

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2017 й., 6-сон, 70-модда, 20-сон, 354-модда, 23-сон, 448-модда, 37-сон, 982-модда
2. Рустамбеков И.Р. Ўзбекистонда домен номларига оид муносабатларнинг фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий тартибга солиниши: ю.ф.н. ... дис. –Т., 2011.
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2017 й., 33-сон, 858-модда; Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 23.11.2017 й., 09/17/925/0299-сон
4. <http://advokaty.net>.
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1998 й., 9-сон, 170-модда; Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2007 й., 31-32-сон, 315-модда; 2011 й., 51-сон, 542-модда; 2014 й., 20-сон, 222-модда; 2015 й., 33-сон, 439-модда; 2017 й., 37-сон, 978-модда; Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 30.01.2018 й., 03/18/463/0634-сон

Abror Shukurov, Master's student, Karshi Engineering and Economics
Institute

CLASSIFICATION OF OIL FIELD PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

A. Shukurov

Abstract: This article is about oil products of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their classification.

Keywords: gas, oil, diesel, Uzbekistan, fuel, classification, sandstone, limestone.

The main assets of oil companies are oil and gas reserves. These reserves are hydrocarbons below the earth's crust, which have not yet been produced, but are economically viable. Theoretically, reserves are of two groups: proven and unproven reserves. Approved reserves are reserves that will be recovered in the coming years under current economic and operating conditions. Unapproved reserves are those that have not yet been proven to be recoverable. The capital, Tashkent, is the largest city in Central Asia and today Uzbekistan is rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, gold and uranium. In 2010, Uzbekistan became the largest gas producer in Central Asia, ranking 14th in the world.

Uzbekistan has five regions with oil and gas reserves - Ustyurt, Bukhara - Khiva, Gissar, Surkhandarya and Fergana. There are currently 202

hydrocarbon sites in the country, and BP World Energy's 2011 statistical estimate puts the reserves at 0.6 billion barrels of oil and 1.6 trillion cubic meters of natural gas. Uzbekistan is a major exporter of natural gas, and the US State Department estimates that in 2009 Uzbekistan exported 15.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and by the end of 2009 Uzbekistan was the world's largest exporter of natural gas. percent. According to the US State Department, natural gas exports are currently the main source of foreign exchange earnings in the country (above the role of the cotton industry). Currently, the gas pipeline infrastructure is well developed, with about 13,000 km of gas pipelines. Gas will be exported to Russia and Europe via the Bukhara-Urals and Asia pipelines, and with the completion of the Central Asia-China gas pipeline, gas exports to the east will begin. Although Uzbekistan is a major gas producer, it will produce an average of 87,000 barrels of oil per day in 2010. for investment and future cooperation. Onajonim, [26.06.20 17:48]

Petroleum (Turkish petroleum, Persian, petroleum), black - a liquid combustible mineral, a substance consisting of a complex mixture of organic compounds, mainly hydrocarbons. It is located mainly in the porous or loose rocks (sand, sandstone, limestone) of the underground domes at a depth of 1.2-2.0 km. The extracted oil is mainly extracted from drilled wells.

Oil. It is an important source of fuel and energy, and is used as the main raw material for the production of gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, lubricants and bitumen.

Oil. It is black or brown, sometimes light brown in color, and has a distinctive odor. Density 750–970 kg / m³. Petroleum with a density of less than 850 kg / m³ at 20 ° is light, 851-885 kg / m³ is of medium weight and above 885 kg / m³ is heavy. N. Boiling point above 28 °. Freezing point -60 ° to -26 °, viscosity at 50 ° 1.2-55 mm² / s, specific heat capacity 1.7-2.1 kJ / (kg · K), combustion temperature 43.7-46.2 MJ / kg is available. Flash temperature 35-120 °. Soluble in organic solvents, insoluble in water, but forms a stable emulsion with water. Small molecules have relatively low boiling points in propane, naphtha, gasoline and jet fuel, and are released at the beginning of the fractional distillation process. Heavier petroleum products, such as diesel fuel and lubricating oil, are less volatile and slower to dissolve, while bunker oil is at the bottom of the barrel; in the oil distillation process, something denser than bunker fuel is carbon black raw material and bituminous residue (asphalt), which is used to pave roads and cover roofs.

Fuel oil (also known as heavy oil, marine fuel, or furnace oil) is the part obtained by distilling or distilling oil as a residue. In general, fuel oil is any liquid fuel that is burned in an furnace or boiler to produce heat, or used in an engine to generate electricity, plus oils that burn at about 42 ° C (108 °

F).except.oils burned in cotton or wool fiber ovens.Fuel oil consists of long hydrocarbon chains, particularly alkanes, cycloalkanes, and aromatics.The term fuel oil is used in a more stringent sense only to refer to the heaviest commercial fuel derived from crude oil, i.e., heavier than gasoline and naphtha.

Gasoline is a specific fuel used as a specific fuel, mainly in spark-ignition internal combustion engines.It consists mainly of organic compounds obtained by fractional distillation of oil enriched with various additives.On average, after refining a \$ 42 (160 liter) barrel of oil, about 19 U.S. gallons (72 liters) of gasoline can fall, depending on how the oil is analyzed and how it is refined.products are also mined.The characteristics of a particular gasoline mixture to resist pre-combustion (which leads to engine knocking and reduced efficiency) are meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburred by the octane level produced in several varieties.After being widely used to increase octane ratings, tetraethyl lead and other lead compounds are no longer used in many industries (they are still used in aviation and automobiles).Other chemicals are often added to gasoline to improve chemical stability and performance properties, control corrosion, and ensure that the fuel system is clean.To improve combustion, gasoline may contain oxygenated chemicals such as ethanol, MTBE, or ETBE.

References:

1. https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neft_konlari

Barno Masharipova Studentof Nukus State Pedagogical Institute
**CONTROL OF THE CORRECT FORMATION OF CADENCE IN PRESCHOOL
CHILDREN**

B. Masharipova

Abstract: keeping the health of children in the modern conditions, establishing their proper development is one of the most urgent professions. After all, the future of our country is in the hands of youth. Therefore, control over the formation of cadmium in children.

Keywords: squatting, improper development, proper development, bone-muscle system.

The main purpose of educating children from the physical side during preschool education is the formation of various skills and abilities in children, in addition to the development of physical qualities such as strength, agility, alertness in them, their dignity ensures the correct formation and soundness. Regularly conducted physical exercises positively