

This work points to unequivocal definition of suicidal behaviour. Work deals with philosophical conception of uncovering suicide based on individual philosophical school or particular philosopher. In Greek philosophy we can find interferences adopt a stance on death and life; based on virtuous life in natural behaviour. Medieval form: suicides as victims, women suicides as danger to morality, virtuosity resulting into rejection of suicide as an act of fatal sin, rejection of funeral ritual. Modern times definition: Subject – of object structure, new formed questions about suicide, this time in new individual „me“. Principle: Schopenhauer's „blind will“ as „eternal return of selfsame“; suicide pointlessness. Nietzsche's „superman“, overstepping of yourself and your death, new morality. Existentialism as „been here“ of your existence, anxious and lonely being versus difficulty to grip on word. Camus thinks about suicide as a serious philosophical problem, he turns back to the point of human existence; logical suicide outcome of absurd hero. Kierkegaard as the illusionism representative, Egoism as the meditative knowledge, preparation for suicide. Heidegger defines existence as the constant movement towards the death, mysterious entrance of nothing. Return to Socrates' suicide as death from higher reason. Revealing of the transcendence of stay.