

ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment includes physical or non-physical acts directed at the victim's sexual organs or sexuality, including whistling, sexually charged verbal expressions, and exhibition of pornographic material, with the primary victims being women who are often perceived as weaker than men. Sexual harassment is also prevalent on online platforms, known as Online Gender-Based Violence (GBV), such as Revenge Porn now known as Non-Consensual Dissemination of Intimate Images (NCII), which is the unauthorised dissemination of sexual content with the motive of revenge, a term that has been replaced as it blames the victim and reduces the responsibility of the perpetrator. Films have an important role in shaping social perceptions of sexual harassment, such as the film 'Like & Share' which raises the issue of NCII and depicts the lives of female teenage victims of NCII and highlights the importance of perspective in addressing sexual violence and supporting victims. This research uses a qualitative approach with John Fiske's semiotic analysis method on three levels: reality, representation, and ideology. At the level of reality, gestures, expressions, and words reflect fear, denial, sadness, and frustration; at the level of representation, minimal lighting with different colours is used to symbolise violence, sadness, and pain; and at the level of ideology, patriarchal ideology is seen in the lack of legal rights for NCII victims, who tend to be silenced and blamed. Elements of lighting, camera techniques, and sound reinforce the message of women as victims of NCII, and this research shows patriarchy on two levels: private and public.

Keywords: *NCII, Victim, Woman*