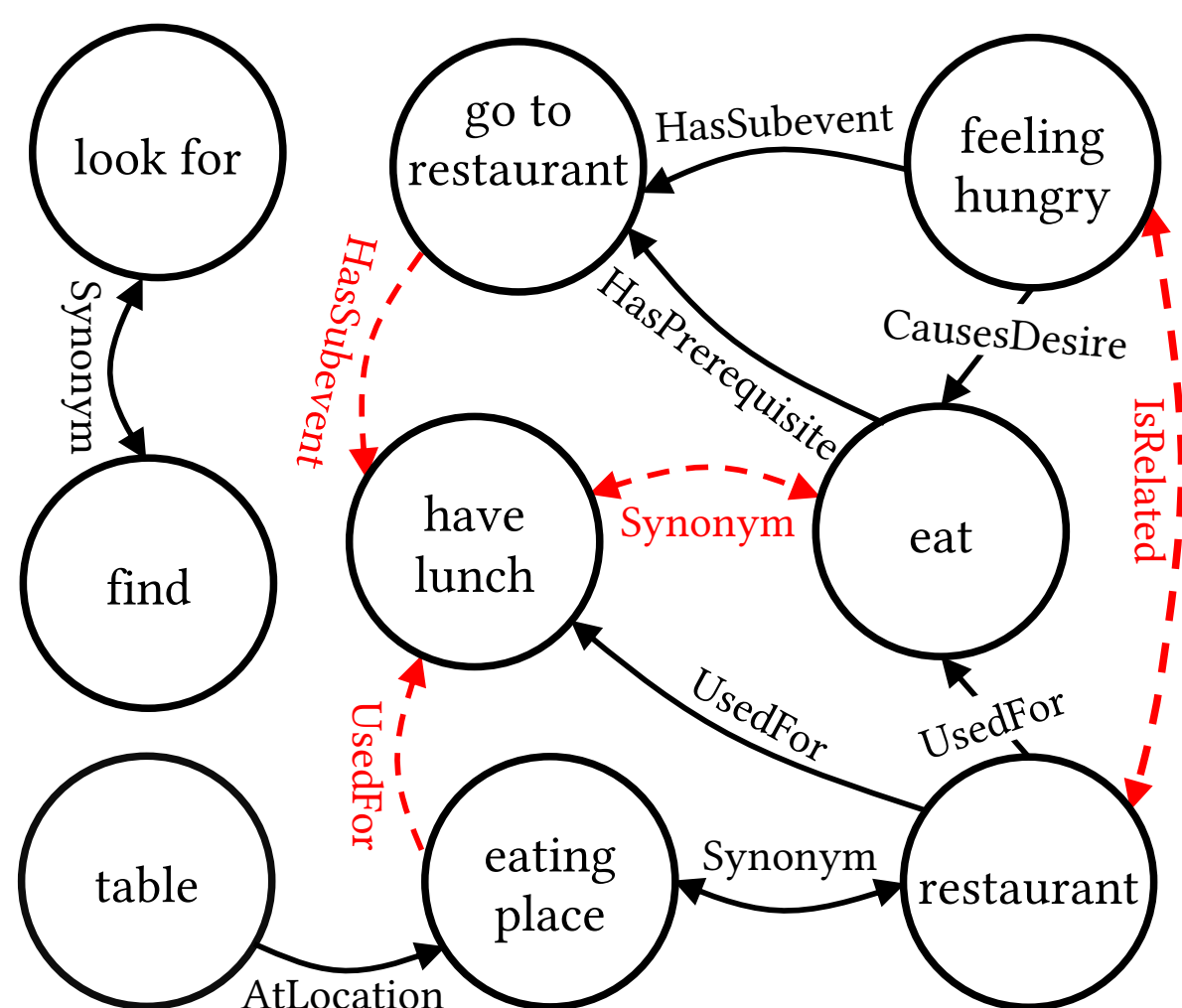


Motivation

- Identifying user intents from natural language utterances is crucial in conversational systems
- It has been extensively studied as a supervised classification problem
- However, in practice, **unseen intents** emerge after deploying the model and they do not have any training data
- We propose **RIDE**: a generalized zero-shot intent detection model that seamlessly adapts and classifies natural language utterances with **both seen and unseen** intents
- RIDE computes robust and generalizable relationship meta-features that capture deep semantic relationships between utterances and intent labels
- These **meta-features** are computed by considering how the concepts in an utterance are linked to those in an intent label via commonsense knowledge

Computation of Relationship Meta-features



User Utterance:

Look for something nearby, I am feeling hungry

Intent Label:

FindRestaurant

Relationship Meta-features:

<look for, Synonym, find>

:

<feeling hungry, IsRelated, restaurant>

:

0.99
:
0.91
:

(b) Relationship Meta-feature Generation

Relationship Meta-features Generator (RMG)

Input: $\mathcal{R} = \{r_1, \dots, r_t\}$: relations in KG

$\mathcal{G}_i = \{g_1, \dots, g_q\}$: utterance n-grams

$\mathcal{I}_j = \{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}\}$: intent's Action and Object

Output: $\mathbf{e}_{relationship}$: \mathcal{X}_i - \mathcal{I}_j relationship meta-features

1 Let $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\vec{\mathcal{A}}} = \text{RM}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{G}_i, \rightarrow)$ // Action to utterance

2 Let $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\vec{\mathcal{O}}} = \text{RM}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{G}_i, \rightarrow)$ // Object to utterance

3 Let $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{A}} = \text{RM}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{G}_i, \leftarrow)$ // utterance to Action

4 Let $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{O}} = \text{RM}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{G}_i, \leftarrow)$ // utterance to Object

5 Let $\mathbf{e}_{relationship} = [\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\vec{\mathcal{A}}}, \mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\vec{\mathcal{O}}}, \mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{A}}, \mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{X}_i}^{\leftarrow \mathcal{O}}]$

6 return $\mathbf{e}_{relationship}$

7 Function $\text{RM}(\text{concept}, \text{phrases}, \text{direction})$:

8 Let $\mathbf{e} = []$

9 foreach $r \in \mathcal{R}$ do

10 if $\text{direction} = \rightarrow$ then

11 Let $p = \text{Max}(LP(\text{concept}, r, g))$ for $g \in \text{phrases}$

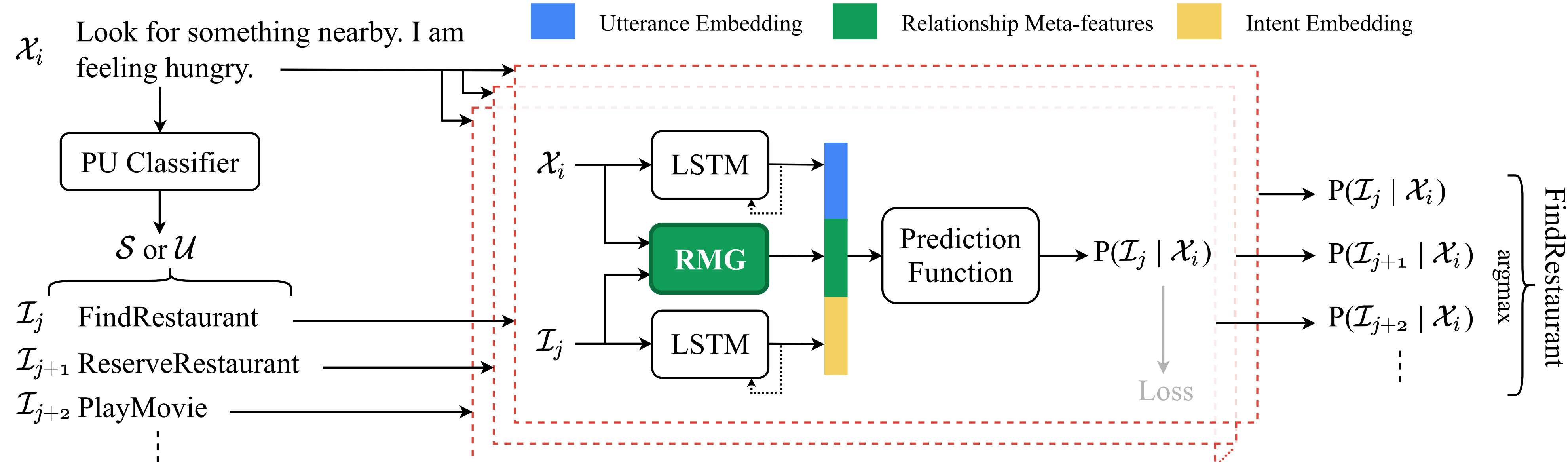
12 if $\text{direction} = \leftarrow$ then

13 Let $p = \text{Max}(LP(g, r, \text{concept}))$ for $g \in \text{phrases}$

14 $\mathbf{e}.\text{append}(p)$

15 return \mathbf{e}

RIDE Overview

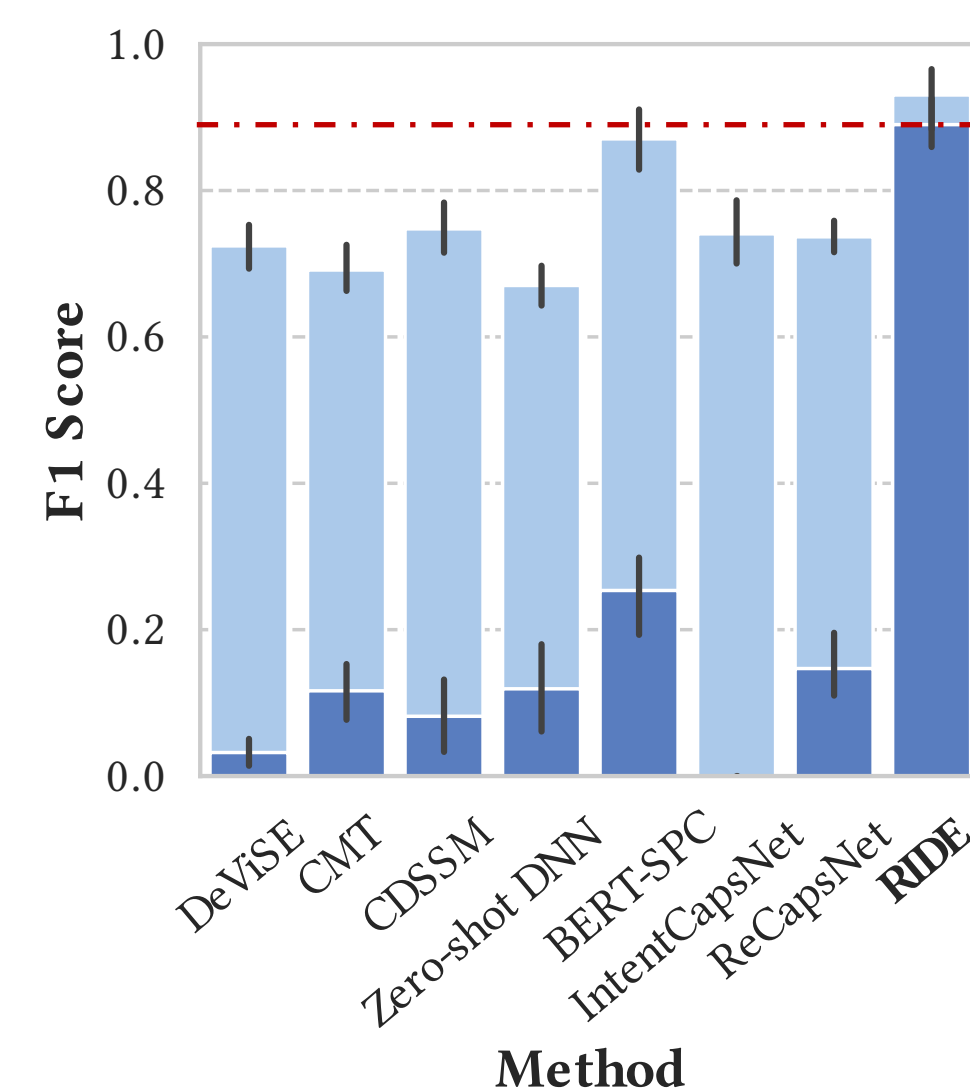


Evaluation

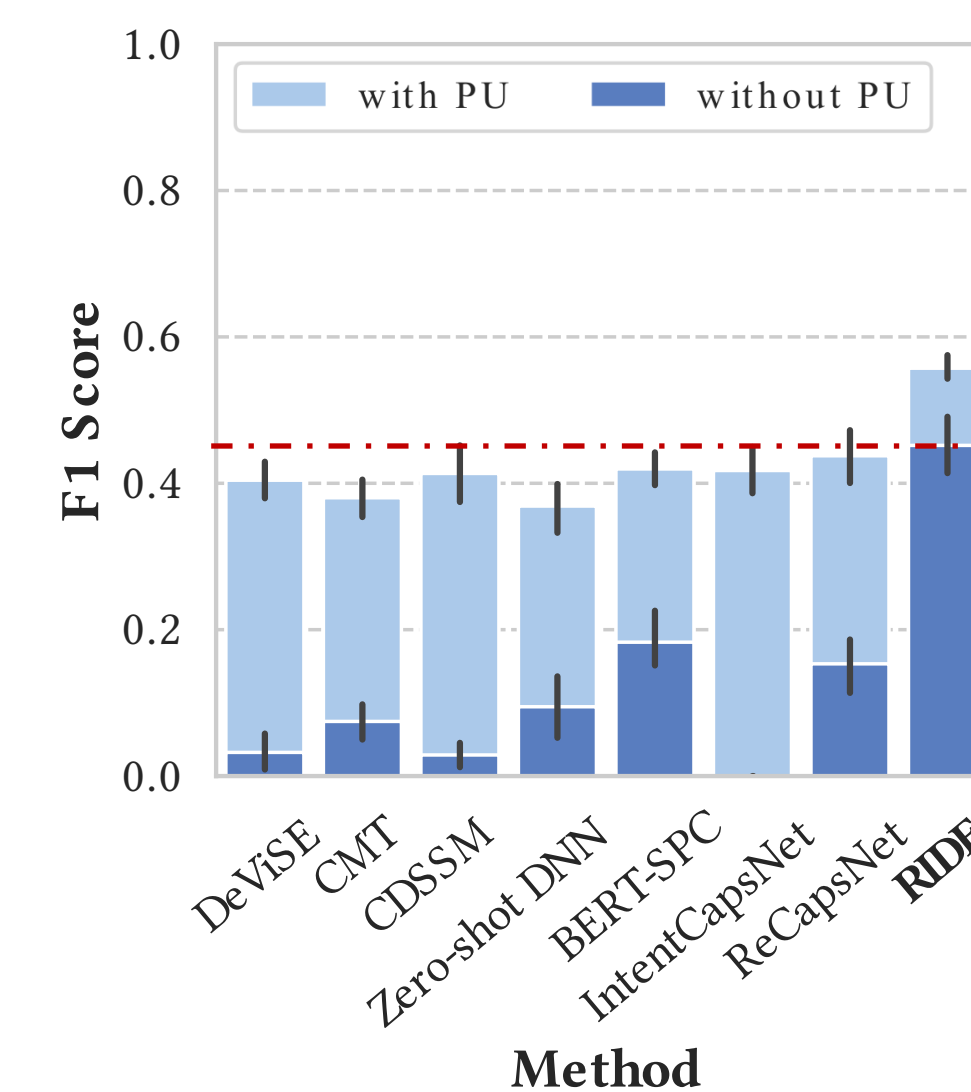
- Main result: F1 scores for competing models in the generalized zero-shot setting

Method	SNIPS		SGD		MultiWOZ	
	Unseen	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen	Seen
BERT-SPC	0.2761	0.7152	0.1872	0.6401	0.1932	0.6413
IntentCapsNet	0.0000	0.6532	0.0000	0.5508	0.0000	0.6038
ReCapsNet	0.1601	0.6783	0.1331	0.5751	0.1467	0.6170
SEG	0.6991	0.8651	0.4032	0.6356	0.4143	0.6456
RIDE w/o PU	0.9103	0.8799	0.4634	0.8295	0.4645	0.8816
RIDE /w PU	0.9254	0.9080	0.5734	0.8298	0.5206	0.8847

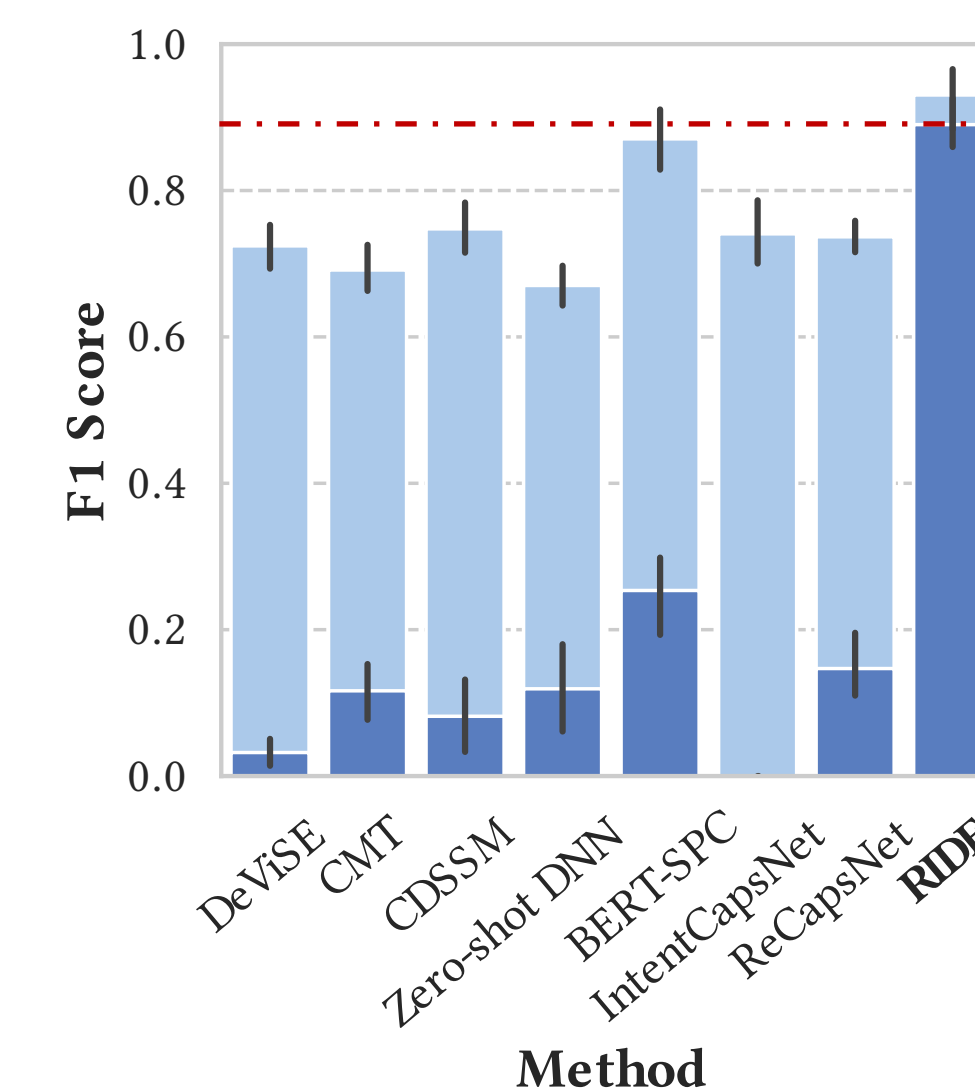
- F1 scores for unseen intents for the competing models after integrating a PU classifier into them



(a) SNIPS dataset



(b) SGD dataset



(c) MultiWOZ dataset