

This is a classic Chinese idiom story from traditional Chinese culture, focusing on Zuo Si's inspirational journey of dedicating ten years to writing a masterpiece. As a beloved part of ancient Chinese Mengxue education, it embodies the wisdom of patience and dedication in pursuing excellence passed down through traditional Chinese culture.

【标题】

左思十稔 (拼音: Zuǒ Sī Shí Rěn)

Zuo Si Spends Ten Years Writing a Masterpiece



【原文出处】

出自《晋书·左思传》，是蒙学中“厚积薄发、持之以恒”主题的经典典故。左思耗时十载写成《三都赋》，一时间洛阳纸贵，彰显了专注与坚持的力量。

【故事内容】

xī jìn shí qī yǒu yì wèi míng jiào zuǒ sī de wén rén chū shēn hán mén mào bù jīng rén què tiān zī
西晋时期，有一位名叫左思的文人，出身寒门，貌不惊人，却天资
cōng yǐng zhì xiàng gāo yuǎn tā bù mǎn yú dāng shí wén tán fú huá de fēng qì jué xīn xiě yì bù néng
聪颖、志向高远。他不满于当时文坛浮华的风气，决心写一部能
yǔ hàn fù míng piān pì měi de hóng piān jù zhì yú shì bǎ mù guāng tóu xiàng le wèi shǔ wú sān guó
与汉赋名篇媲美的鸿篇巨制，于是把目光投向了魏、蜀、吴三国
de dōu chéng jué xīn xiě zuò sān dōu fù
的都城，决心写作《三都赋》。

wéi le shōu jí zhēn shí zī liào zuǒ sī duō cì qián wǎng jiù dōu shí dì kǎo chá zǒu biàn le luò yáng
为了收集真实资料，左思多次前往旧都实地考察，走遍了洛阳、
chéng dōu jiàn yè de jiē xiàng yǔ gōng diàn jì lù chéng shì bù jú mín fēng xí sú hái chá yuè le
成都、建业的街巷与宫殿，记录城市布局、民风习俗，还查阅了
shù bǎi juàn shǐ shū dì zhì bǎ zhòng yào zī liào zhěng lǐ chéng cè tā bù jīn yán jiū wén xué cí zǎo
数百卷史书、地志，把重要资料整理成册。他不仅研究文学辞藻，
hái xiàng dāng dì lǎo rén qǐng jiào gù shì què bǎo nèi róng zhēn shí kě xìn
还向当地老人请教故事，确保内容真实可信。

cóng cǐ zuǒ sī kāi shǐ le zhǎng dá shí nián de xiě zuò shēng yá tā zài jiā zhōng dào chù fàng mǎn zhǐ
从此，左思开始了长达十年的写作生涯。他在家中到处放满纸
bǐ wú lùn shì mén páng qiáng biān hái shì àn tóu zhǐ yào tū rán yǒu le líng gǎn jiù lì kè jì lù
笔，无论是门旁、墙边还是案头，只要突然有了灵感，就立刻记录

xià lái yǒu shí wéi le yí gè zì de yòng fǎ tā huì fǎn fù tuī qiāo shù rì yǒu shí wéi le yí jù
下来。有时为了一个字的用法，他会反复推敲数日；有时为了一句
fù wén de jié zòu tā huì yín sòng bǎi biàn zhí dào mǎn yì
赋文的节奏，他会吟诵百遍直到满意。

dāng shí wén tán míng liú lù jī yě xiǎng xiě sān dōu fù tīng shuō zuǒ sī zhèng zài zhuàn xiě bù
当时，文坛名流陆机也想写《三都赋》，听说左思正在撰写，不
xiè dì cháo xiào dào zhè gè hán mén xiǎo zǐ yě gǎn xiě fù děng tā xiě wán wǒ jiù ná lái gài jiǔ
屑地嘲笑道：“这个寒门小子也敢写赋？等他写完，我就拿来盖酒
tán zi miàn duì jī fěng zuǒ sī bìng méi yǒu dòng yáo yī jiù mái tóu xiě zuò bǎ suǒ yǒu jīng lì
坛子！”面对讥讽，左思并没有动摇，依旧埋头写作，把所有精力
tóu rù dào wén zì zhī zhōng
投入到文字之中。

hán lái shǔ wǎng chūn qiū shí zǎi zuǒ sī zhōng yú wán chéng le sān dōu fù tā bǎ wén zhāng ná gěi
寒来暑往，春秋十载。左思终于完成了《三都赋》。他把文章拿给
dāng shí de wén xué quán wēi zhāng huá píng yuè zhāng huá dú hòu dà wéi zàn tàn shuō zhè piān fù kě
当时的文学权威张华评阅，张华读后大为赞叹，说：“这篇赋可
yǐ hé bān gù de liǎng dōu fù zhāng héng de èr jīng fù xiāng tí bìng lùn yú shì zhāng huá
以和班固的《两都赋》、张衡的《二京赋》相提并论！”于是张华
qīn zì wéi fù zuò xù yòu yāo qǐng míng shì wéi zhī zuò zhù
亲自为赋作序，又邀请名士为之作注。

wén zhāng yì jīng wèn shì lì jí hōng dòng luò yáng háo mén guì zú zhēng xiāng chuán chāo dǎo zhì zhǐ
文章一经问世，立即轰动洛阳。豪门贵族争相传抄，导致纸
zhāng gōng bù yīng qiú jià gé dà zhǎng zhè jiù shì luò yáng zhǐ guì de yóu lái céng jīng cháo xiào
张供不应求，价格大涨，这就是“洛阳纸贵”的由来。曾经嘲笑
zuǒ sī de lù jī dú wán sān dōu fù hòu shēn gǎn kuì fú yě fàng qì le zì jǐ xiě fù de jì huà
左思的陆机，读完《三都赋》后深感愧服，也放弃了自己写赋的计划。
zuǒ sī yòng shí nián shí guāng píng jiè chí zhī yǐ héng de nǚ lì shí xiàn le cóng hán mén zǐ dì dào
左思用十年时光，凭借持之以恒的努力，实现了从寒门子弟到
wén tán jù jiàng de kuà yuè tā shí rěn chéng fù de gù shì yě chéng wéi hòu shì xué rén chén qián
文坛巨匠的跨越。他“十稔成赋”的故事，也成为后世学人沉潜
jī lěi hòu jī bó fā de jīng diǎn fàn lì
积累、厚积薄发的经典范例。

【English Translation】

During the Western Jin Dynasty, there was a writer named Zuo Si. Born into a humble family, he was not handsome, but he was intelligent and ambitious. Dissatisfied with the flashy style of the literary world at that time, he resolved to write a grand masterpiece comparable to the famous fu poems of the Han Dynasty.

He set his sights on the capitals of the Three Kingdoms—Wei, Shu, and Wu—and decided to compose *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals*.

To gather authentic materials, Zuo Si traveled repeatedly to the former capitals, exploring the streets and palaces of Luoyang, Chengdu, and Jianye. He recorded urban layouts and local customs, and reviewed hundreds of volumes of history books and gazetteers, compiling important information into volumes. He not only studied literary rhetoric but also consulted local elders to ensure the content was accurate and credible.

Thus began Zuo Si's decade-long writing journey. He filled his home with paper and brushes, placing them by the door, on the walls, and at his desk. Whenever inspiration struck, he would immediately jot down his thoughts. Sometimes he spent days refining a single word; sometimes he recited a line hundreds of times until its rhythm felt perfect.

At the time, the renowned literary figure Lu Ji also planned to write *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals*. Upon hearing of Zuo Si's project, he sneered: "How dare this poor boy attempt a fu? When he finishes, I'll use it to cover my wine jar!" Undeterred by the mockery, Zuo Si remained focused, pouring all his energy into his writing. Through ten years of winters and summers, Zuo Si finally completed *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals*. He showed the work to the literary authority Zhang Hua, who praised it highly: "This fu can stand alongside Ban Gu's *Rhapsody on the Two Capitals* and Zhang Heng's *Rhapsody on the Two Metropolises*!" Zhang Hua personally wrote a preface and invited other scholars to annotate the text.

Once published, the work caused a sensation in Luoyang. Nobles and scholars scrambled to copy it, leading to a shortage of paper and a surge in its price—giving rise to the idiom "paper is expensive in Luoyang". Lu Ji, who had once mocked Zuo Si, read the fu and was deeply ashamed, abandoning his own plan to write on the same topic.

Zuo Si spent ten years achieving his goal, transforming from a humble commoner to a literary giant through persistent effort. His story of "ten years to complete a masterpiece" has since become a classic example of how dedication and accumulation can lead to extraordinary achievements.

【启蒙寓意】

1、Persistence is more important than talent: Zuo Si was not innately gifted, but he used ten years of focus and persistence to create a masterpiece, showing that long-term effort can break through innate limitations.

2、Only with thorough accumulation can you achieve remarkable results: Solid data collection and repeated refinement were the foundation of the success of *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals*. Both learning and creation require calm accumulation.

3、Ignore external noise: In the face of others' ridicule, Zuo Si remained unmoved and focused on his goal, telling us that firming our hearts is more important than catering to the outside world.

【互动小练习】

1. 填空题 (Fill in the blanks) :

左思花费了_____ (shí rěn) 时间写成《三都赋》，导致“洛阳纸贵”。

Zuo Si spent _____ (ten years) writing *Rhapsody on the Three Capitals*, causing "paper to become expensive in Luoyang".

2. 选择题 (Multiple choice) :

“洛阳纸贵”这个成语是用来形容什么的？ ()

What does the idiom "paper is expensive in Luoyang" describe? ()

- A. 纸张价格上涨 (Paper prices rising) B. 作品广受追捧 (A work being widely sought after)
C. 洛阳物产丰富 (Luoyang having abundant resources)

3. 思考题 (Think and share) :

4. 左思用十年写一篇文章，你有没有为一件事坚持很久？说说你的经历和收获吧！

Zuo Si spent ten years writing one piece of work. Have you ever persisted in doing something for a long time? Share your experience and what you gained!

As one of the most renowned traditional Chinese culture stories about dedication to literary excellence, "Zuo Si' s Ten Years of Writing" has inspired generations. It perfectly showcases the core value of patience in Chinese idiom stories, making it a timeless educational tale for readers interested in traditional Chinese culture.