Chopin's Cello Sonata in G minor, Op. 65, is one of his final major compositions and one of the few works he wrote for instruments other than solo piano. Composed primarily between 1845 and 1846 and published in 1847, the sonata reflects the complexity and emotional depth of Chopin's late compositional style. Dedicated to his close friend, the cellist Auguste Franchomme, the work explores the expressive possibilities of both instruments, creating an intimate and intricate musical dialogue.

The sonata consists of four contrasting movements. The first movement, *Allegro moderato*, unfolds with a sense of melancholy and dramatic tension, combining lyrical melodies with rich harmonies and intricate thematic development. The second movement, *Scherzo: Allegro con brio*, introduces a lively and rhythmically energetic character, contrasted by a graceful and expressive middle section. The third movement, *Largo*, offers a moment of calm and reflection, with its delicate, song-like melodies recalling the poetic atmosphere of Chopin's nocturnes. The final movement, *Finale: Allegro*, brings back a sense of urgency and passion, eventually moving from G minor to a triumphant G major conclusion.

Throughout the sonata, Chopin combines the lyrical voice of the cello with the harmonic richness and expressive freedom of his piano writing. The work reveals a deeply personal and mature musical language, in which the cello and piano engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue.