents nature as an active force rather than a passive setting. Human actions disturb ecological balance, while the wilderness continually demonstrates its power over human ambition.

Symbolism analysis: Based on Perrine's symbolism theory, forests, rivers, snow, mountains, and animals symbolize struggle, endurance, transformation, and the independent authority of nature.

Interpretation: The ecological message emphasizes that exploiting nature produces consequences and that humans remain inseparable from the environment.

Relation to theory: The findings align with Ecocriticism Theory (Glotfelty, 1996) and Symbolism Theory (Perrine, 1992), showing both ecological criticism and symbolic meaning.

Conclusion: The scene reinforces the film's ecological criticism by portraying nature as a powerful entity and exposing the consequences of exploitative human behavior.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, this study concludes that *The Revenant (2015)* presents a complex relationship between humans and nature through environmental elements, human interactions with the wilderness, and ecological conflicts. Rivers, forests, mountains, snow, wildlife, weather conditions, and wilderness landscapes are not merely visual backgrounds but important elements that influence the characters' survival, decisions,

movements, and experiences. These representations demonstrate that human existence is closely connected to the natural environment.

From an ecocritical perspective, nature in *The Revenant (2015)* is represented as an active force rather than a passive setting. The characters depend on nature for food, water, shelter, transportation, and survival, while natural conditions also limit and influence human actions. The film further represents environmental issues such as hunting, wildlife exploitation, resource exploitation, and human domination of nature. These representations illustrate the tension between human interests and ecological balance and suggest that uncontrolled exploitation of nature may have negative consequences.

Recommendation

Based on the findings, future researchers are encouraged to examine *The Revenant (2015)* using other ecocritical perspectives, such as ecofeminism, deep ecology, environmental justice, animal studies, or environmental ethics. Comparative studies involving other films or literary works that explore human relationships with nature may also provide broader perspectives on environmental representation.

Future research may also focus more specifically on wildlife representation, environmental exploitation, Indigenous relationships with nature, or the historical context of environmental issues represented in the film. Such studies may provide more detailed interpretations of particular ecological themes.

For educators, *The Revenant (2015)* can be used as supplementary material in English Literature, Film Studies, and Ecocriticism courses. The film provides opportunities for students to analyze environmental representation, symbolism, human dependence on nature, ecological balance, and environmental ethics. However, students should also be encouraged to distinguish cinematic representation from historical reality.

Finally, audiences are encouraged to view *The Revenant (2015)* beyond its survival narrative by considering its representation of the relationship between humans and the natural environment. The film can encourage greater awareness of environmental responsibility, respect for wildlife, and the importance of maintaining a balanced relationship with nature

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